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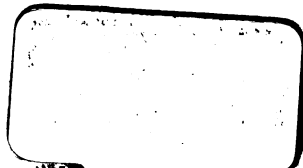
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THE
HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES
OF THE
CITY of YORK,
From its ORIGIN to the PRESENT TIMES.

ILLUSTRATED WITH
TWENTY-TWO COPPER-PLATES.

VOLUME II.

C O N T A I N I N G,

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| I. The Government of the City during the Times of the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans; with the present Government by a Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs. | § Charters, Gifts, Donations, and Privileges granted to the Community of the City. |
| II. The antient and present Navigation of the River Ouse. | § IV. The Bye-Laws, antient Customs, Fairs and Markets of the City. |
| III. The Liberties, Franchises, | § V. The Guilds, Crafts, Trades, and Fraternities. |

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T H E
H I S T O R Y
A N D
A N T I Q U I T I E S
O F T H E
C I T Y o f Y O R K.

The Government of the City during the Times of the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans; with the present Government by a Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, &c. the antient and present Navigation of the River Ouse; the Liberties, Franchises, Charters, Gifts, Donations, and Privileges granted to the Community of the City; with their By-Laws, antient Customs, Fairs, Markets; and of the Gilds, Crafts, Trades, and Fraternities.

W E shall not take upon us to describe what Form of Government the *Britons* used in their Cities before the *Romans* conquered them; nor, indeed, does our chief *British* Historiographer, *Geoffry of Monmouth*, tho' very particular in other Matters of less Moment, ever touch upon this. It was the Custom in the primary Ages of the World, when a more civilized had conquered a more barbarous Race of Men, to persuade them, or drive them, into Cities, Towns, and Communities, in order to cultivate a better Understand-

VOL. II. A ing

ing of human Nature amongst them, and urbanize their savage Disposition.

If it be disputed that the *Romans* found us a City, it can never be denied that they made us one; and, probably, with the same politic View as above. The poor *Britons* were utter Strangers to Men and Manners, and took their first Lessons from the *Romans* with a very forward Disposition; unwilling to leave their antient barbarous Customs, they frequently rebelled against their Masters, who were forced to rule them with a Rod of Iron, and break them as they would the wildest and fiercest Horse. Nay, so ingrafted was this natural Principle of savage Liberty in them, that some who had more than ordinary Care taken of their Education, and were carried Children to *Rome* for that Purpose, did, at their Return, divest themselves of their Reason, as well as Clothes, and run naked into the Mountains to starve amongst their few unconquered Countrymen *, like the *Hottentots* of *Africa*, who have thrown off the finest Garments, and left the choicest Diet, to besmear their Bodies with stinking Grease, and fall to gnawing again of dirty Guts and Garbage †.

The fierce untameable Disposition of the *Britons* made it absolutely necessary to keep them in great Awe, which could not be done but by a settled Body of regular Troops in the Island, and the strictest Military Discipline. A *Roman* Colony was therefore thought proper to be settled at *EBORACUM*: That it was a Colony, and not a *Municipium*, is indisputably evident from Mr. *Camden's* *Roman* Coin, and Funeral Inscription mentioned before; it is here therefore necessary to explain those two Models of *Roman* Government.

A Colony was always drawn out of the City of *Rome* itself, when they wanted Supplies; whereas a *Municipium* consisted of Natives of some conquered Country, made free, and enjoying the same Privileges with the Citizens of *Rome* within their own District. This was the State of *VERULAMIUM*, called since by the *Britons* *Caer Municipii*, and some others in this Province ‡, which either had this Favour granted them, or else the free Use of their own Constitutions. Our learned Antiquary, *Camden*, says, that

* *Langborn* Ant. *Albion*. † *History of the Cape of Good Hope*.
‡ *Nennius*. *H. Hunt*.

that it was not strange for a *Colony* to be changed into a *Municipium* at the Request of the Inhabitants, yet *EBORACUM* never was; and probably for this Reason, not because the native Inhabitants could not obtain such a Favour, which cannot be supposed; but that, it being the settled Station of a large Army of *Roman* Soldiers, they must be governed after the Military Manner. There were under the *Roman* Discipline two Sorts of *Colonies*, the one Civil, drawn out from amongst the *Togati* or *Gowned Citizens* of *Rome*, as well as the mixed Sort of People; the other *Military*, taken out of *Legions* and *Cohorts*, when they were past Service, and settled in Cities, Towns, or elsewhere, as a Reward for their Services to the Commonwealth. The former of these became many Times free Boroughs, *Municipia*, in the Empire, but the latter never so; it being thought derogatory that such as had borne Arms should admit of an inferior and less glorious Condition; much less, says the learned *Burton**, when a whole Legion had, by the Beneficence and large Indulgence of successive Emperors, sat down any where, as here at *EBORACUM*.

Notwithstanding what has been said, this City seems to have been governed by both the Civil and Military Laws; and therefore *Victor* is not so much in the Wrong, as *Camden* would make him, when he says, speaking of the Death of the Emperor *Severus*, *Neque multo post BRITANNIÆ Municipio, cui EBORACI nomen, morbo extinctus est*†. That the Civil Law and Power was executed in it in those Days, no one can deny that has read the former Part of this Work. That here was the *PRÆTORIUM*, Tribunal or chief Place of Judicature, which once gave Law to the whole Empire; and where the Emperor himself sometime sat in Person, is indisputable. What greater Title can any City in the World, except *Rome*, claim for being a *Municipium* as well as a *Colony*, and the enjoying every other Privilege that could be granted ‡? For after the execrable Murder of *Papinian*, the Judge Advocate of this High Court at *York*, or rather

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* *Ant. Itin.*

† *Sextus Aurelius Victor in Severo.*

‡ To strengthen this Argument, some Editions of *Antoninus's Itin.* have *EBURACVM MFM. VI. VICTR. M. P. XVII.* which is read, *Eburacum municipium sextæ Victricis, mill. pass. XVII.*—*Itin. Gale.*

the Supreme Judge of all the *Roman* Empire, he was succeeded in the Tribunal by *Ulpian*, *Paulus*, &c.* and no Doubt it continued in the same State, though sometimes in a lesser Degree, till the Declension of the Empire.

Thus we may venture to say that, under the *Roman* Government in this Island, our City was a perfect Model of the great City itself, and it was no Vanity, in some old Authors†, to call it *ALTERA ROMA*: For it had the same Lineaments and Proportions as *Rome*, though in a lesser Compass; being composed of the same Magistrates; ruled by the same Laws; governed by a like Civil and Military Power as the Parent City was; and, consequently, in every Respect its true Picture in Miniature.

So much has been wrote already concerning the State of our City, from the Departure of the *Romans* to the Conquest of the Island by the *Saxons*, that a Retapitulation here is needless. Such an Effusion of Blood, so many Murders, and such a general Devastation ensued, that no Account can be given of a Government so distracted and torn by Civil Dissensions, as well as Foreign Invasions: Nor, indeed, can any Thing be gathered from Historians, about the Civil Government of the City, during the Time of the *Saxons*, when all Controversies, both public and private, seem to have been decided by the Sword. It is true when *Edwin the Great* had subdued his neighbour Kings, and was recognized first sole Monarch of *Englismen*, we are told by *Bede* that he enacted such wholesome Laws, and caused them to be so strictly observed, that a weak Woman might have walked over all the Island, with her new-born Babe, without Let or Impediment. *York*, the capital City of the *Northumbrian* Kingdom, was *Edwin's* chief Seat of Residence, and we may believe it tasted not a little of the Mildness of the Times: But *Edwin's* Reign was short, and fierce Wars again succeeding, sometimes betwixt *Saxons* and *Saxons*, at other Times betwixt *Saxons* and *Danes*, our City and the Kingdom of *Northumberland* was governed by a Succession of Tyrants, as each could cut the Throat of his Competitor, till *Edred*, who

* *Duc de jure civ.*

† *Alcuin. Eber. Harrison's Description of Britain.*

who became another universal Monarch, changed the Government from a Kingdom to an Earldom, and made one *Osfulph*, an *Englistman*, first Earl of *Northumberland*.

The Jurisdiction of this Earl was nearly equal to that of the former Kings; he was called, by the Saxons, *Ealderman*, which was antiently an Appellation annexed to a Place of great Trust and Honour, tho' now transferred to Officers of less Note. The *Latin* Word for this Name was *Comes*; and when *Alfred the Great* divided the Kingdom into Counties and Shires, he appointed *Justiciarii* and *Viccomites* through them, to govern instead of the *Ealdermen*, or Earls*. Thus the *Shiremote*, which was a Court kept twice a Year, as the *Sheriff's Turn* at this Day, was held first before the Bishop of the Diocese and the Ealdermen, and afterwards before the Bishop and Sheriff, where both the Ecclesiastical and Temporal Laws were together given in Charge to the County †.

As it was with the County so it must have been with the City; for we find no Account of any separate Jurisdiction, nor any Officers of its own, except Military ones, as Governors, &c. till an Age or two after this. The Conqueror was very sparing in granting Charters and Privileges to any City or Town in this Kingdom; and the City of *York* might well be farthest from expecting any such Favours from him: Old *Fabian* ‡ writes, that the Titles of *Portreve* and *Burghreve* were given by the Saxons to the Counts of Cities or great Towns, and mentions *Portgreve* to be the Name of the Governor of the City of *London* before and after the Conquest.

What we would infer from this, is, that the Governor of our City must have had the same Appellation as the chief Magistrate of *London*, though we are not so happy as to find out any Records to vouch it. The dreadful Fire and Devastation, which happened at the Conquest, not only destroyed the Records of the Metropolitan Church, but those of the City also: And in 1137 another Fire, but casual, consumed the whole City, and in it all that was saved from the former; so that nothing so antient can be expected from that Quarter. History,

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* Selden.

† *Omni comitatu, bis quotannis conventus agitur, cui quidam illius diocesis episcopus & senator interfunt; quorum alter jura divina, humana alter populum edocet.* Dugd. Orig. Jud.

‡ *Fabian's Chron.*

however, is not altogether silent in our Case, but gives us the Name of a Mayor of *York*, higher than the Dates of either the Mayors, or even Bailiffs, of the City of *London*. King *Stephen*, at his rebuilding of *St. Peter's* Hospital, and endowing it with his Threaves of Corn, commanded *Nigel*, then Mayor of *York*, to deliver up a Place in the City, near the West Wall, to receive the Poor and Lame in. This is mentioned by *Stowe* in his Chronicle, as well as others; and though the Year is not taken Notice of, yet *Stephen* dying in 1153, must make it, at least, forty Years before *Richard I.* gave Bailiffs to the City of *London*; or sixty Years before their first Mayor, which was the 10th of King *John*.

From this *Nigel* to the first of *Edward I.* in 1273, neither the Register-Books, nor Histories, mention the Names of Mayors and Bailiffs of this City; we mean those Registers belonging to the City; but in an old Leger-Book of the famous Abby of *Fountains*, we have recovered the Names of some Mayors and several Bailiffs before the above Date, who have been Witnesses to Grants of Houses, &c. antiently bestowed on that Monastery within the City of *York*: For though we are assured by some Grants of King *John* and *Henry III.* inscribed *Majori et Civibus Ebor.* that there were Mayors and Bailiffs in the City in those Kings Reigns, yet none of their Names occurred, till this venerable Relict of Antiquity not only discovered some of our antient Senators to us, before unknown, but also several Dignitaries of the Cathedral. There are also other antient Testimonies of Mayors and Bailiffs belonging to this City, before the Date above-mentioned; all which are entered in the Catalogue of Mayors.

Having proved that the City of *York* was very antiently governed by a Mayor and Bailiffs, we shall next shew the Change to a Lord Mayor and two Sheriffs; which, with a Recorder, twelve Aldermen, Twenty-four, as they are called, Assistants, seventy-two Common-Council Men, and six Chamberlains, compose the Body that governs the City of *York* at this Day.

The Mayor of *York*, by antient Prescription, assumes the Title of *Lord* in all Writing or Speaking to him; which Honour, peculiar only to the Nobility, Bishops, Judges, and the highest Officers of the Realm, was bestowed

flowed on our chief Magistrate by King *Richard II.* That Monarch, after granting the Citizens a new and most extensive Charter of Privileges, in 1389, 12 *Reg.* at his coming to the City that Year, took his Sword from his Side and gave it to *William de Selby*, then Mayor, to be borne before him and his Successors; which Sword, by the express Words of the Charter, or any other Sword they pleased, was to be borne before them with the Point erected, except in the King's Presence, within the Precincts of their Liberties, *in perpetuum* *. From this Emblem of Justice we deduce our Title of *Lord Mayor*, he being by it constituted the King's more immediate Vicegerent than before. In 1393, the same King presented *Robert Savage*, then Lord Mayor, with a large gilt Mace, to be borne likewise before him and his Successors; as also a Cap of Maintenance to the Sword-Bearer. These truly Royal Gifts to the Chief Magistrate of *York*, made him equal if not exceed the Mayor of *London* in those Days; for it does not appear, either in *Fabian* or *Stowe*, when the Title of *Lord* was assumed by that Officer.

When that great Officer, the Lord President of the North, resided and kept his Court at *York*, he insisted that the Sword carried before the Lord Mayor should be abased in his Presence; the Lord Mayor refused, and the Cause was tried in the Earl Marshal's Court, when the following Judgment was given upon it and entered.

W Hereas the Lord *Sheffield*, President of his Majesty's Council established in the North, being his Majesty's Lieutenant of his Highness's County of *York* and City of *York*, hath challenged and demanded, as a Thing of Right and Duty appertaining to his Lieutenantcy, that the Sword carried before the Lord Mayor of the City of *York*, for the Time being, should be delivered up to him by the Lord Mayor at his coming into the said City, and should not be carried with the Point upwards, but abased at all Times and in all Places in his Presence; whereupon Difference and Controversy arising, a Petition,

* This very Sword is still reserved and carried before the Lord Mayors of *York* on some principal Days; it being the least of four belonging to that Magistrate, but valued above them all, in Commemoration of this Royal Favour.

tion, by Consent of both Parties, was preferred by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commonalty of the said City unto his Majesty, for the hearing and determining of the same, which by his Highness was referred for the ending thereof unto us the Lords Commissioners for Causes determinable by the Earl Marshal's Court.

And whereas we the said Commissioners, by Virtue of his Majesty's said Reference about the Beginning of July last past, having caused to come before us in the Council-Chamber at *White-Hall*, both the said Lord *Sheffield* himself, and those that followed the Cause on the Part and Behalf of the said City, entered into the Hearing of the said Cause, and heard at large the Allegations on both Sides; amongst which there were read unto us, by those which followed the Matter for the City, certain Words of a Charter granted unto them by King *Richard II.* as followeth:

Et insuper concessimus, et hac carta nostra confirmavimus, pro nobis et hered. nostris prefatis civibus et eorum hered. et successoribus, imprimis quod major dict. civitatis et successores sui, qui pro tempore fuerint, gladium suum, eis per nos datum, aut alium gladium qualem eis placuerit, extra presentiam nostram et hered. nostrorum habeant portatum, et portari facere possint, coram eis punctu erecto in presentia tam aliorum magnatum et dominorum regni nostri Anglie, qui nos linea consanguinitatis attingunt et quorumcunque aliorum quam alio modo quocumque: Et quod servientes clavarum majoris et vicecomitum civitatis predictae et successorum suorum, qui pro tempore fuerint, clavas suas auratas vel argenteas, aut argentatas et signo armorum nostrorum et hered. nostrorum ornatas, tam in presentia nostra et heredum nostrorum quam in presentia consortis nostre future, aut matrum heredum nostrorum predictorum, infra dictam civitatem et suburbia ejusdem et eorum precinctum, prout proprii servientes nostri ad arma, pro libito deferre valeant licite impune absque occasione vel impetitione nostri vel hered. nostrorum in futurum.

In ENGLISH thus:

[" And moreover we have granted, and by this our Charter have confirmed, for us and our Heirs, to the aforesaid Citizens, and their Heirs and Successors,

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“ *Imprimis*, That the Mayor of the said City and his
 “ Successors, for the Time being, may, out of the Pre-
 “ sence of us and our Heirs, have their Sword which
 “ was given them by us, or such other Sword as they
 “ please, carried, and may cause it to be carried before
 “ them with the Point erect in the Presence as well of
 “ other the Nobles and Lords of our Realm of *England*,
 “ who are of our Kindred, as of any other Persons
 “ whomsoever, in any Manner whatsoever: And that
 “ the Serjeants at Mace to the Mayor and Sheriffs of
 “ the said City, and their Successors, for the Time be-
 “ ing, may, within the said City and Suburbs thereof
 “ and their Precincts, as our proper Serjeants at Arms,
 “ at their Pleasure, lawfully, with Impunity, and with-
 “ out Offence or Impediment of us or our Heirs for
 “ the future, be enabled to carry their Maces of Gold
 “ or Silver, or gilt and adorned with the Sign of the
 “ Arms of us and our Heirs, as well in the Presence
 “ of us and our Heirs, as in the Presence of our future
 “ Consort, or the Mothers of our aforesaid Heirs.” }

Which Words they for the City urged against the Challenges of the said Lord *Sheffield*, unto which at the Time Answer was given, that the said Lord *Sheffield* being his Highness's Lieutenant within the said City, was not restrained or barred by the said Words; by Reason of which Pretexts of Right on either Side, some Scruple and Doubt in Law arising upon the Words of that said ancient Clause, and the Letters Patents of Lieutenancy of the said Lord *Sheffield*, we could not determine the said Controversy ourselves, nor make Relation of the State of the said Cause to the Satisfaction of his Majesty, until that Doubt, in Point of Law, were otherwise cleared unto us; whereupon our Resolutions at that Time were to make Stay of further Proceeding until we had conferred with some of the Judges, and received their Opinions therein; and afterwards having been sundry Times petitioned by those that solicited the Cause for the said City to enter into some further Consideration and Hearing thereof, we directed our Letters unto Sir *Edward Coke*, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Sir *Lawrence Tanfield*, Knt. Lord Chief Baron of his Highness's Court of Exchequer, intreating their Lordships by our said Letters to consider both of the Words

Words of the Charter granted unto the said City, and likewise of the Right claimed by the said Lord *Sheffield*, by Virtue of his Patent of Lieutenancy, and thereof to certify their Opinions as by our said Letters bearing Date the 15th Day of *December*, 1608, it doth and may more at large and more plainly appear.

Upon Receipt of which our Letters, the said Reverend and Learned Judges met and perused the Clauses of the said antient Charter made to the said City, and of the Patent of Lieutenancy granted to the said Lord *Sheffield*, and touching the Question in Law and Right thereof, certified their Opinions by their Letters, *viz.* "That the Mayor of *York* ought not to deliver up the Sword of Justice which he holdeth by Charter, nor to abase and bear down the same (especially in Time of Peace) in the Presence of the Lord *Sheffield*, his Majesty's Lieutenant there; and the said Judges principally grounded their Reasons upon the Charter of King *Richard II.* made to the said City in the Words aforesaid, as by the said Letters, bearing Date the 18th Day of *February*, 1608, it doth and may more at large appear.

We therefore the said Commissioners being resolved of the said Ambiguity and Doubt in Law, and having before that Time with Advice and mature Deliberation duly pondered and considered the said Challenges and the Reasons thereof, and all other Allegations on both Sides, as well in Matter of Precedent and Practice as otherwise, and finding no Reason in any Thing to dissent from the Opinion of the said two Reverend Judges, did, after due Consideration, acquaint his Majesty with the State of the said Cause and Controversy aforesaid, and with the whole Passage and Proceeding therein; and thereupon his Majesty was pleased to deliver his Royal Opinion and Censure to this Effect: That for his own Part he had been of the same Mind ever since his first Reading of the Petition, though it pleased him, for his own better Satisfaction, to require the Judgment of the Lords Commissioners for the Office of Earl Marshal, which do commonly examine Matters of this Nature with great Judgment and Equity; wherefore finding now that upon further Consideration, the Laws of Honour do so fitly suit and concur with the Laws of the Land, and the Judges of the Court of Chivalry in their Opinion with the Judges of the Point in Law, his Majesty

jeſty doth likewise declare himſelf to agree reſolutely with both their Opinions.

We therefore his ſaid Maſteſty's Commiſſioners, for Cauſes determinable by the Earl Marſhal's Court, according unto his Highneſſe's Reference unto us for ending of the ſaid Controverſy, finding no great Difficulty in the ſame, and being warranted both by the Opinion of the ſaid Reverend Judges, and by his Maſteſty's moſt wiſe and royal Cenſure for the avoiding of all future and further Differences, do order and determine, that from henceforth the ſaid Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commonalty of the ſaid City of York, for the Time being, ſhall quietly and peaceably enjoy the Liberty and Privilege of the ſaid Charter of King Richard II. unto them granted, according to the Words of the ſaid Charter, and the true Intent and Meaning of the ſame, plainly expounded by the Lords of the Commiſſion and thoſe two grave and learned Judges of the Law, and confirmed by his Royal Maſteſty, and may have the Sword carried before the ſaid Lord Mayor, for the Time being, with the Point erect upward, and not abaſed in the Prefence of the ſaid Lord Lieutenant for the Time being, without any Delivery up of the ſame at all, the aforeſaid Challenge or Claim of the ſaid Lord Sheffield, as Lieutenant of the ſaid County and City of York, or any like Challenge and Claim of any other Lieutenant for the Time to come, or any other Pretence or former Precedent to the contrary in anywiſe notwithstanding.

For Confirmation and public Teſtimony whereof, we have hereunto ſet our Hands and fixed our ſeveral Seals of Arms, the 12th Day of May, in the Years of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord James, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. that is to ſay, of England, France, and Ireland the ſeventh, and of Scotland the two-and-fortieth.

H. NORTHAMPTON, LENOX,
NOTTINGHAM, T. SUFFOLK.
S. F. WORCESTER,

*Irrotulat. et Examinat. per me Johannem Givillim,
Regiſtrum Officii Curie Marſcal.*

The

The Office of Lord Mayor of *York* is a Place of great Trust and Honour; and, if used in its full Extent, he is very near an absolute Governor within his District, Persons, of what Quality soever, living or residing within the Liberties, must obey his Mandate or Summons on any Complaint exhibited against them. He is the King's Lieutenant in his Absence; nor does he give Place, or drop his Ensigns of Authority to any but the King's own Person, or the Presumptive Heir to the Crown; at whose Appearance he is only dispossessed, and carries the Mace himself before his Majesty. The Judge of Assize sits on his Right Hand in the Courts of Justice, himself keeping the Chair. At the Sessions of Peace he is Supreme, being always a Justice of Peace, and one of the *Quorum*. In Council he has a casting Voice; and in full Senate no Act or Law can be made without his Concurrence. Formerly he never stirred abroad, even in private, but in his Habit, and with an Officer attending him; but on public Occasions, such as Swearing Days, Proclamations of Kings, Peace or War, &c. he is habited in Scarlet, with a rich Mantle of Crimson Silk, and a massy Gold Chain, the Ensigns of Authority before him, his Brethren, the Twenty-four, and Common-Council, in their proper Habits, attending. An Allowance of about 300*l.* of late Years increased to 500*l.* is voted by the Corporation yearly out of the Common Chamber to the Lord Mayor for the Maintenance of an hospitable Table; at which, formerly, all Strangers and others were every Day made welcome, but of late Years that Custom was abated to twice a Week; and, by a later Regulation, to as often as the Lord Mayor pleases to invite Company to dine with him; which has rendered the Office much more easy to be borne, as also much less chargeable. In 1725 a noble House was built at the Front of the *Guild-hall* in *Cony-street*, for the Residence of the Lord Mayor and his Family, which has all suitable Furniture belonging to it.

Whosoever offers to strike or otherwise abuse the Lord Mayor, during his Office, with an Intent either to assault or affront him, is severely fined, imprisoned, or otherwise punished, according to the Degree of the Crime. Two remarkable Instances of this Kind are upon Record. In

Hæc maenia surgunt—in honorem civium Electoriscum 1726. Januæ Clarkæ Magoræ.



In 1618 one *Charles Coulson* *, a Taylor, being drunk, came to *Thomas Agar*, then Lord Mayor, and gave him a Stab with a Knife three Inches deep in the Left Breast, but the Wound did not prove mortal: However the said *Coulson* was adjudged to be strongly fettered with Iron, to be imprisoned for seven Years, then to pay 100*l.* or else to lie in Gaol for Life. Moreover that, at every Quarter-Sessions during the seven Years, he should be carried through the City on Horseback, with his Face to the Horse's Tail, and a Paper on his Forehead denoting his Crime; and that on every of the said Days he should stand some Hours in the Pillory; which was performed accordingly.

In 1664 *Sir Miles Stapleton*, of *Wigbill* †, being also disordered with Liquor, came to the House of *Edward Elwick*, then Lord Mayor, and struck at him with his Cane; for which Affront, being indicted the next Sessions, he did personally appear at the Bar of the Common-Hall, and there before the Lord Mayor and Court confessed the Indictment, acknowledged the Heinousness of the Crime, professed his Sorrow for it, and humbly submitted himself to the Censure of the Honourable Bench; who, at the earnest Intercession of his Friends, only fined him 500*l.*

The Office of Mayor antiently was continued in one Man for several Years together. In the Reign of *Edward III.* *Nicholas Langton* was Mayor for thirteen Years successively; but this happening in the Height of the *Scottish Wars*, we suppose it was not thought advisable to change Magistrates in such an important Place as this City must be at that Time. This Man held the Office, with an *Inter-regnum* of three Years, for seventeen Years together, the longest of any in the Catalogue; and his Son *John Langton*, who was knighted by *Edward III.* was eight Times Mayor successively: But the Citizens finding it inconvenient to let the Power lie so long in one Hand, in 1394, came to a Consultation, and made an Order about it, that from thenceforth no Lord Mayor should stand above one Year, till the twelve, being able, should bear Office after him. This Order was soon disregarded; for *Sir William Frost*, knighted by *Richard II.* was Lord Mayor in 1397, and

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* *Ex Regist. Ebor.* † *Ex eodem.*

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in ten Years after was seven Times in that Office: However, after him and one more, the former Order seems to take Place again; for we find little or no Variation from it down to the present Times, except that, in the Civil Wars, Sir *Edmund Cope* was three Times Lord Mayor by King *Charles's* own Appointment.

This prime Officer is annually chosen out of the Number of Aldermen, who are not impeded by Age or Sickness; who have not been twice Mayor of the City, or borne that Office within six Years last past, and are thought to be every Way qualified to undertake the Duty. Upon *St. Maurice's Day, January 15*, unless it be Sunday, and then it is deferred to the Day following, the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Privy-Council, in their Scarlet Gowns, with the Chamberlains and Common-Council, in their Black, meet at the Guild or Common-Hall about Nine o'Clock in the Morning. Here, having the Doors closed, the Common-Council, on their Oath, present the Names of three Aldermen to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, who, on their Oath, elect one of the three, and he is immediately seated next the Chair; and from that Time to the Day of his Swearing into the Office, is styled *Lord Elect*.

The OATH of the COMMONS at the Election of a
LORD MAYOR.

YOU shall present, according to the best of your Skill and Knowledge, to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of this City, three of the most discreet, fit, and able Aldermen of this City, who have neither been twice Lord Mayor of the same City, nor once Lord Mayor within six Years last past, to the End that they, out of those three, may chuse one sufficient and discreet Alderman to be Lord Mayor of the said City, from the Feast of Saint Blaze now next ensuing, for one whole Year then next following. So help you God.

The OATH of the LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, and
SHERIFFS, on the Election of LORD MAYOR.

YOU shall, according to the best of your Skill and Knowledge, elect and chuse out of the three Persons and Elects

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now presented unto you by the Commons of this City, one of the most able and discreet Persons of the same, to be Lord Mayor of this City, from the Feast of Saint Blaze now next ensuing, for one whole Year after. So help you God.

After this the Bench retire into an inner Apartment to refresh themselves; from whence passing through the Hall, where the Commons stand bare to receive them, they all conduct the Lord Elect to his own House, where usually is a noble Collation prepared for them. The Lord Elect had formerly one Esquire and two Officers of those belonging to the Lord Mayor to attend on him, whom he dieted; but this is disused.

When the Day for swearing the Lord Elect is come, being *St. Blaze, February 3*, whether *Sunday* or not, the Lord Elect goes to the present Lord Mayor's House, and from thence, attended by the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Privy-Council, in their Scarlet Habits, with the Chamberlains and Common-Council, in black Gowns, walk in Procession to *Ousebridge*; there, in the Council-Chamber, they take an Account of all the Plate, Jewels, Household-Stuff, and other Effects belonging to the Lord Mayor for the Time being. From thence they walk in the same Order to the Common-Hall, where the Sword-Bearer on his Knees, and with the Cap of Maintenance upon his Head, holds the Book whilst the Recorder tenders to his Lordship the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and also the following Oath of Office:

The OATH of the LORD MAYOR,

YOU shall be trusty and true to our Sovereign Lord the King, and to this City of York; and the same City shall save and keep unto our said Sovereign Lord the King, his Heirs and Successors; and all the Franchises, Freedoms, Rights, Liberties, Usages, and Customs of the same. You shall uphold, keep, support, and maintain, with all your Power and Cunning; and you shall do Right to Rich and to Poor; and for nothing lett, but you shall so do. So help you God.

After which the Sword-Bearer divests the old Lord Mayor of his Gold Chain, and puts it on the Neck of
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the new one. Then the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Four-and-Twenty take the following Oath :

The OATH of the ALDERMEN, SHERIFFS, and FOUR-AND-TWENTY.

YOU shall well and truly counsel, aid, support, assist, and maintain the Lord Mayor in the Office of Mayoralty, and come to Council at all Times when you shall be sent for by the Lord Mayor, or his Lieutenant for the Time being, (unless you have reasonable Excuse thereof) and all such lawful Matters and Things as shall be communed of there, you shall not open nor discover to any Person or Persons whomsoever to the Prejudice of this City. So help you God.

The Town-Clerk, Esquires, and Officers at Mace, also take their Oaths, as aftermentioned, and the Commoners make a Declaration of their Fidelity in the following Manner :

The COMMONS DECLARATION OF FIDELITY.

YOU the Commons of this City, here present assembled, shall be faithful and true to the Lord Mayor in the Office of Mayoralty ; and him shall support with your Bodies and Goods, in all Things concerning the Rights of this City and the Honour of his Office. And to the same Intent hold up your Hands.

This Ceremony ended, the Company attend upon their new Magistrate to his own House, where he gives them a very splendid Entertainment, antiently called the *Venison-Feast*, because it chiefly used to consist of that Kind of Food. The Feast being ended, all the afore said Company, except the new Lord Mayor, return with the late Lord, and wait upon him to his House, the Officers and City Musick attending, where they are again regaled with a Banquet, Wine, &c. after which the Company pay their Respects, and conclude the Solemnity with the Day.

The Form of electing a Lord Mayor is now proceeded in as it was prescribed to the Citizens by the Charter of King Henry VIII. But more antiently it was otherwise ; and being chosen then by the whole Body of the Citizens, without any Form, Day, or Order, the Elections

tions were usually tumultuous, and attended with dangerous Consequences.

We shall here add Copies from two Records relating to these Diffensions, the latter of which was little less than an absolute Rebellion against the Civil Power, and a Fine of 1000 Marks was laid upon the Citizens before they could obtain a Pardon for it.

De eligendo MAJOREM in Civitate EBOR. Claus. 45
ED. III. m. L.

REX, ballivis et probis hominibus civitatis nostræ Ebor. salutem: Cum, ut accepimus, contentio inter *Johannem de Langeton* et *Johannem de Gisebourne*, cives ejusdem civitatis, videlicet, Quis eorum pro anno præsentis major dictæ civitatis fieret, habeatur, per quod quamplures cives nostri dictæ civitatis uni et alteri parti adherentes inter se graviter certant et contendunt, in terrorem populi nostri dictæ civitatis ac pacis nostræ ibidem lesionem et perturbationem manifestam, unde quamplurimum conturbamur: nos volentes, periculo in hac parte imminenti, prout convenit, obviare, et pro bono regimine ejusdem civitatis ordinare, vobis mandamus firmiter injungentes quod statim visis præsentibus de communi assensu vestro, unum civem idoneum dictæ civitatis, pro regimine ejusdem civitatis utilem et fidelem, pro anno presenti, in majorem ibidem elegi et ordinari faciatis. Dum tamen neuter prædictorum *Johannis* et *Johannis* major ibidem aliqualiter existat, nec se de electione ejusdem majoris in aliquo intromittat. Vobis etiam districtius qua poterimus inhibemus, ne debata contumelias aut conventicula aliqua in civitate prædicta per quod pax nostra ledi aut populus noster ibidem terri valeant, qualitercunque fieri permittatis.

Teste Rege apud West. 20 Diē Januarii.

Per ipsum Regem et Concilium.

The following is a Translation of the above.

THE King, to the Bailiffs and good Men of our City of York, greeting: Whereas, as we are informed, a Dispute is depending between *John Langeton* and *John Gisebourne*, Citizens of the said City, viz. which of them should be Mayor of the said City for this present

sent Year, whereby many Citizens of our said City, espousing each Party, are at great Strife and Contention together, to the Terror of the Inhabitants of our said City, and to the manifest Breach and Disturbance of our Peace there, whereat we are greatly disquieted: We willing, as is fit, to obviate the imminent Danger in this Respect, and to ordain for the good Order of the said City, do command you, firmly injoining that, immediately upon Sight of these Presents, of your common Assent you cause one proper Citizen of the said City, fit and faithful for the Government thereof, to be elected and ordained Mayor there for this present Year; so nevertheless as that neither of them the said *John* and *John* be in any Manner Mayor there, nor in anywise intermeddle in the Election of the same Mayor. We also as straitly as possible charge you, that ye in nowise suffer any Debates, Strifes, or Conventicles in the City aforesaid, whereby our Peace may be broken, or our People there may be terrified.

Witness the King at Westminster, the 20th Day of January.

By the King himself and his Council.

Rot. Parl. 4 Ric. II. n. 50. translated from the original French.

ANNO 4. Ric. II. a Complaint was made in Parliament of a horrible Affair, as it is there called, then acted in the City of *York*, by divers evil-disposed Persons of the same City, nearly touching the Royal Power, by a false Confederacy amongst themselves. It seems that *John de Gisburgh* had been duly elected Mayor at the usual Day, and had held the Office peaceably till the Monday after the Feast of St. Catherine [November 27.]: following, when the same evil-minded Persons assembled themselves, and drove the said Mayor out of the City; then these People, with Axes and other Instruments, broke open the Doors and Windows of the said Guildhall, entered, and made one *Simon de Quixley* swear to be their Mayor, against his Inclination, and those of the principal Inhabitants of the said City; whom, notwithstanding, they also made swear, for Fear of Death, to their new Mayor. After this they made a new Ordinance,

nance, that when the Clocks upon the Bridge should strike AUKWARD, as well by Day as by Night, that then the Commons of the said City should rise and make Proclamation of several other new Ordinances by them made, contrary to the good Customs of the City heretofore made. That the said People continued and abounded in these and several other horrible Facts from Day to Day, almost to the utter Undoing of the said City, and some Peril to the whole Realm, unless a speedy Chastisement be ordered, such as it shall please the Lords and other wise Men of the Kingdom to order; that other Miscreants of the Kingdom may take Warning by the Punishment of these.

“ The King would that, by the Consent of the Lords and Commons in Parliament, a Commission should be sent in all Haste to the Earl of *Northumberland*, and some other Lords, Knights, and Esquires of the Country, to inquire of these Malefactors by the Help of some honest People near the City, by such Ways and Means, and in every other Manner that to them seems proper, in order to come at the Truth of this Affair, and take the Names of the most guilty, and certify them to the King and Council without Delay, in order to inflict such a Punishment on them as should be an Example to all other Rioters in the Kingdom. Writs were made and sent to *York* by two Serjeants at Arms, to seize and bring up to the King and Council, twenty-four of the most notorious Offenders, Counsellors, and Abettors of the said Riot; of which twenty-four their Names should be brought to the Chancellor of *England*, and themselves put into safe Custody without Bail or Mainprize, until the said Earl and his Companions, Justices in the same Commission, had certified what they had found out relating to the Affair.

“ A Writ was also sent to *Simon de Quixley*, the Mayor only of the Confederacy, not to meddle at all with the Office of Mayor, nor take to himself Royal Power contrary to the King's Crown and Dignity, and that he should appear at a certain Day before the King and Council to answer to the Fact, &c.

“ Also another Writ was sent to *John de Gisburgh*, the real Mayor of the said City, commanding him to execute his Office of Mayoralty during his Year, according to the Custom and Usages of the said City.

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“ One other Writ was sent to the Bailiffs and honest Citizens, and all the Commonalty of the said City, commanding them to acknowledge the said *John* as their Mayor, as one that represented the Estate of our Lord the King, on Pain of forfeiting every Thing that could be forfeited to the King; and the King commanded that Proclamation should be made of these Matters throughout the City, that none might plead Ignorance of them.”

In the 49th Year of *Henry VI.* the Parliament had this Affair of electing a Mayor at *York* under Consideration, and made an Act to prescribe a Rule for that Purpose; but Civil Dissensions being then very high, the Citizens could not agree about their Chief Magistrate, and a *Mandamus* was sent by the King to appoint *William Holbeck* Mayor for that Year*.

In the Beginning of the Reign of *Edward IV.* that King, by Letters Patent†, constituted a Form for this Election; which was, that the Searchers of every Craft should summon the Masters of Trades to the *Guildball* of the City, on *St. Maurice's Day, Jan. 15*, and there to elect and nominate two honest and able Aldermen of the said City, of which neither of them had been twice Mayor before, nor borne that Office of five Years last past. The Names thus taken by the Recorder, senior Sheriff, and Town-Clerk, were carried up by them to the Upper House; which Officers afterwards took the Suffrages of that Court privately, and he of the two sent up, on whom the most Votes fell, was to be Mayor for the succeeding Year from the Feast of *St. Blaze*, &c.

But this Order not answering the Purpose, in the 13th Year of the same King, other Letters Patent were granted‡, whereby the Searchers of each Craft were ordered to summon all the Citizens, yearly, on the Feast of *St. Blaze, Feb. 3*, to the *Guildhall*, where they were to elect one able Alderman of the said City, who had not been Mayor for three Years last past, to be then Mayor of the said City, from the Feast of *St. Julian* the Virgin, viz. the 16th of the same Month, for one whole Year.

* *P. 42 Hen. VI. m. 8.*

† *P. 4 Ed. IV. p. 2. m. 20. et Fæd., Ang. tom. xi. p. 529.*

‡ *P. 13 Ed. IV. p. 2. m. 16.*

Year following: And that they should, in a peaceable and quiet Manner, present the Name of the Mayor to be chosen, in Writing, to the Mayor then in Being. Which said Mayor so chosen on the said Feast of St. *Julian*, about Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, in the said *Guild-hall*, before all the Citizens, was to take the usual Oath, and doing that he was actually Mayor of the said City. Then the Aldermen and Citizens there present, were to swear to be attending and assisting to the said Mayor in his Office; and that they would support and maintain him, during the Time of his Mayoralty, in all and singular Things conducing to the Honour, Welfare, and Prosperity of the said City.

A Mayor dying in his Office, or otherwise removed, another Aldermen is to be chosen in the same Manner, upon a general Summons, for the remaining Part of the Year.

These Officers following, *viz.* a Chaplain, (usually the Minister of the Parish) the Town or Common Clerk, with his Man or Men, two Esquires, *viz.* the Sword and Mace Bearer, four Officers at Mace, (formerly six) a Porter, a Cook, with his Man or Men, a Baker, &c. are reputed the Lord Mayor's Servants during his Mayoralty, and all of them formerly were dieted at the Lord Mayor's House; but of late Years only the Esquires, Officers at Mace, and Porter have constant Diet there, and the others occasionally on Sessions and other publick Days.

If the Lord Mayor be married, his Wife is dignified by her Husband's Title, and is called *My Lady*; and although the Husband parts with both Honour and Title at the same Time; yet by the Courtesy of *York*, and in Favour to that Sex, her Ladyship still enjoys hers (unless she chooseth to wave it) by no other Right that we know of, than that of an old rhiming Proverb still amongst us, which is,

*He is a Lord for a Year and a Day,
But she is a Lady for Ever and Ay.*

The Recorder of *York* is, in Virtue of his Office, a Justice of the Peace, and of the *Quorum*. He sits at the Lord Mayor's Right Hand, as an Assistant to him and the Bench. His Office, as his Name imports, is to take
Care.

Care that the antient Records, Charters, &c. belonging the City be preserved, and that all new Acts, Bye-Laws, &c. be duly registered and transmitted to Posterity; to watch over the Privileges of the City, and to be the Orator of the Corporation on all publick Occasions: This is a Place of Honour more than Profit. The whole Body of the Corporation have a Right of voting at his Election, as was determined in the Year 1701, on the Election of *Marmaduke Prickett*, Esq; when the Upper Bench would have excluded the Commons. By an Ordinance of the City, made Jan: 8, 1581, (*William Robinson*, Mayor) whosoever shall be Recorder of this City, shall be only so during the Pleasure of the Lord Mayor and his Brethren, and he to make the most Part of his Dwelling within the City; but since, by the Charter of *Charles II.* this Officer, when chosen, is to have the Approbation of the King, and so the Place runs for Life. His Oath is as follows:

YOU shall swear that you, during the Time that you shall be Recorder of the City of York, shall truly and indifferently give your best Counsel unto the Lord Mayor of this City, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and all other of the Common-Council of the said City, that now are and hereafter shall be, and to every of them, in all Cases and Matters concerning the said City; and shall come unto the said Council of the said City, when as you shall be required to do the same by my Lord Mayor or his Lieutenant, having sufficient Warning given unto you, (except that you shall be letted by Sickness, or some other special Cause) and that you shall not be absent from the said City, except it shall be for reasonable Causes. So help you God [and Holy Dame, and by the whole Contents of this Book.]

Besides the Recorder, this City hath, by Charter, two other learned Counsel assigned to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. called the *City-Counsel*, who are also, in Virtue of their Offices, Justices of the Peace, and of the *Quorum*. Formerly there was only one City-Counsel, the antient Manner of whose Election, with the Reason thereof, you have in *Bernard Wilkinsons Case*, who was elected City-Counsel, June 11, An. Reg. Eliz. 10, 1568.

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At present they are elected in the same Manner as the Recorder.

The Word *Alderman*, though now appropriated to Citizens and Townsmen of a Corporation, was antiently a Title of very high Degree; witness this Epitaph on a Tomb in *Ramsay* Monastery.

*Hic requiescit Ailwinus, inclyti regis Edgari
Cognatus, totius Anglie Aldermannus, et
Hujus sacri coenobii miraculose, fundator. †*

It is not easy to determine when this Title dropt from being Alderman of all *England*, or a Province, to be only Alderman of a Corporation †. About an Age after the Conquest, Mention is made of some Magistrates of this City, but not with this Title; for, amongst the Witnesses to an old Grant to *Fountain's Abbey*, *Hugo de Selby* is styled *Major Civitatis Eboraci*, and *Thomas de Graunt* is called *Præpositus ejusdem Villæ*. In another, *Nicholas Orger* is Mayor, and the former *Hugo de Selby* is set down as a Witness, *cum aliis Civibus et Præpositis Ebor*. Now the best Translation of *Præpositus* is *Provost*, a *French* Title; but if any one chooses rather to translate it *Alderman*, he has our Leave. We shall only add, that the Title *Alderman* being laid down at the Conquest, for the Introduction of the *Norman* Names of Officers, it lay neglected till a proper *English* Appellation being wanted for a Magistrate of this Nature, this old *Saxon* Name was taken up, fitted well, and has continued ever since to be a Mark of that Dignity, and in all Probability ever will.

This Magistrate has little Business when he is not Mayor; he continues a Justice of Peace, and, if Senior, is one of the *Quorum*: But though he is always duly summoned to attend the Sessions, Council-Chamber, and every Election of Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Common Council-Men, &c. yet he is not obliged to appear, if any other material Business of his own intervene. If a Lord Mayor is called abroad, or is sick or infirm, he substitutes

† *Leland's Coll.*

† One *Thomas de Everwyck* paid a Fine to the King for being admitted Alderman of the Guild of Merchants in this City. *Maddox's Exchequer.*

substitutes one of these Aldermen for his Deputy, who acts in as full Power as he whom he represents in all Things, by Virtue of the Charter of King *James II.*

An Alderman is elected, on a Vacancy by Death or otherwise, from the Body of the more substantial Citizens, who have served the Office of Sheriff, or fined for it. The Method is this: At a general Meeting of the Corporation, the Commoners, upon their Oaths, present to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, three able and discreet Citizens, out of whom they, upon their Oath, elect one of the most able and discreet. The three Persons so presented are called *Lights* for Aldermen; Mr. *Drake* says the Word *Light* is plainly deduced from the Teutonic *LICHT*, *Clarus*, *Lucidus*, which signifies a Citizen esteemed worthy of this Honour by the Splendor of his Fortune, or his other shining Qualities. This Etymology is significant enough in this Sense, but, with great Deference to his Name, certainly is not the true one; for in the antient Records the Word is wrote *Elite*, and is pure *French*, signifying *Choice*.

The Fine for Exemption from the Office of Alderman is generally 200*l.* But when a Citizen is chosen Alderman, and refuses to stand, he is usually fined at the Discretion of the same Court. In 1489, one *Thomas Scottow* was fined 40*l.* for not taking on him this Office; and in 1624, one *Edward Calvert* was fined and paid 300*l.* for Exemption from the said Office. The first Vacancy after a new Aldermen is elected, he is generally complimented with the high Office of Lord Mayor.

This City formerly had three *Bailiffs*, a Name which, though now by its Prostitution is become odious, was originally bestowed on none but the Chief Magistrates of a City or Corporation, of which last some retain it to this Day. In 1397 this Office was laid down in this City, and instead of three Bailiffs were substituted two Sheriffs, by which the City became a County of itself.

The Sheriffs are chosen annually on St. *Matthew's* Day, *Sept. 21*, in the same Manner as the Aldermen; with this Difference only, that the Commons present, upon their Oaths, to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, four fit, able, and discreet Citizens as *Lights*, out of whom they, upon their Oath, elect two. If

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at the same Time they are sworn, then the Lord Mayor and Privy-Council have on their Scarlet Habits, and the other their black ones; otherwise not, as sometimes it happens, for they enter not into Office till *Michaelmas-Day, Sept. 29, in the Afternoon.*

A Sheriff being chosen, and through Obstinacy, Self-wilfulness, or any other unlawful Impediment, refusing to stand, he is not only fined, but is sometimes esteemed as Sheriff, notwithstanding his Removal from the City with his House and Family, and hath been obliged to account to the King for his Fee-Farm, as if he had really executed that Office. This was the Case of *John Smith*, who was elected Sheriff, 18th *Henry VIII.* and was so elected for five Years together, but refusing to stand, withdrew himself and Family to *Skipton in Craven*; nevertheless at his Death his Executors became liable to account to the King for his Fee-Farm, from the Time of his Election, and paid it accordingly.

If a Sheriff die in his Office, the same Order is observed as in Case of the Lord Mayor's Death, and another is chosen in his Stead; with this Difference, that the Lord Mayors hold not only the remaining Part of the Year to which they are chosen, but likewise the Year following, as has happened in several Instances; but the Sheriff continues only that Part of the Year which his Predecessor wanted to supply, and then goes out without further Charge, as much qualified to all the Privileges of the City as if he had stood the whole Year.

Those who fined for the Office of Sheriff paid formerly no more than 50*l.* but of late Years it has been usually 70*l.* Every Sheriff, about a Month after his Election, takes an Oath of Secrecy in the Council-Chamber, *to wit,* the same Oath as the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Twenty-Four take to every new Lord Mayor, and then is admitted to be one of the Privy-Council. At which Solemnity the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with the rest of the Council, used to drink Wine out of a Bowl, Silver-gilt, which is called the *Black Bowl.*

The Sheriffs of the City of *York* have a double Function, Ministerial and Judicial: By the first they execute all Processes and Precepts of the Courts of Law, and make Returns of the same: And by the next they have

Authority to hold several Courts of a distinct Nature, which shall be treated of in the Sequel. They collect all public Profits, Customs, and Taxes of the City and County of the same, and all Fines, Distresses, and Amerciaments: They have the Charge of all Prisoners for Debt or Misdemeanors: They view and inspect all Weights, Measures, &c. Visit the Markets, ride the Fairs, and are answerable to the King's Exchequer for all Issues and Profits arising from the Office: Their Attendants used formerly to be very grand, when they appeared on a publick Occasion, having four Serjeants at Mace, and each of them six or more Livery Men with Halberts, to attend them; for the Neglect of which they have been fined in the Mayor's Court. This has been thought superfluous; for now two Serjeants are sufficient, which, with a Bailiff, a Gaoler, &c. make up their Retinue at this Time, except on their Riding Day; which Ceremony claims another Place.

The antient Oath of the Sheriffs was the following, but is now disused, there being a new one appointed by Act of Parliament.

S I R S,

YE shall swear, and either of you shall swear, that ye well and truly shall serve the King in the Office of the Sheriffs of the City of York, and the Profit of the King, ye shall do in all Things that pertains to you after your Wit and Power, and his Rights. As much as pertaineth to the Crown, ye shall truly keep; nor ye shall not assent unto no Distressing, nor unto no Concealment of Right to the King or his Crown, be it in Lands or in Rents, or in Franchises, or Suits counselled or withdrawn, ye shall do your true Power for to let it; and if ye may not let it, ye shall shew it to the King or to some of the Council, of which ye shall be certain that they shall shew it to the King: And the Duty of the King neither for Gift nor Favour respite there where ye shall well without right great Grievance of the Debt make Levy of them: And that ye shall truly, and by Way of Right treat the People of your Bailiwicks, and to each one do Right as well to the Poor and to the Rich, as that that pertaineth to you to do; and neither for Gift, nor for Promise, nor for Favour, nor for Hate, ye shall do no Wrong to no Man, and other Men's Rights

Rights ye shall not disturb, and that ye shall truly acquit the People of what ye shall receive of them as to Duties of the King. And ye shall take nothing by the which the King may lose, or by the which Right may be disturbed, or the Duties of the King delayed, and that ye shall truly make Return and truly serve the Writs of the King at your Cunnings and at your Power. And ye shall take no Bailiff into your Service but for whom ye will answer, and that ye shall make your Bailiffs take such an Oath as pertaineth unto them, and that ye shall receive nor take no Writ by you, nor by none other but such as shall be lawfully sealed. And that ye shall not take such Serjeants into your Service for this Year, that was Serjeants within the Space of three Years next before past; and that the Service of our Sovereign Lord the King that is due for the City with the Weapontage of Ancitty, ye shall truly pay at the Terms assigned therefore. And ye shall save the City without Damage or Hurt, and all the Franchises, Liberties, Usages and Accustoms, Statutes and Ordinances of the same ye shall save and maintain; and ye shall make no Return, nor impanel in Plea of Land, Rents or Tenements to be holden afore the Mayor and Sheriffs, without the Oversight and Advice of the Mayor. So help you God, &c.

Besides the Officers already mentioned, the City has an additional Number of Men to the Body of Governors, who, having passed the Office of Sheriff, are sworn into the Privy-Council; and, with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, compose an higher House. These Citizens are commonly called by the Name of the *Twenty-four*; tho' they may be more or less than that Number. They are usually summoned, and sit in Council with the Chief Magistrates on any Business relating to the City, and have Votes in every Election of Officers, &c. equal with an Alderman, excepting those of a Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs.

The last, though not the meanest, nor the least in Authority, are a Body of Men drawn from the lower Class of Citizens, to the Number of Seventy-two, and are called the *Common-Councilmen* of the City. They were first called in to the Legislature by a Charter of King *Henry VIII.* and then were appointed to be chosen two out of each of the fourteen Companies following.

C. 2.

viz.

viz. Merchants, Mercers, Drapers, Grocers, Apothecaries, Goldsmiths, Dyers, Skinners, Barbers, Fishmongers, Taylors, Vintners, Pinnors, and Glassers; with one from each of the fifteen lower Companies hereafter named, *viz.* Hossers, Innholders, Vestment-Makers, Wax-Chandlers, Brewers, Weavers, Walkers, Ironmongers, Saddlers, Masons, Bakers, Butchers, Glovers, Pewterers, and Armourers; and then also the eldest Searcher of every of the said Crafts, together with the Common-Council aforesaid, had Voices in all Elections of Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs.

But now, according to a later Regulation and Grants, confirmed by the Charter of King Charles II. they are chosen from and distinguished into four Wards respecting the four principal Gates of the City, *viz.* Mickle-gate-Ward, Bootham-Ward, Monk-Ward, and Walmgate-Ward. They are eighteen in Number in each Ward, whose Senior presides in his own, but have a general Foreman or Speaker for the whole Body, who is elected annually.

The Common-Council represents the whole Commonalty of the City; and are at all Times to be attending upon the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, when duly summoned, to advise and consult the public Weal and Good of the City.* They have an Authority that in some Cases the Mayor and Aldermen cannot act without them. As in all Elections of Magistrates into Offices, and Exemptions from Offices; in letting or disposing of the City's Revenues; and formerly in taverning and letting of Wine-Licenses; and all other Acts and Things which pass the Common Seal; in making of Bye-Laws, wherein every Citizen, either by himself or his Representative, gives his Consent.

When a Common-Councilman dies, or is removed, the rest present, upon their Oaths, to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Four-and-Twenty, three able and fit Citizens, out of which the Bench choose one. This Office is of a different Nature from the last, for here strong Interest has been made to get into a Body, where a Citizen of any Merit, tho' never so well qualified for Sheriff, &c. lies hid for some Years, and is exempt from the Office, only because his Brethren will not put

* *Ex. Chart. Hen. VIII.*

put him up. This, with some other Privileges joined to it, makes this Office very desirable. The Oath of a Common-Councilman is as follows :

The OATH of a COMMON-COUNCILMAN.

YOU shall assist, aid, and counsel, with all your Power and Cunning, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of this City of York, that now are, or hereafter shall be, in all Manner of Things concerning the Honour, Prosperity, and Commonwealth of the said City, and come to Council at all Times when you shall be reasonably required (unless that you have reasonable Excuse to the contrary;) and also assemble yourself in peaceable Manner with your Fellows, (being of the Common Council of the said City) at the Days limited for Election hereafter of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of the said City. So help you God.

The Town-Clerk, otherwife called the Common-Clerk, is elected in the same Manner as the Recorder, and must, like him, be approved of by the King before he enters on his Office, which is of the greatest Trust as well as Profit in the Gift of the Corporation. In Virtue of such his Appointment he acts as Clerk of the Peace of the City and Ainsty, which Office, on the Election of Mr. Raper, the late Town-Clerk, was claimed by the then Marquis of Rockingham to be in his Disposal, as being *Custos Rotulorum*; and the Right was some Time in Litigation between him and the Corporation, but on the Death of the Marquis the Suit was dropt. The Town-Clerk's Oath of Office is as follows :

The OATH of the TOWN-CLERK.

YOU shall assist and attend the Lord Mayor for the Time being, and, according to your Power and Cunning, such Council give him as is most Profit to the City of York; and all the Privities and Councils of the Lord Mayor and his Brethren you shall truly keep, and not discover in no Place, nor to no Person, to the Prejudice of this City: And truly you shall keep all Manner of Books and Muniments, and all other Things which belong unto the Commonalty; and all Things which shall be entered upon Record you shall truly inroll and register, and no Manner of Copies or Evi-

dences you shall deliver forth, without Advice of the Lord Mayor for the Time being, to the Prejudice of this City. So help you God.

The *Chamberlains* were formerly twelve, ten, or eight in Number, and were, as their Name implies, the Receivers and Treasurers of the publick Stock, for which they used to account from the Feast of St. *Maurice*, but of late from the Feast of St. *Blaze*. They had two Assistants, called *Bridge-Masters*, and *Mure-Masters*,* whose Office was to look after the Repairs of the City Bridges and Walls. These were discontinued in the 1st Year of the Reign of King *Charles I.* when a *City Steward* was appointed; but yet each Chamberlain at his Election pays twenty Nobles to the Common Chamber for their Exemption from those Offices, and they also make a Treat for the Upper Bench, according to antient Custom. The Number of Chamberlains for several Years past has been six; the principal of whom, called the Lord Mayor's Chamberlain, receives from the City Steward the Rents collected by him, and all other Profits accruing by Fines, Enfranchisements, charitable Bequests, or otherwise, of all which he keeps a methodical Account, and has an Order or Draught, signed by the Lord Mayor or his Deputy, for each Disbursement; the other five have little more to do than pay their twenty Nobles, and contribute to the Expence of the Treat. This Office intitles its Bearer to the Appellation of Gentleman,

* 1 Feb. 25 Eliz. 1582.

Thomas Spragon, de civitate Ebor. Sadler, Rowlandus }
Fawcet, de eodem civitate, Taylor, Johannes Sym, de } CC l.
eodem civitate Joiner, recogn. se debere dominæ reginæ. }

The Condition of this Recognizance is such, that if the above bounden *Thomas Spragon*, one of the *Bridge-Masters* of *Ousebridge* and *Fossbridge*, do truly account, pay, and deliver over all such Rents, Sums of Money, Implements, and other Things belonging to this Corporation, as shall come to his Hands during his Office; that is to say, all the said Rents and Sums of Money to the Hands of the Chamberlains of the said City, of which Rents and Sums 30*l.* is to be paid at *Midsummer* next, and the Residue on St. *Thomas's Eve*; and all the said Implements and other Things, by Indenture, to the Hands of their next Successors, *Bridge-Masters* of the said City for the Time being, within six Days next after they be sworn; then this present Recognizance to be utterly void, frustrate, and of none Effect, or else the same to remain and abide in full Strength and Virtue. *City Records.*

theman, and the Title *Master* or *Mr.* is always prefixed to their Names in writing or speaking to them ever after, a Title which the Vulgar take so much Notice of, that when they hear it, as they think, misapplied, they repeat *Mr. quoth'd!* *Pray who was Lord Mayor when he was Chamberlain?* The Chamberlains formerly had the Inspection and Examination of Weights and Measures, but have not of late Years much exercised that Authority. They had also of old especial Care that no Unfreeman set up Shop or occupied any Trade within the City; and to this Day no Person can be admitted to the Freedom of the City, without taking the Oath before the Lord Mayor and one or more of the Chamberlains, and being inrolled in the Chamberlains' Book, which is a Book of Record. The Oaths of Freedom are as follow :

The OATH of a FREEMAN.

THIS bear you, my Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, and good Men : That I from henceforth shall be true and trusty to our Sovereign Lord King George and to this City of York ; and the same City shall save and maintain to our said Sovereign Lord the King and his Successors ; and all the Franchises and Freedoms of this same City maintain and uphold with the best of my Power and Cunning, and with my Body and Goods, so often as it shall need my Help, So help me God.

YOU shall be obedient to the Lord Mayor, and the Sheriffs of this City, that are, or shall be for the Time being, and justified after the Laws, Customs, and Orders of this same City : And no Man known that useth Buying and Selling, in any Craft or Occupation as Master, and not franchised, but you shall present the same to the Lord Mayor, Chamberlain, or Common Clerk, for the Time being; the Goods of any Stranger, or Men unfranchised, you shall not avow for your own, by which the Lord Mayor or Sheriffs may lose their Tolls or Customs, or any other Duties that belong to them : The Counsels and Privities of this same City you shall well and truly keep ; and all these Points and Articles before rehearsed shall hold enenst you ; and for nothing let, but you shall so do. So help you God.

Besides :

Besides the foregoing Oaths, the Oath of Allegiance is also administered to such Persons as are admitted to their Freedom.

The Manner of electing the Chamberlains is as follows. Upon the Day of Election of Lord Mayor the old Chamberlains present to the Upper Bench the Names of twelve Freemen, able and fit to the best of their Judgments, out of whom the Bench choose six to succeed in that Office. If any one upon his Election refuse to execute the Office, he is usually fined at the Discretion of the Court. *Anno 1489* one *John Dodson* was fined 40*l.* for not taking on him the Office of Chamberlain. After the Chamberlains are chosen by the Upper Bench, and before they be published to the whole Court, the Lord Mayor hath the Power of putting out one of them and nominating another in his Place, who is called the Lord Mayor's Chamberlain; and if it happen that the Chamberlain which the Lord Mayor so chooses, and the first and chief of the other Chamberlains be both of the same Occupation; it is in his Breast to determine which of them shall be the principal or Head-Chamberlain. The rest take Place according to the Trade or Company they are of. In 1607 a great Difference arose about the Precedence, whether an Alderman's Son, made a Chamberlain, should take Place of a Merchant. After much Debate the former carried it; and for the future it was agreed, that the Chamberlain who was the Son of an Alderman, out of Respect to the high Office his Father had borne, should have Precedence of the Merchant.

Since we are here upon Precedence, we shall subjoin a Decree for Precedency of Place between the Citizens of *York* and the Dignitaries, Ecclesiasticks, and Men of the Spiritual Court belonging to the Church of *York*, made by Cardinal *Wolsey*; also a Case betwixt two Aldermen of *York*, answered by Sir *William Dugdale*, Knt. relating to the like Affair of Precedency betwixt them.

A Decree for Precedency of Place between the Citizens of York and them of the Spiritual Court.

*I*N Dei Nomine, Amen. By this present publick Instrument it may evidently appear to all Men, and be known, that in the Year of our Lord God 1526, the

14th

14th Induction, the third Year of the Prelacy of the most holy Father in *Christ* and our Lord the Lord *Clement*, by the Divine Providence, Pope the Seventh of that Name, the 11th Day of the Month of *June*, within the Metropolitcal Church of *St. Peter* in *York*, in the Confistory of the most Reverend Father in *Christ* and Lord, Lord *Thomas*, by Divine Mercy of the Title of *St. Cicity*, Priest, *Thomas Wolsey*, Cardinal of the most Holy Roman Church, Archbishop of *York*, Primate of *England*, Chancellor and Legate of the Apostolical See, and of the *Lateran*, before the venerable Man Mr. *William Clifton*, Doctor of the Decrees, Official and General Commissary of the sacred Church of *York*, *Reginald Basse*, Notary Publick of the sacred Apostolical Authority, and one of the General Proctors of the said Court of *York*, being thereunto personally appointed, presented, and exhibited to the aforesaid Mr. Commissary, a certain publick Instrument made, subscribed, and signed, as thereby (*prima facie*) may appear by Mr. *Peter* of *Winton*, Clerk of the Diocese of *Carlisle*, Notary Publick, by the Apostolical Authority, under the Year, Day, and Place in the said Instrument contained, not corrupted, not cancelled, not rased, not worn out, nor in any Part thereof suspected, but altogether without Blemish, clear of all Suspicion. The Tenor whereof doth follow in these Words:

IN Dei Nomine, Amen. By this present publick Instrument it may manifestly appear to all Men, that in the Year of our Lord God 1411, in the first Year of the Bishoprick of the most holy Father in *Christ* and Lord, Lord *John*, by the Divine Providence, Pope of that Name the three and twentieth, the fourth Induction, and the 14th Day of the Month of *August*, the most Reverend Father in God and Lord, Lord *Henry*, by the Divine Mercy, Archbishop of *York*, Primate of *England*, and Legate of the Apostolical See, sitting publicly in his Cathedral Church of *York*, calling before him the honourable Man *Nicholas Blackburne*, the same Year Lord Mayor of the City of *York*, with two Aldermen of the said City hereafter named, for making an Order for ever hereafter faithfully to be observed between the worthy Men, the Advocates and Proctors, and the rest of the:

the Ministers of their Court of *York*, of the one Party; the Citizens of the City of *York*, by their express Assent, and also by the Consent of the Mayor and Aldermen hereafter named, for them and their Successors, the Commonalty, and all and singular the Citizens of the same City on the other Party, for certain reasonable Causes them thereunto moving, and especially for avoiding of Strife and Contention between the aforesaid Parties, did ordain, determine, and decree, in and by all Things as hereafter is contained: First, the said most Reverend Father, the forenamed Lord Archbishop, hath ordained, determined, and decreed, That the Advocates of the Court of *York*, which are Prebendaries in his Cathedral Church of *York*, shall give Place and Preheminence to the Mayor of the City of *York*, for the Time being; but of the rest of the Citizens, yea Aldermen which have been Mayors of the said City, they shall take Place and Precedency: Also he hath ordained, determined, and decreed, That the Advocates of the said Courts of *York*, being Doctors of the one or the other Law, and not Prebendaries, shall equally associate themselves with the Aldermen which have been Mayors; that the elder Doctor shall associate himself with the elder Aldermen which have been Mayors in this Manner: That when many Advocates being Doctors shall meet with many Aldermen which have been Mayors, the elder Doctor shall associate himself with the elder Aldermen, and the younger Doctor with the younger Aldermen: Also he hath ordained, determined, and decreed, That the Advocates of the said Court, not being Prebendaries nor Doctors, shall give Place to the Aldermen which have been Mayors, but to the other Aldermen, which do expect the Mayoralty, they shall associate together; and if many meet with many, the elder with the elder and the younger with the younger shall associate together in the Manner as aforesaid; but such Advocates shall take Place of all other Citizens, yea the Sheriffs of *York*, for the Time being: Also he hath ordained, determined, and decreed, That the Proctors of his said Court, which are Scribes or Registers of the said most Reverend Father in God, or of the Dean and Chapter of *York*, as the Registry of his Consistory Court of *York*, Chancery, Exchequer, or Clerk of the

Chapter

Chapter of *York*, shall give Place to the Sheriffs of *York* for the Time being, but shall go before all other Citizens, yea such as have passed that Office: Also he hath ordained, determined, and decreed, That all Proctors of his said Court, which do not enjoy the said Offices, shall give Place to the Sheriffs for the Time being, the Clerks of the Mayor, Sheriffs, or Commonalty of the said City, the Keeper or Master of the Fraternity or Guild of *St. Christopher* and *St. George*, for the Time being: Also he hath ordained, determined, and decreed, That the General Apparitor of his said Court of *York*, and Subnotaries of the said Court, shall give Place to the Chamberlains of the City of *York*, and also to the Mayor and Sheriffs, or Commonalties' Clerks, and to the Keeper or Master of the Fraternity or Guild aforesaid, but shall keep Place of all other Citizens of the said City; and hereupon the aforesaid Lord Mayor, with the Aldermen within named, in their Names, and of all the City, for them and their Successors, openly, publickly, plainly, and expressly, did give their Consent, that all and singular in these present Ordinances, Determinations, and Decrees contained and comprehended by the said most Reverend Father Lord *Henry*, Archbishop aforesaid, made, decreed, and ordained; and moreover the said most Reverend Father in God, the Lord *Henry* Archbishop aforesaid, by his ordinary and pastoral Power, hath decreed all and singular the Premises contained in the Statutes aforementioned between the Parties.

These written, subscribed, recited, and delivered in the Year aforesaid, being the Day of the Month aforesaid, the most honourable Man *Nicholas Blackburne*, then Lord Mayor of the City of *York*, *John Craven* and *Richard Holme*, Aldermen of the City of *York*, and *Richard Buryke* and *Richard Arnell*, Advocates to the Court of *York*, being Doctors of the Law, with many other Citizens called to be Witnesses; and *I Peter* of *Winton*, Clerk of the Diocese of *Carlisle*, Publick Notary by Apostolical Authority, under the most Reverend Father in God *Henry* Archbishop of *York* as aforesaid, and in the Year of Pontifical Induction aforesaid.

Subscribed by the Hands and Seals of both Parties
and

and the Witnesſes aforeſaid, I do proclaim this to be a true and perfect Decree.

Recorded in the Exchequer amongſt the Rolls, regiſtered in the Book of Cardinal *Wolſey*, where, in the latter Part thereof, this Ordination is regiſtered.

The Caſe between two Aldermen of York, answered by William Dugdale, Norroy King of Arms, Auguſt 12, 1669, as to the Queſtion of Precedency in a Corporation by the youngſt Alderman who hath obtained the Dignity of Knighthood, before a more antient Aldermen who is no Knight. Ex MS.

THAT theſe Aldermen are in that Corporation to take Place according to their Seniority, as Aldermen, notwithſtanding the Dignity of Knighthood conferred upon either of them, that Title and Dignity giving him no Precedency there.

I do remember that, not long ſince, there was ſome ſuch Queſtion propoſed upon the like Caſe, concerning ſome of the Aldermen of *Briſtol*, and reſolved accordingly; but till I come to *London* I cannot give a punctual Answer to the Names of the Perſons, nor to the direct Time when it happened.

In the Society of the Lawyers at *Lincoln's-Inn* there was a ſpecial Order, as appears by the Register, made in the 18th Year of King *James*, upon Advice and Conſideration had of the Practice held in other Inns of Court and publick Places of Corporations, where Additions give no Precedency of their Antients, (as are the Words of that Order) that no Benchers, being knighted and made Maſter of Chancery in Ordinary, ſhall take Place within the Houſe, but in the Courſe of Antiquity, and not otherways.

The ſame Rule is held amongſt the Heralds at Arms, (who are a Body Corporate) *viz.* That a younger Herald, though a Knight, doth not precede his Senior in Time though no Knight; as it was in the Caſe of Sir *Henry St. George*, Knight, who was *Richmond* in the late King's Time; and is now the Caſe of Sir *Thomas St. George*, who is *Somerſet* Herald at preſent, all his Seniors preceding him ſince he was knighted, as they did before.

It

It will not be improper here to take Notice, that some or all of these Offices and Employments having been thought to be very chargeable, troublesome, and uneasy to the Bearers of them, many of the richer and better Sort of Citizens have heretofore sought to avoid them; and by applying with Money to his Majesty's Predecessors have procured Letters Patent, under the Broad Seal of *England*, to exempt them for ever from these Offices. The City by these Means began to abate much of its Glory and Splendor, when their Magistrates being of the vulgar and common Sort, they consequently became more contemptible and less regarded. This being taken Notice of by the Gentry residing in the City, County, and Parts adjacent, they unanimously joined in a Petition to a Parliament*, held at *Westminster*, Anno 1450, 29 *Henry VI* and made their Complaints of the Danger and ill Consequences of such Exemptions; wherefore the King, with the Consent of the Lords and Commons in that Parliament assembled, for the Good and Welfare of this ancient City, enacted †, That all such Letters Patent should be revoked, and a Penalty laid on all those who should procure the like for the future. This Penalty was no less than 40*l.* whereof one Half was to go to the King, and the other Moiety to the Common Chamber, to be recovered by an Action of Debt. By Means of this Statute an effectual Stop was put to this dangerous Evil, and the Magistrates were chosen out of the Body of the more substantial Citizens, as formerly.

There are in this City two *Coroners*, who have been used to be chosen by the Bench, Twenty-four, and Commoners, but of late Years by the Freeholders. There were formerly three; one for the River *Ouse*, another for *Foss*, and a third for the District between those Rivers. Their Offices are so well known that we need not mention them. The County Court, as it is called, of the City, cannot be held without the Presence of the Sheriffs and one of these Coroners.

The Office of a *Constable* is also very well known; there are one or two petty Constables elected, by the Bench and Privy Council, for each Parish annually, at

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* *Ex Rot. Par.* 29 *Hen. VI.* a 25.

† 29 *Hen. VI.* c. 3.

the Wardmote-Court on *Onsebridge*; and four *Pasture-Masters* for each Ward are elected and sworn into Office at the same Time. The *Pasture-Master's Oath* is as follows:

PASTURE-MASTER'S OATH.

YOU shall swear, that during the Time you shall continue *Pasture-Master* of ——— Ward, you shall see that the publick Commons of the said Ward be not encroached upon, and that no unlawful Goods be suffered to go upon the same; and that, from Time to Time, and at all Times, during so long Time as you shall continue *Pasture-Master*, you shall present all Persons that put any uncommorable Goods on your said Commons; and also give a just Account of all such Sum and Sums of Money as shall come to your Hands, for or by reason of the same Office, when you shall be thereunto required; and do all other Things belonging to the said Office, as far as your Knowledge and Skill will extend. So help you God.

There are, besides the City's Steward or Husband, other Places in the City which run for Life, or *durante bene placito*, as *Prothonotary* and four *Attornies* of the *Sheriffs' Court*, *City Surgeon*, *Sword and Mace-Bearer*, *Coal-Measurers*, *Serjeants*, *Bariffs*, and *Bradles*. These Offices are some of them bestowed by the Votes of the whole Corporation, but most by the Bench and Privy-Council only. The *Prothonotary* is elected by the whole.

The OATH of the SWORD-BEARER and MACE-BEARER.

YOU do swear that you shall duly attend upon the Lord Mayor; and such of you as shall be commanded in going of Message, you shall due Message go, and due Report make; and if the Lord Mayor ask your Advice in any Thing, you shall duly advise him; and what you shall hear in Council you shall not discover to any Person or Persons. So help you God.

The OATH of OFFICERS at MACE.

YOU shall duly and diligently attend the Lord Mayor, as Officers at Mace; and all such Commands as you shall, from Time to Time, receive from him, you shall duly execute and observe; you shall true Account make of all

all such publick-Moneys as you shall at any Time receive; and all the Councils and Privities of this City you shall keep secret. So help you God.

Besides all these Offices within the City, it will not be improper here to take Notice of one of considerable Note without, and which it has been usual to compliment some Nobleman with, as the City's Advocate and Recommender of their Requests and Affairs to the King. This Office is called *the Lord High Steward of the City of York*, but is not of great Antiquity, nor has been of much Use to it. The first Nobleman upon the Books that bore this Office was *George Villars, Duke of Buckingham*, who was so constituted under the Seal of the Commonalty in 1673; but he falling into Disgrace at Court, and retiring into *Yorkshire*, the City then unanimously chose his Grace the Duke of *Richmond* into that Office in 1683; and there are some Letters from the Duchess of *Portsmouth*, entered in the Books, to thank the City for the great Honour they had done her Son, and to assure them that every Thing in his or her Power should be done for the Service and Welfare of the City. The last High Steward upon Record was the Right Honourable *Thomas Earl of Danby*, so constituted *December 4, 1688*, and was the Person who carried and presented the City's Address to his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, as mentioned before.

We come next to give an Account of the several Courts of Law and Justice kept in this City, of which the Sheriffs' Courts are the principal, and these are distinguished into three; the first called

The Sheriffs' Turn, inquiring into all Criminal Offences against the Common Law, not prohibited by any Statutes. The next called

The County Court, wherein they hear and determine all Civil Causes under 40s. The third is their

Court of Common Pleas, wherein is determined any Cause whatsoever, triable at Common Law.

SHERIFFS' TURN.

The Court of *Sheriffs' Turn*, incident to that Office, is kept twice a Year, within a Month after *Easter* and

Michaelmas. The Sheriffs used by Custom to keep this Court at a Place called the *Butts*, at *Dringbough* Town-End, in the Wapontake of the Ainsty.

The Oath of the Inquest, and the Articles which were wont to be inquired into in this Court, are these *.

THIS bear yee the Sheriffs, that I shall truly inquire and truly present all the Points and Articles that belong to the Enquiry of the Sheriffs' Turn, the King's Council, and my Fellows and my own, I shall truly keep. So help me God, and the Day of Doome.

And when they made their Oath in the Form rehearsed, then the Recorder, or the Under Sheriff, used to rehearse to them these Articles severally as they follow:

"First, yee shall enquire if yee know any Man or any Woman that hath imagined the King's Death.

"Also if any Man be forsworn the King's Londe, and is come again into the Londe, and hath no Charter of Pardon.

"Also, ye shall enquire of false Money-Makers, and false Money-Clippers, whether it be Gold or Silver,* Nobles, Halfpennys of Gold, Farthings of Gold, Roundgars of Gold, Washers of Gold, Groats, Pennyes or Twopennyes, Halfpennyes or Farthings, of their Receaters, and all false Money *utiles*.

"Also, of Robbers and of Rovers by Night or by Day, and of their Receaters, whether the Theft be less or more, as of an Ox or a Cow, a Pot or Panne, Gold or Silver, and all other Things that are of great Value.

"Also, of Milchers, as of Capons, or Hens, &c. of Wool, a Broad-Cloth, a Towel, or other Things of little Value.

"Also, of House-Breakers and Sneck-Drawers.

"Also, of them that sleeps of the Day and wakes of the Night, and is well clad and fed, and hath of the best of Victuals that comes to the Town, and hath neither Rent to live upon, nor Craft, nor Science.

"Also, of them that lyeth in waite to beat Men, or to slay Men, or else for to rob Men by Night or by Day.

"Also, of Affrayes and Blood that has not been corrected before this Time, and of Waste and Straye.

"Also,

* Vide *Crompton's Jurisdiction of Courts*, fol. 231.

" Also, of those that by any Subtletye or Engines, withdraw any Doves from any Man's Dove-Coat.

" Also, of all those that by Netts, or by any Subtletye, fetts in the Stream of *Ouse*, by Cause of the which the Toll of the Bowe of the Bridge is lost or hindered.

" Also, of all those that bring any Goods to the City, that ought to be towled of, and so withdraw the Towle.

" Also, if any franchist Man of this City have couloured any other Man's Goods that ought to be towled, because of which Coulouring the Towle is withdrawn.

" Also, of any Baker of this City, if they bake good Bread and of good Moulter, and if the Bread hold good Weight according to the Statutes thereupon made.

" Also, if they have sufficient Bread to sell, and in whose Default it is that they have not enough to serve the People.

" Also, yee shall enquire of all Manner of Forestallers by Water and by Land, by Night or by Day, either Flesh, or Fish, or Poultry, or any Manner of Cornstallers, because of the which the Fuel and Victual is scarcer or more dear then it should be. Warne such Forestallers, warne them, &c.

" Also, of Brewers of the Citty, if they sell after the Affize, and by true Measure insealed.

" Also, of the Common of the Citty, that is made several, whether the Commoners of the Citty should have Common for all the Time of the Year, or for any Season of the Year.

" Also, of the common Lanes of the Citty and the Suburbs that are enclosed either by Hedge, or Yate, or Door in hindring the Commoners.

" Also, of them that on Nights watche under other Men's Windows to escrye their Councell or their Privyety.

" Also, of them that hath been sworn at the Sheriffs' Turn, or before Justices of Peace, and hath escryed the King's Councell, their Fellowes, or their owne.

" Also, of Rape of Women, whether they be Wives, Maids, or Widdowes, and of those that were Helpers thereto.

" Also, of all Manner of Treasure that hath been found within Ground, whether it be Gold, Silver, or Jewells, Pearle, or pretious Stones, and in whose Keeping it is in.

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" Also, of them that are common Dice-Players, and with false Dice deceiveth People.

" Also, of them that make any Assemblies or Riots by Night or by Day against the King's Peace; or any Disturbance to the Lett of the Execution of the Common Lawe.

" Also, of Cookes and Roasters that sells any charchaufed-Meat, or any unwholsome Meat for Man's Body.

" When the twelve Men have heard the Articles before rehearsed unto them, the Constables that are present shall be charged by Oathe they have made to the Citty, for to commune and speake together of the Articles aforesaid; and if they know any Man defect in any of them, they shall send two of the Constables to the Inquest and informe them of the Defaults.

" When the Inquest has communed of all this Matter, and they will fine any Man, they shall give their Verdict up to the Sheriffs, ensealed with their Seales."

The COUNTY COURT.

" The Sheriffs of *Yorke* shall have their *County Court* in the same Form as other Sheriffs of *England* ought to have, with all the Freedome that belongs thereto; and the County Court shall be holden on the *Monday*, and so it shall be holden from Month to Month without End.

" If a County Court falls on *Yule-Day*, or any Feast in the Year, it shall be holden, notwithstanding the high Feast, the same Day that the Court falls upon. The County Court may not be holden without the Presence of one of the Sheriffs and one of the Coroners.

" At the County Court before the Coroners, Exigents shall be called from Court to Court to the Time that they be outlawed.

" By Force of the Exigent no Man ought to be arrested, but every Man that's in the Exigent may yield them to the Sheriffs to be outlawed, either in the County or else out of the County; and when he is yelden to the Sheriffs, then the Sheriffs may put him in Prison, or take a Fine and sufficient Mainprize, and sufficient Men bounden for them, that he that is in the Exigent shall keepe his Day, before the Justice, at the Day of the Exigent returnable.

" At

" At the County Court before the Sheriffs and Coroners, shall be holden Pleas of *Naam*, that are called *Replegiarum*, in this Forme, that if a Distress be taken of any Man for Farme or other Cause, he that owes the Distress that is taken, shall come at the County Court and enter a Plaint of *Replegiarum* against him that took the Distress, and the Plantiffe shall find Burrows*, that if so be that the Law deem that the Distress be lawfully taken, then for to inn the Distress againe, or else the Price; and this Surety made, a Precept shall be directed to one of the Serjeants of the Sheriffs for to deliver the Distress to him that owes the Distress, &c.

" The Sheriffs and Coroners may receive, at the County, Appeale of Robbery and Appeale of Man's Death, whether that be for the Wife of him that is dead, or for the Heire of him that is dead; which Appeale may be made at any Court within the Yeare and the Day after the Time the Deed is done.

" If Appeale be made at the County Court, it availes not, unlesse that the Person that shall be appealed be imprisoned at the Time of the Appeale making.

" If a Man make Appeale at the County, him it behoves to be at the Court in proper Person to make his Appeale, and he must find Burrows at the same County to pursue his Appeale; and he shall give his Appeale, written at his owne Perill, and he shall have Day to the next County to pursue his Appeale; and if the Plantiffe faile at any Court of his Appearance in proper Person, the Appeale is abated.

" If a Man make Appeale and be nonsuite in his Appeale, he shall never be received to make Appeale after.

" If a Man be slaine or murdered, the Heire may make no Appeale, living the Wife of him that is dead.

" If the Wife begin not her Appeale within twelve Months and a Day after the Death of her Husband, she shall never after be received to make Appeale.

" If a Man be slain and have no Wife, his Heir shall be admitted to make Appeale within the twelve Months and a Day; and if he begin the Appeale but two Dayes of the Yeare be past, it is as availing as he had begun it at the Beginning of the Yeare.

" If

* *BORROW*, in *Saxon*, signifies Surety or Pledge.

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"If a Wife have begun to make Appeale of her Husband dead, and dye within the Year, the Heire, notwithstanding her Appeale abated, may begin a new Appeale.

"There shall no Woman make Appeale But of her Husband's Death.

"There shall none of the Blood make Appeale but the next Heir of Blood, that should have the Heritage by Law after the Death of him that is slain."

The Court of COMMON PLEAS

"The Sheriffs of the City of York do keep a Court of Record within the same City by Prescription and Custom, where they hold Pleas of Debt for any Sum whatsoever.

"They have their Court Both of Men of the City and of Strangers, but in several Degrees. The Court between franchised Men of the City shall be three Days in the Week and no more; *i. e.* Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; but if the one of the Partys be a Stranger and unfranchised, then the Court shall be every Day, except Sunday, for the Ease of the Stranger, at the Will of the Sheriffs..

THE STYLE of the COURT.

Cur' cit' Ebor. teni' apud aulam placitorum super pon-
tem Ouse in civit' predicta' secundum consuet' civit' predicta-
et secundum libertat' & privileg' ejusdem civit' a tempore
ejus contrar' memoria' dominum non existit usitat' et appro-
bat' in eadem die Martis prox' p' festu' scilicet Michs' anno Ri-
Ri Henrici quinti p' conq' &c. nono coram Johne Austi-
more & Thome Aton vic' cit' predicta'.

Cur' cit' predicta' teni' ibi die Jovis prox' p' festu' scilicet
Michs' anno supradicta' coram eisdem vic' &c.

This Manner of Title of the Court shall be through-
out all the Year, from Court-Day to Court-Day.

"The Sheriffs shall have their Courts with all the Amerciaments thereto belonging; and if a Man enter any Plainte in the Court, for what Cause soever it be, if he be nonsuite in his Plainte, he shall pay Fourpence to the Sheriffs; and if there be two Plaintiffs or more in one Plainte and Nonsuite, they shall all pay but Fourpence for the Nonsuite.

"*Al'o,*

"Also, what Serjeant or Constable do any Office, whether the Partys are accorded or not, the Constable or Serjeant shall enter thereof a Plaint, and the Sheriff shall have the Amerciament of Fourpence; and if the Constable or Serjeant conceal the same and enter it not, he shall make a Fine to the Sheriff for the Concealment.

"Also, if a Plaint be entered against any Man, and the Defendant be called in the Court and come not, he shall be amerced for the Default Fourpence; and if a Man be essoined and make Default after the Essoin, he shall be amerced for the Default Eightpence.

"If a Man make Default and be amerced in a Plaint Fourpence; though he make never so many Defaults afterwards in the same Plea, he shall no more be amerced.

"If a Man be summoned by a Plaint of Debt, and grant the Debtor any other Plaint, grant the Action of the Plaintiffe, the Sheriffs for that Grant shall have Fourpence of the Defendant for the Amerciament.

"If the Defendant put him in the Mercie, in what Plaint soever it be, the Sheriffs shall have Amerciaments of the Defendant.

"If the Defendant fail of his Law he shall be amerced Fourpence.

"If the Defendant grant Parcel of the Debt and wage his Law of the Residue, and perform his Law, the Sheriffs shall have double Amerciaments; i. e. Fourpence of the Plaintiff, because his Plaint was more than was due to him, and Fourpence of the Defendant for granting of the Debt as in Parcel.

"If a Man be impleaded by a Plaint of Debt, and the Defendant drive the Debt and will be tryed by twelve Men; then if it be found that the Defendant owe Parcel of the Debt, but not all, the Sheriffs shall have double Amerciaments; that is, one of the Plaintiff and another of the Defendant.

"If a Man take a Plaint against another, and the Defendant take Exception to the Plaint, as for to say he has a wrong Name, or else taking his Plaint against one Man where he should have taken it against two Men, or else taken it in one Kind where he should have taken it in another Kind, and the Plaint be abated by any such

such Exception, then the Sheriff shall have Amerciamment of the Plaintiff.

“If a Man take a Plaint against another, and the Defendant dye, or the Plaintiff either, the Plaint is abated; but then the Sheriff shall have no Amerciamment, for it is the Doing of God, and not the Default of the Party.

“If a strange Arrest be made of any Goods and prized by the Default, shall pay Amerciamment, and in every Action wherein the Defendant wageth his Law and performeth it.

“If so be that a franchised Man do summon another, him behoves to be summoned ever before the Night against the Court on the Morrow.

“Then the Defendant may have a Delay and Avise-ment of his Answer, and ask Day reasonable; that is to say, eight Days Avise-ment, and the Plaintiff and the Defendant shall have Day to that Day Se’nnight; and that Day Se’nnight the Defendant may be effoined, which Effoyn is called Effoign after Day reasonable; and upon Effoign Day shall be given by the Court to the Defendant foresaid to the Day Se’nnight, and at that Day Se’nnight may prefer his Law that he owes no Penny to the Plaintiff in that Manner that he tells; and upon that the Defendant shall have Day of his Law to that Day Se’nnight, which Effoigne is called *Effoigne unde Lex*, or effoigned of his Law; and upon that Effoigne, Day shall be given to the Defendant to make his Law to that Day Se’nnight, and if the Defendant fail of his Law, he shall be condemned in the Debt, and if he perform his Law, the Plaintiff shall take nought by his Plaint, but in the Mercy, &c.

“If so be that a Man prefer Law, and the Summ that he asketh be beneath a Mark, the Defendant shall have Day to perform his Law with five Persons and himself the sixth, and no more; and if the Summ pass a Mark, then the Defendant shall have Day with eleven Persons and himself the twelfth.

“A Man unfranchised or another Stranger shall not have Day reasonable; and if there be two franchised Men, or three and one Defendant Stranger, the Proceſs shall be continued as all were Strangers, &c.

“In

“ In all Causes where a Stranger is effoined against a franchist Man, the Day shall be given to that Day Se’nnight.

“ In all Causes where a Man unfranchised is effoined, he shall have his Day till on the Morn, and no longer.

“ If a franchist Man implead another by an Action of Debt, or withhold it on Account, and the Defendant say that he owes no Debt, or else withholds not the Thing that is asked again him, or else denies the Cause of Action on Account, and that he will be tryed by twelve Men; then the next Court that the Partys before said are pleaded to an Inquest, the Defendant may be effoined, and he shall have Day to that Day Se’nnight, and this Effoign is called Effoign *unde Jur’*, or else an Effoign after an Inquest joined; and if the Defendant keep not his Day that he hath by his Effoign, then the Inquest shall be awarded by his Default.

“ If an Inquest be sworn and may not accord during the Time the Sheriffs sit in the Court, then the Inquest shall be taken into a Chamber till Three in the Afternoon, or what Hour the Sheriffs will assign to the Partys; and in the mean Time the Court shall be adjourned til the Inquest be passed; and if the Inquest were not accorded of all the Night, then the said Court lasts at all Times till the Inquest be passed, and the Attorneys in the mean Time may not absent them without Leave of the Sheriffs, for Fear that they loose not their Plaints, and when the Inquest is passed then the Court shall be adjourned, and not before.

“ The Court-Day next before St. Thomas’s Day before Yule, if a franchist Man be effoined against another, the Day shall be given by that Effoign to the next Court-Day after St. Hillary Day, and in the same wise the same Day shall be given by Day reasonable; and when the Court is done it shall be adjourned betwixt franchist Men to the next Court after St. Hillary Day; in the same wise if a franchist Man wage his Law he shall have the same Day to make his Law.

“ The Court-Day the Tuesday next after Palm-Sunday shall be adjourned, and the Parties shall have Day till Tuesday next after Low-Sunday; and likewise the Court-Day the Tuesday next before Whitsunday, shall be adjourned

journed to the *Tuesday* next after *Trinity-Sunday*; and these Courts are called the Courts of long Adjournments.

“ If a Man be distrained to answer in any Plea in this Court, the Serjeants shall bring sufficient Distress to the Court, such as will most please him and the Justices will give him answer; and if he come not, the Distress shall abide in the Court, and he shall be new distrained from Court-Day to Court-Day to the Time that he appears either in proper Person or by Attorney; then the Distress shall be delivered again to the Party that owes it.

“ If a Man shall be distrained and make Default, he shall loose no Issue by the Custom of the City.

“ If a Man shall be distrained, and the Serjeant return that he hath no Goods to be distrained by, then the Court shall award a *Capias*, directed to the Serjeant, to take the Defendant to answer to the Plaintiff in the Plea.

“ If an Inquest be summoned between Parties and Parties, and the Inquest make Default, then the Jurors of the Inquest shall be distrained by their Goods severally from Court-Day to Court-Day, till they appear, and they shall not have their Distress again till twelve appear; but they shall loose no Issues by the Custom of the City.

“ If a man be arrested by a Plaintiff of Trespass and find Burrows, and the Defendant make Default, both he and his Burrows severally shall be distrained till the Defendant appear to answer the Plaintiff; and when the Defendant appears to the Plaintiff, both he and his Burrows shall have their Distress again.

“ If a Man be condemned in a Plaintiff of Debt, Execution shall be made in this Manner and Forme, *viz.* The Serjeants shall bring into the Court as mickle Good of the Defendants to be prayed as the Summ and the Damages amounts unto; and when it is brought into the Court, two Prayers shall be sworne in the Court on a Booke, to praye it truly what it is worth between Chapman and Chapman, and themselves will give for it, and the Party refuse it; and when it is prayed, the Praying shall be entered on Record, and that Good that is prayed shall abide after eight Days in the Court, and

* This is broad *Yorkshire*, and means the soonest will cause him to answer.

and at the eight Days End the Plaintiff may come into the Court, and ask the Deliverance of the Goods as they are prayfed, and then the Serjeant shall be charged to warn him that owes the Goods to make Gree to the Party, or else the Goods shall be delivered to the Plaintiff at the next Court after; and at the next Court after, if the Serjeant record that the Party that owes the Goods is warned as it is before said, then the Goods shall be delivered to the Plaintiff by the Court; and if the Summ, after the Apprizing, be not so much as the Summ that is recovered, then Execution shall be made of the Remnant, as before is rehearsed, to the Time that the Plaintiff have full of all the Summ with the Damages that is recovered; and if the Summ, after the Apprizing, be more than the Summ that is recovered, then the Plaintiff shall pay to the Defendant the Surplassage into the Court, or the Time that he have Deliverance out of the Court of the Goods that are apprayfed.

“ If Goods be prayfed for Execution, as before is said, to the greater Price than their worth, then the Plaintiff at the eight Days End may come into Court, and shew this Matter to the Court, and refuse the Goods, and pray that the Apprayfers have the Goods as they have prayfed them, and that he may have Execution for the Summ that he has recovered of the Goods of the Prayfers, and then the Serjeants shall be charged to warn the Prayfers to be at the next Court, to hear what they can answer to the Matter; and if the Serjeants return in the Court that the Prayfers are warned in the Form before said, and come not to the Court, the Execution shall be made of the Prayfers Goods, and the aforesaid Goods that are prayfed shall be delivered to the Prayfers by the Custome of the City.

“ If Execution be awarded for a Summ to raise of any Manner of Goods, and the Serjeant return that the Defendant hath no Goods for to put in Execution, then a *Capias* shall be awarded by the Court to the Serjeant to take the Body of the Defendant; and when he is taken by that *Capias*, he shall abide in Prison till the Plaintiff be made Gree of his Summ, &c.

“ If a Man be distrayned by his Goods to answer, or any Manner of Inquest to appear, or the Goods of any Man are taken for Execution, or a strange Arrest is made

of any Man of his Goods, if another Man will come to the Court and say that there where such a Man is distrayned by Pott or by Pan, or by any other Goods, &c. he that is distrayned of that Good the Day of the Taking of that Distress, it was not his Goods that were distrayned, but it was his that comes to claim it without Fraud or Guile; and that he will own with five Hands and himself the sixth Hand, he shall be admitted to owne it in all the Case aforesaid, and it shall be delivered to him, and the Court shall discharge the Distress, &c.

“ And this shall be the Oath of him that will owne the Good: *This beare yee the Sheriffs, that this Good that is arrested as the Good of such a Man, the Day of the Arrest the aforesaid Good was my Property, and not the Good of him as whose Good it was arrested; and this Appropriation is not done by Fraud or Guile, in the Disturbance of the Execution of the Common Law, nor in Deceit of Man.*

“ If a strange Arrest be made of certain Goods, and the Party Defendant make Default, the Plaintiff may ask the Goods to be prayesd, and from their being prayesd, they shall lye four Dayes after in the Court, and at four Dayes End the Plaintiff may ask Livery of the Goods, and they shall be delivered; but or they be delivered, the Plaintiff shall find Surety in the Court; that is to say, two sufficient Men bound in Law for the Goods, or the Value after they are prayesd, if the Defendant come within twelve Months and a Day, and can prove lawfully that he owes not the Summ that is asked by the Plaintiff.

“ Also if Goods be prayesd and lye in the Court eight Dayes, and after eight Dayes by the Summ that is prayesd be delivered to the Plaintiff for Execution, then a third Man comes too late for to owne them.

“ Also if a strange Arrest be made of certain Goods and prayesd, and after four Dayes delivered to the Plaintiff, then a third Man comes too late to owne the Goods, &c.

“ If a strange Arrest be made of certain Goods and prayesd, by Default the Goods shall pay the Amerciamment.

“ If a Man be arrested by a Plaint of Debt and proffer *Mainpernors* for to have him at the next Court, the Sheriff shall have a Fine or Mainprize of him that is

is arrested, for Ease that he comes not in Prison. If he that is arrested abide in Prison till the next Court, then if he find *Mainpernors* he shall pay no Fine.

“ If a Man be arrested by a Plaint on the Statute of Labourers he shall be brought to Prison, or else delivered to the Sheriffs; and if the Sheriffs have him to Mainprize, or in Baile to the next Court, the Sheriffs shall have a Fine or a Mainprize, and for that Fine they are in Jeopardy for to loose to the King Forty Pound, and Five Pound to the Partye; and after the first Court, if he proffer *Mainpernors*, he shall be letten to Mainprize without any Fine making.

“ If the Defendant, in a Plaint upon the Statute of Labourers, be content that he depart out of his Service by the Verdict of twelve Men, he that is convict for the Contempt against the Statute shall make a Fine.

“ If a Man put forth an Obligation, or any other Deed sealed, and that be denyed, and by a Verdict of twelve Men it be found to be his Deed, then he that denyeth the Deed, for his Falsehood, shall go to Prison, or else he shall make Fine to the Sheriffs.

“ In the same Manner againward, if a Man put forth an Obligation, or a Deed ensealed, and it be denyed, and by Verdict of twelve Men it be proved that he sealed it not, or else the Deed to be found false, then he that put forth the false Deed into Court shall goe to Prison, or make Fine to the Sheriffs, and the Deed shall be cancelled and dampned, &c.

“ If a Man be convict by a Plaint of Trespass by a Verdict of twelve Men, and it be found that the Trespass be done by Force and Arms, then the Defendant shall make Fine for the Force and Arms; but if he be found guilty of the Trespass only, then he shall make no Fine.

GAOL and GAOL-FEES.

“ The Sheriffs have the Keeping of the Goal in the City, and there shall be no more Goals in the City but those that they and their Officers shall keep; and of every Man that is arrested and entereth the Goal the Sheriff shall have Fourpence, if he step but once within the Door and come out again; and if he abide there seven Years or more, he shall pay but Fourpence for his Goal-Fees.

" If the Mayor sett any Man in the Goal for Things that belong to the Mayoralty, he that is sett in the Goal at his going out shall pay no Goal-Fees.

" In diverse Cases a Man shall pay Goal-Fees if he comes not therein; as if a Man be arrested by a *Capias*, by the Commandment of the King, he that is arrested, if he never come in Prison, shall pay Fourpence for his Fee.

" Also he that is arrested by a Precept of Peace shall pay Goal-Fees if he never come therein.

" Also he thats arrested by a Plaint of Debt, shall pay Goal-Fees though he never come therein.

" Also he thats arrested by a *Capias* awarded out of the Sheriffs Court, if the Serjeant return a *Nihil*, shall pay Goal-Fees if he come not in Person.

" Also if a Man be arrested by the Statute of Labourers, or by an Indictment of Felony, or on a Plaint of Treasons, though he find Burrows, he shall pay Goal-Fees.

A Table of Fees and Duties which are to be paid to the Gaoler of Ousebridge, by Prisoners which shall be committed or remain in his Custody, being passed and approved of by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and others, Justices of the Peace, at the General Quarter Sessions holden for the City of York, the 15th Day of July, 1737, and allowed by Judge Page at the Lent Assizes following, in Pursuance of the late Act of Parliament.

	s.	d.
F OR the Discharge of every Debtor for the first Action, to the Gaoler	5	4
And for the Discharge of every other Action, to him	1	0
To the Porter or Turnkey, for the first Action	1	0
And for every other Action, to him	0	6
For the Discharge of every Person from the Assizes or Sessions, to the Gaoler	6	8
And to the Turnkey	1	0
For the first Week's Diet of all Persons in the upper Goal	7	0
And for all Further Time as the Prisoner and Gaoler can agree; and the Gaoler is to permit Prisoners to provide their own Diet, after the first Week, if the Prisoner pleases		

For

For Lodging, if the Gaoler finds Bed, Bedding, and Sheets, for the first Night	}	o 6
And for every other Night		
And if two lie in one Bed, for the first Night, each	}	o 4
And for the second, and every other Night, each		
For lodging in the upper Gaol, if the Prisoner finds his own Bed, Bedding, and Sheets, for every Week	}	o 6
If two in a Bed, each		

o 3

And every Prisoner shall have the Liberty of finding the same, if he thinks proper; and the Gaoler shall have Liberty, if he sees Occasion, to have two Beds in each Room, but no more.

And it is ordered, That every Person and Persons, of what Degree or Condition soever, being and remaining a Prisoner or Prisoners within the said Gaol, who shall use any unlawful Swearing, Cursing, Railing, or any other indecent Behaviour therein; every Person and Persons so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such Offence Twelvepence to the Gaoler or his Deputy, on Demand; and on Refusal and Default of Payment, the same to be levied by Distress on the Goods of the Offender, and for Want thereof to be kept out of the Box Money, if on Shares, or to stand in Charge upon such Prisoner, to be paid to the said Gaoler or Deputy, before he, she, or they be discharged. The said Forfeitures so collected, to be distributed amongst the most needful Prisoners in the low Gaol, at the Discretion of the Gaoler.

And it is further ordered, That every Prisoner who shall attempt to break the Gaol to escape, and others in the said Gaol who shall be aiding and assisting, shall by the Gaoler be ironed to secure them from making their Escape.

And it is further ordered, That if the Prisoners in the said Gaol shall at any Time mutiny on the Gaoler or his Deputies going amongst them to hinder Affray, or regulate any other Abuses, Disturbances, or Disorders amongst them, or in any Kind hinder or disturb the Gaoler, his Deputies, or Servants in doing their

E. 3.

Duty

Duty therein, shall, for every such Offence, be kept in close Confinement by the said Gaoler.

And it is further ordered, That if any Prisoner or Prisoners hereafter make Default in any of the aforesaid weekly Payments, it shall be lawful for the said Gaoler or his Deputies, after Demand and Refusal, to remove such Prisoner or Prisoners from the Master-Side or upper Gaol to the common Room.

The Officers belonging to the Sheriffs' Courts are

A Prothonotary, who is Keeper of the Sheriffs' Office and Records of the Court.

Four Attorneys; four Serjeants at Mace to execute Writs and Precepts; two Bailiffs of the Wapontake of the Ainsty; and a Gaoler or Keeper of the Prisons.

SHERIFFS' RIDING.

The Sheriffs, by the Custom of the City, do ride to several Parts thereof every Year, betwixt *Michaelmas* and *Midwinter*, that is *Yule*, and there to make Proclamation in the Form following:

"O yes, &c. We command in our liege Lord's Behalf the King of *England*, whom God save and keep, that the Peace of the King be well kept and maintained within this City and the Suburbs thereof, by Night and by Day, with all Manner of Men, both Gentle and Simple, in Pain that falls thereon.

"Also, we command that no Man walk armed within the City, by Night or by Day, except the Officers assigned for keeping the Peace, on Pain of forfeiting his Armour, and his Body to Prison.

"Also, we command that the Bakers of the City bake good Bread, and of good Boulter, and sell after the Assize, &c. and that no Baker, nor no Huckster, put to Sale any Manner of Bread, unless that it be sealed with a Seal delivered from the Sheriffs.

"Also, we command that the Brewers of the City brew good Ale, and wholesome for Man's Body, and sell after the Assize, and by Measure ensealed.

"Also, that no Manner of Man pass out of the City, by Night or by Day, to encounter any Manner of Victual coming to the City to sell, neither by Water nor by

By Land, to lett to come to the Market, upon Pain ordained therefore.

"Also, that Corn brought to the Market be *pursuand*, *i. e.* as good beneath in the Sack as above, upon Forfeiture of the same Corn, and his Body to Prison.

"Also, that Corn thats once brought into the Market to sell, be not led out of the Market for to keep from Market-Day to Market-Day, without Licence of the Sheriff or his Deputies, upon Pain that falls thereupon.

"Also, we command that no Manner of Man walk in the City, nor in the Suburbs, by Night without Light before him, *i. e.* from *Pasche* * to *Michaelmas* after Ten of the Clock, and from *Michaelmas* to *Pasche* after Nine of the Clock.

"Also, we command that no Ostler harbour any strange Man no longer than a Night and a Day, unless he do the Sheriffs to wit; and if he do the contrary he shall answer for his Deeds.

"Also, we command that no foreign Victualler bring any Victuals to the City for to sell, whether that it be Flesh, or Fish, or Poultry; that he bring it to the Market-Steade limited therefore in the City, and not sell it or it come there, upon Pain that falls thereupon.

"Also, we command that the Lanes and Streets of the City be cleansed of all Manner of Nuisance, *i. e.* of Stocks, of Stones, of Middings, and of all Manner of Filth, on the Pain that falls thereupon.

"Also, we command that no Manner of Men make no Insurrection, Congregation, or Assembly within the City or Suburbs in Disturbance of the Peace; nor in letting of the Execution of the Common Law, upon Pain of Punishment, and all that he may forfeit to the King.

"Also, that no common Woman walk in the Street without a Ray-Hood † on her Head, and a Wand in her Hand."

This Proclamation we have given at Length as it was antiently used in the City; what is used now is much abridged. The Ceremony of Riding, one of the greatest. Shews the City of York does exhibit, is performed in this Manner: The Riding Day of the Sheriffs is usually

one

* *Easter*.

† Supposed to be a radiated or striped Hood.

on *Wednesday*, eight Days after *Martinmas*, but they are not strictly tied to that Day; any Day betwixt *Martinmas* and *Toole*, that is *Christmas*, may serve for the Ceremony. It is then they appear on Horseback, apparelled in their black Gowns and Velvet Tippets, their Horses in suitable Furniture, each Sheriff having a white Wand in his Hand, a Badge of his Office, and a Servant to lead his Horse, who also carries a gilded Truncheon. Their Serjeants at Mace, Attorneys, and other Officers of their Courts on Horseback, in their Gowns, riding before them, preceded by the City Waites, or Musicians, in their Scarlet Liveries and Silver Badges, playing all the Way through the Streets; one of these Waites wearing on his Head a red pinked or tattered ragged Cap, a Badge of so great Antiquity, the Rise or Original of it cannot be found out. Then follows a great Concourse of Citizens, &c. on Horseback.

In this Equipage and Manner, with the Sheriffs' Waiters, distinguished by Cockcades in their Hats, who are usually their Friends now, but formerly were their Servants in Livery Cloaks, they first ride up *Micklegate* into the Yard of the Priory of the *Trinity**, where one of the Serjeants at Mace makes Proclamation as has been given. Then they ride through the principal Streets of the City, making the same Proclamation at the Corners of the Streets on the West End of *Ousebridge*; after that at the Corner of *Castlegate* and *Ousegate*; then at the Corner of *Coney-street* and *Stonegate* over against the Commonhall; then again at the South Gate of the *Minster*; after that they ride unto *St. Marygate* Tower without *Bootham-Bar*, making the same Proclamation there; then returning, they ride thro' the Streets of *Petergate*, *Colliergate*, *Poysgate*, over *Poysbridge* into *Walmgate*, where the Proclamation is again made; and lastly they return into the Market-Place in the *Pavement*, where the same Ceremony being repeated, the Sheriffs depart to their own Houses, and after to their House of Entertainment, which is usually at one of the public Halls in the City.

The

* The Riding of the Sheriffs into this Priory, and into *Bootham*, formerly the Jurisdiction of the Abbot of *St. Mary's*, must have commenced a Custom since the Reformation; and seems to be a taking Possession of those two, before privileged, Places.

The Sheriffs* of the City of York have antiently used, on St. Thomas's Day the Apostle before Yoolé, at Toll of the Bell, to come to Allballow's Kirk in the Pavement, and there to hear a Mass of St. Thomas at the high Quiere, and to offer at the Mass; and when Mass was done to make Proclamation at the Pillory of the Yoolé-Girtbol, in the Form that follows, by their Serjeant:

"We command that the Peace of our Lord the King be well kept and mayntayned by Night and by Day, &c. (as was used in the Proclamation on the Sheriffs Riding.)

"Also, that all Manner of Whores, Thieves, Dice-Players, and all other unthrifty Folk be wellcome to the Town, whether they come late or early, at the Reverence of the high Feaste of Yoolé, till the twelve Dayes be passed."

The Proclamation made in Form aforesaid, the four Serjeants shall go and ride whither they will, and one of them shall have a Horne of Brass † of the Tollbooth, and the other three Serjeants shall have each of them a Horne; and so go forth to the four Bars of the City and blow the Yoolé-Girtbe; and the Sheriffs for that Day use to go together, they and their Wives, and their Officers, at the Reverence of the high Feast of Yoolé, at their proper Costs, &c.

Having now gone through the several Courts, &c. of the Sheriffs, we come next to give an Account of those Courts in the City where the Lord Mayor presides; and first of the Court of

GUILDHALL.

This Court ‡ is a very antient Court of Record, and is always held in Guildhall before the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of York for the Time being, for all Pleas, real, mixed, and personal; and when any Matter is to be argued or tried in this Court, Mr. Recorder sits as Judge with the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and gives Rules and Judgments therein.

HUSTING.

* Ex antiquo Regist. Ebor.

† An antient Brazen Horn is yearly transferred by the old Sheriffs to their Successors entering into Office.

‡ It has long been disused, as has also the Court of Hustings.

H U S T I N G.

This Court is the same with that called the Court of *Hustings* in Guildhall, London, as appears by *Fleta*, L. 2. in the Chapter *de differentiis curiarum*, &c. *habet rex curiam suam, &c. et in civitatibus et burgis, et in hustingis* London, Lincoln, Winton, et Eborum, et alibi in libertatibus, &c. cap. 48. *habet rex curiam suam in civitatibus burgis & totis, exeunt sicut in hustingis* London, Lincoln, Winton, Eborum, et apud *Sheptii* ubi *barones et cives recordum habent*, &c. So that neither the Name nor Court is appropriated singly to London*.

This Court must be held on *Monday* every Week. The Title of the Court, by an antient Register-Book in the Councel-Chamber on *Ousebridge*, is as followeth :

Placita cur' Ebor' ten' ibi. coram majore et baliwis civ' EBOR' die lune prox' ante fest' S. Augustini, anno regni regis R. II. post conquest' sexto †. And again,

Curia dom' regis civ' sue predict' ten' ibid' apud GUILDHARDAM pred' secund' consuetudinem et libert' pred' &c. coram prefatis majore et baliwis die lune prox' ante festum convers' S. Pauli, anno regni regis predict', &c. ‡

In this Court, Deeds may be inrolled, Recoveries may be passed, Wills may be proved; Replevins, Writs of Error, Writs of Right, Patents, Writs of Waste, Writs of Partition, and Writs of Dower may be determined; for any Matters within the City of *York* and Liberties thereof.

The Method for inrolling of Deeds is thus: First the Parties that sealed the Deed must go before the Lord Mayor, or the Recorder and one Alderman, and acknowledge it to be their Act and Deed; and if a Wife be a Party, she is examined by them whether it was done freely by her and without Compulsion, and then his Lordship, &c. sets his or their Hands in Testimony thereof; then the Deed must be delivered to the Clerk of the Inrollments, who will at the Court next following cause Proclamation to be made, if any Person can say any Thing why the said Deed shall not be inrolled, and then proceeds to inroll the same.

A

* Vid. *Stowe's Annals*, p. 769. *Coke's Inst.* part 4. fol. 247, &c.

† Lib. v. fol. 136.

‡ Lib. iv. fol. 137. temp. reg. ED. III.

A Deed inrolled in this Court of Guildhall in *York* is accounted as good as a Fine in Common Law, for that it bars the Wife from claiming her Dower.

When a Will is to be proved in the Court of Guildhall, the Witnesses thereto must be sworn at some Court at Guildhall; and if their Evidence be full, the Clerk of the Inrollments will enter it upon Record, which is the best Way of proving Wills touching Estates in the City of *York* and Liberties thereof, &c.

When any Person would replevy Goods in *York*, he must go to the Prothonitor or Clerk of the Court, and give in the Particulars, and Security to restore the Goods or the Value, in Case upon a Trial it shall appear the same did not belong unto him; and then the Clerk will give a Warrant to one of the Sheriffs' Officers to cause the Goods to be appraised, and to deliver them to the Plaintiff. After the Appraisement made, and the Goods delivered, the Officer must make Return thereof to the Clerk, &c. who will immediately thereupon certify the Record thereof into this Court, where the same must be decided; and if Issue shall be joined to try in whom the Property of the Goods was when the same were taken, a Jury must be summoned to try the Issue, &c.

The LORD MAYOR'S COURT, or COURT of MAYOR
and ALDERMEN.

This Court is a Court of Record, and ought to be held at the Chamber of the Guildhall. The Recorder of the City of *York*, for the Time being, is Judge of this Court; but the Mayor and Aldermen do sit as Judges with him. This Court is held by Custom, and all Proceedings are said to be before the Mayor and Aldermen.

This Court is a Court both of Law and Equity; for there are Proceedings at Law by Action and Arrest of the Body, as also by Attachments of the Defendant's Goods.

It is also a Court of Chancery or Equity, held before the Lord Mayor; wherein they do proceed by *English* Bill, Answer, Replication, and Rejoinder, much like the Proceedings in the High Court of Chancery, and is held

held every Day in the Week if the Lord Mayor please to sit *.

The Custom of the City is, and has been Time out of Mind, that when a Man is impleaded before the Sheriffs, the Mayor, upon the Suggestion of the Defendant, may send for the Parties, and for the Record, and examine the Parties upon their Pleas; and if it be found upon Examination that the Plaintiff is satisfied, that of so much he may bar him, but not after Judgment.

In this Court the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs redress and correct all Offences against the Customs and Ordinances of the City, and justify Victuallers, and People of all Mysteries and Occupations, and treat and ordain for the general Good of the City, and do Right to all that repair to it.

Here they determine Pleas of Debt, and other Actions personal, betwixt Merchant and Merchant, to whomsoever will complain, as does at large appear in the Register-Book in the Council-Chamber on *Ousebridge*, marked *A. fol. 333*.

In this high Court of Mayor and Aldermen are also many other Courts included; as first,

A Court for Orphans; which Court is usually kept monthly at the Will of the Mayor, for the Use of the Poor of the City, and for binding of Apprentices, granting weekly Allowances to poor and needy Citizens, and providing for fatherless Children, poor Widows, &c.

A Court of Common-Council. In this Court they make Constitutions and Laws for the Advancement of Trade and Traffick, and for the better Government of the City,

* The Equity Court was abolished in the 12th Year of King James I. on the following Occasion: One *Martin* being summoned to answer a Bill preferred against him before the Mayor and Aldermen, appeared, but would not answer, and for his Contempt was committed to Prison; upon which he brought an Action of false Imprisonment against *Marshall*, then Mayor, and one *Key*, the Serjeant at Mace, who had made the Arrest. They justified the Imprisonment, and said that *York* was a City by Prescription, incorporate by the Name of Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, and had, Time out of Mind, a Chancery Court for all Causes of Equity arising in the City to determine by Bill and Answer; and that the Mayor had always used to imprison for Contempts of Orders, &c. But this Plea was held faulty; for it was argued, and seems to be admitted, that a Court of Equity cannot lay in Grant or Prescription, and it was adjudged against the Defendants.

City, and for the better Execution of the Laws and Statutes of the Realm, or *pro bono publico*, so as these Constitutions and Laws be not contrary to the Laws and Statutes of the Realm; and these Acts being made by the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, do bind within the City of York and the Liberties thereof. They of the Commonalty do give their Consent by holding up of their Hands. The Lord Mayor, Recorder, City Council, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Common-Councilmen, Water-Bailiffs, &c. are elected into their several Offices by this Court.

A Court of Wardmote, which resembles Country Leets, every Ward being as a Hundred, and the Parishes as Towns; and in every Ward there is an Inquest of twelve or more, sworn every Year to inquire of and present Nuisances and other Offences, by not paving of the Streets and Lanes of the City and Suburbs.

A Court of Hall-Mote. This is derived from *Hall* and *Mote*, which is as much as to say *Hall-Court*; *conventus civium in aulam publicam*. Every Company of Crafts have a Hall wherein they keep their Court, which was antiently called the *Hall-Mote* or *Folke-Mote*.

A Court of Chamberlains. In this Court all Indentures of Apprentices are and ought to be inrolled; and the Lord Mayor and Chamberlains are Judges of all Complaints here, either of the Master against the Servant, or Servant against the Master, and punish the Offender at their Discretions. In this Court are made free all Apprentices. A Man may be made free of the City of York three several Ways:

1. By *Service*, as in Case of Apprenticeship.
2. By *Birthright*, being the Son of a Freeman, and that is called Freedom by his Father's Copy.
3. By *Redemption*, by Order of the Court of Mayor and Aldermen.

A Court of Coroner. The Mayor is Coroner within the City, and this Court is holden before him, or the Sheriffs, or their Deputies, &c.

A Court of Escheator. The Lord Mayor is also Escheator within the said City, and this Court is holden before him or his Deputies, &c. This Court having been dependant upon the Court of Wards, is now, along with it, out of Date.

We shall here give the Reader an odd Custom antiently held in this City, translated from the Record, of a Release and Forgiveness of a Son for his Father's Death to the Person that occasioned it, before the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen; we must suppose the Death accidental. The Tenor of the Record runs thus*:

“*Memorandum, That on Monday the 27th Day of February, 1390, and in the 14th Year of the Reign of King Richard II. were assembled in the Council-Chamber on Ousebridge, Robert Savage, then Mayor, John de Hoveden, John de Doncaster, Bailiffs, with John de Rippon, Robert del Garz, Robert Ward, John de Bolton, William de Rumlay, Hugh Straunge, and other creditable Persons, amongst whom personally appeared Ralph del See, the Son of Richard del See, of York. Whilst these were treating and talking, a certain Man called Robert de Ellerbeck, Mercer, came into the aforesaid Chamber before the Mayor, Bailiffs, and other honest Citizens, with naked Feet, and Head uncovered; who, kneeling down and prostrating himself before the said Ralph del See, besought him humbly in these Words, weeping: I beseech thee, Ralph, for the Love of our Lord Jesus Christ, who redeemed Mankind by his precious Blood on the Cross, that thou wilt pardon and remit to me the Death of Richard del See, thy Father. At which Words the aforesaid Mayor, Bailiffs, and other Citizens together, intreated the said Ralph, that for the Love of God, he would forgive the said Robert de Ellerbeck the Death of Richard his Father. Which same Ralph, being moved to Pity, turning himself to the said Robert, weeping, said, In Reverence to God, and at the Intreaty of these worthy Men, and for the Sake of the Soul of the said Richard, I remit and release to thee for ever the Death of the said Richard del See, my Father.*”

The Court of Conservator of the Water and River Ouse.

“† The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder for the Time being; four, three, or two of them, of whom the Lord Mayor and Recorder always to be, have the Conservation, and be Justices to oversee and keep the Waters and great Rivers of Ouse, Humber, Wharfe, Derwent, Aire, Don, as well in the County of York and Lincoln,

* *Ex Regist. Lit. A. fol. 144.* † From the same Manuscript.

Lincoln, and in the County of the City of *York*; that is, the River of *Wharf*, from the Water and River of *Ouse* unto the Town and Bridge of *Tadcaster*; *Derwent*, unto the Town and Bridge of *Sutton*; *Aire*, unto the Town and Pool of the Mills at *Knottingley*; *Dun*, to the Town and Mills of *Doncaster*; to correct and amend the Defect thereof, and to the due Execution of the Statutes made for the like Purposes, according to the Strength, Form, and Effects of the same, as well by their Overseeing, Adviseements, and Directions, as by Inquisition to be taken thereupon, within the Liberties and without, if at any Time it shall be needful; and to hear and determine upon the Premises according to the Law and Custom of the Realm. They are also to foresee the Streams, Mills, Stanks, Pales, Piles, and Kiddals, made before the Time of *Edward* the Son of King *Henry*; and those which shall be found too high or strait, to correct, pull down, and mend, according to the Form, Force, and Effect of the aforesaid Statutes, and according to the Law and Custom aforesaid; and have Authority to punish such as use unlawful Nets, or other unlawful Engines in Fishing, or that take Fish under Size, or unseasonably; and to do and execute all other Things singular in the Waters and Rivers aforesaid, within the Marks and Limits aforesaid, as the Mayor and Citizens of the City of *London* have used or ought to do in the Water and River of *Thames*. *Vide Chart. Ed. IV. Anno Regni 2, 1462.*

“ The Court is held before the Lord Mayor at such Times as he shall appoint and direct, within the respective Counties near adjacent to the said City of *York*.

“ Acts of Parliament for the Conservation of the River of *Ouse*, and other great Rivers.

“ The Waters of *Humber*, *Ouse*, *Trent*, *Dun*, *Aire*, *Wharf*, *Derwent*, &c. shall be in Defence for taking Salmon, &c. And there shall be assigned Overseers of this Statute, &c. *Westminster, c. 47. 13 Ed. I.*

“ The Statute 13 *Edward I.* confirmed joining to the same, &c. In the Waters of *Thames*, *Humber*, *Ouse*, and other Waters of the Realm, there shall be assigned and sworn good and sufficient Conservators of the Statute, as in The Statute of *Westminster, ut supra.*

• For Default of good Conservators, &c. it is accorded, &c. that the Justices of the Peace in the Coun-

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ties of *England* shall be Conservators of the Statute in the Counties where they be Justices, &c. And that they, and every of them, at all Times shall survey the Offences and Defaults attempted against the Statutes aforesaid; and shall survey and search all the Weirs in such Rivers, &c. 17 *Rich. II. c. 9.*

“The Chancellor of *England* shall have Power to grant Commissions to inquire, redress, and amend all Defaults in Rivers, and Annoyances of the Passage of Boats in the Waters, according to the Purport and Tenor of the Statutes. 3 *Hen. VI. c. 5.*

“An Act made against casting into any Channel or River, flowing or running to any Port-Town, or to any City, &c. any Ballast, Rubbish, Gravel, or any other Wreck or Filth, but only on the Land above the full Sea, &c. Penalty 5*l.* 34 *Hen. VIII. c. 9.*

“It is ordained that the Lord Admiral of *England*, the Mayor of the City of *London* for the Time being, and all and every Person and Persons, Bodies Politick and Corporate, which by Grant, and other lawful Ways and Means, have, or ought to have, any Conservation or Preservation of any Rivers, Streams, or Waters, or Punishment and Correction of Offences committed in them, shall have full Power and Authority to inquire of Offences done within his or their lawful Rule, Government, Jurisdiction, and Conservation, &c. saving to every Person and Persons, Bodies Politick and Corporate, all such Right, Title, Interest, Claim, Privilege, Conservation, Inquiry, and Punishment, as they lawfully have and enjoy, or of Right ought to have and enjoy, by any Manner of Means, &c. 1 *Elix. c. 16.* *

“The City of *London* have Jurisdiction over the River of *Thames* in Point of Right, &c. †

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. By Prescription. | 6. By antient Charters. |
| 2. By Acts of Parliament. | 7. By Letters Patent. |
| 3. By Inquisition. | 8. By Proclamations. |
| 4. By Decrees upon hearing
ing <i>coram Rege ipso in</i>
<i>Camera Stellata.</i> | 9. By Report of the King's
Council. |
| 5. By Allowance in <i>Eyre.</i> | 10. By <i>Quo Warranto.</i> |

“Secondly

* *Rassal's Statutes*, c. 17. fol. 180.

† *Stowe's Survey of London*, fol. 12, 20.

“ Secondly in Point of Usage.

1. By Ordinances antient.
2. By Punishment of Offenders.
3. By Writs and Precepts.
4. By Accounts for Charges of Searchers.
5. By Commission.
6. By continual Claim ever since 37 *Henry VIII.* when the Lord Admiral first interrupted their Authority below *London Bridge.*

“ In all or most of these above-mentioned Respects the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of *York* do challenge the like Jurisdiction in the River *Ouse*, &c. the Lord Mayor always bearing the Style and Title of Conservator or Overseer thereof. First in Point of Right; as

“ That the City of *York* always had the Election of a *Water-Bailiff*, who was used to be sworn yearly in Common Hall on *St. Blake* Day, well and truly to execute his Office as other Officers of the City are.

“ In the Book of the Register of *Robert Hall** you may find this Office of *Water-Bailiff*; and that he shall, at the Command of the Lord Mayor, go down at the common Cost, and pursue the Weirs and Fish-Garths in the Water of *Ouse*, and Bounders within the King's Commission, &c.

“ The Bounders of the River are as antient as the Bounders of the Franchises of the City, and the Mayor and Bailiffs have used always to make Arrests and Executions in the said Water of *Ouse* †.

2. “ *By Acts of Parliament.* See 23 *Henry VIII.* c. 18. for amending of the Rivers *Ouse* and *Humber*, and pulling down and avoiding of Fish-Garths, Piles, Stakes, and other Things set in the said River; which see at large in the Book of Acts ‡

3. “ *By Inquisition.* The Mayor and Aldermen have always had the Power of correcting and amending the Abuses of the River, and doing Execution upon the Statutes made for that Purpose, by Inquisition or otherwise, at their Discretion.

4. “ *By Decrees.* In the Register-Book, in the Council-Chamber, Letter *A. fol. 141*, you have recorded a Command

* 33 *Henry VIII.*

† See Register-Book, in the Council-Chamber, Let. *A. fol. 314.*

‡ Two Statutes have since been passed for this Purpose, viz. 13 *George I.* c. 33. and 5 *George II.* c. 15.

mand from the King against the Admiralty, upon a Difference betwixt the Admiralty and the City, as to the Jurisdiction of the River of *Ouse*, &c.

5. "*By Letters Patent.* King *Edward IV.* in the second Year of his Reign, grants and confirms the Oversight of Water and River of *Ouse*, &c. to the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, &c.

"In Point of Usage.

6. "*By antient Ordinances.* The City of *York* have always, from Time to Time, made Ordinances for better regulating the Fishery and Fishermen, and other Matters in the River of *Ouse*, and punishing Offenders upon Information, or otherways.

7. "*By Writs and Precepts.* In the Register-Book, Letter *A.* as before, it is recorded, that in the 14th Year of King *Richard II.* the Sheriffs of the City of *York* did Execution of a Judgment out of the Sheriffs' Court upon a Ship and Goods upon the River of *Ouse*, &c.

8. "*By Accounts.* In the several Register-Books of the City, from Time to Time, will appear the Accounts and Charges of the Lord Mayor and Chamberlains View of the River of *Ouse*, and for taking away of Hindrances to Navigation.

9. "*By Commission.* The Mayor has always used to grant Commissions and Licences for Fishing within the River of *Ouse*, of which may be found many Precedents amongst the Records of the City.

10. "*By a continual Claim.* The City's Claim will appear by the Lord Mayor and Chamberlains frequent going down the said River of *Ouse*, to claim the Royalty thereof for Fishing in the same; and by the several Orders of the Mayor and Aldermen for the same; of which many Precedents are in the Register-Books of the City.

The Office of a WATER-BAILIFF is

"To present such as cast Ramell, Dung, or Filth into *Ouse*; Penalty 6s. 8d. the Bailiff one Half, and the Common Chamber the other

"To present all such Persons as put any four-footed Cattle into Moors contrary to the Statutes of the City; and be to have one Moiety of the Amerciaments, and the other Moiety to the Use of the Common Chamber.

"The Water-Bailiff shall, at the Command of the Lord Mayor, go down at the common Cost to pursue the

the Wears and Fish-Garths within the Water of *Ouse*, and Bounders within the King's Commission,

“ The Water-Bailiff to have the Profit of all Abuses, and have Power to present any that deliver Merchandize in any other Place or Places contrary to the Ordinances of the City, and he to have the Moiety of the Amerciaments. 33 *Henry VIII.* July 8, *Robert Hall*, Mayor.”

Sir *T. Widdrington* has proved that the River *Ouse* was, of very antient Times, navigable up to *Boroughbridge*; and that *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall* laid Claim to the Right of that River by Virtue of being Lord of the Manors of *Knarebrough* and *Boroughbridge*; and he by Virtue of that gave Leave to the Hospital of *St. Leonard, York*, to bring their Victuals, Goods, &c. from *Boroughbridge* down the said River Custom-free, as appears by his Charter, which Sir *Thomas* has given at Length.

Afterwards he finds in *quodam Rotulo Affise*, and 7 Ed. I. *coram* *Willielmo de Sakam, com.* *Ebor.* that the King sent his Writ to the Justices, &c. here, upon the Complaint of the Mayor and Citizens of *York*, that *Richard* King of *Allemaine*, who was Earl of *Cornwall*, deceased, did levy some new Customs, and took new Tolls of the Passengers which carried their Wares by the Rivers of *Use* and *Ture* to *Boroughbridge* and *York*, and for that he hindered the said Citizens and others from their free Piscary in the said Rivers The King sent his Writ to the said Justices and others to know from what Time his said Uncle, deceased, and *Edward* Earl of *Cornwall* his Son, had continued the said Usurpations, &c.

The said Mayor said that the said *Richard*, &c. did take of the Passengers, &c.

“ *Edward* Earl of *Cornwall* prayed Aid of the King, because that King *Henry*, Father of the King that now is, did give unto the said *Richard* the Manors of *Knarebrough* and *Boroughbridge*, and saith that these Rivers are Part of the said Manors; and the Earl produced another Writ of the King, directed to the former Justices, in these Words: *We have thought fit to give you this Premunition as well for the Preservation of our Right, as for the Exhibition of Justice to others, as of Right ought to be done.* And because it seemed to the Justices that this Writ did not supersede their Proceedings, according

ing to the Tenor of the former Writ, and that it appears to be the Pleasure of the King, out of these Words in the latter Writ *Pro Exhibitione Justitie*, to be a Command to proceed; and therefore they did proceed to take Inquest upon the Articles contained in the said Writs, whether these Rivers be Part of the Manors aforesaid.

“ And *Walter de Falconbergb*, *Marmaduke de Tweng*, *John de Bellew*, *William de Rosse*, *Simon le Constable*, *Ralph Fitz-William*, *William de Rytber*, *William de Hartlington*, *William de Holby*, *William Lovell*, *Francis le Teyes*, *Amand de Fue*, *John de Bulmer*, *Adam de Seton*, *William Fitz-Thomas*, *Adam de Marewel*, *Robert Holmes*, *Henry the Son of Conan*, *Roger de Burton*, *John the Son of Michael*, *William de Hastborpe*, *Nicholas Maliverer*, *Richard de Waxand*, *Geofry de Herwick*, *Robert de Bulford*, and *Hawlake de Hanlakenby*, all of them Knights, did say, upon their Oaths, that the said Rivers of *Use* and *Ure* are not of the Appurtenances of the said Manor of *Boroughbridge* nor *Oldborough*, nor ever were; and they further said that the said Rivers, Time whereof the Memory of Man was not to the contrary, were free and common; and that all People were free to fish there, and to take Passage of the same for all Carriages of Merchandize and Necessaries between the Walls of the City of *York* and *Boroughbridge*, until the said *Richard* did usurp to himself the said Waters to hold as his own. And thereupon the Justices gave Judgment that the said Rivers, as the King had commanded, be for ever after free to all People for Fishing, and for the Carriage of their Victuals, Merchandize, and other Goods by Battels and Ships, between the City aforesaid and *Boroughbridge*, without giving any Thing therefore, and without any Impediment. An Inhibition was given on the King's Behalf that no Man then after should be hindered from Fishing, or Carriages in or upon the said Rivers.”

Sir *Thomas* remarks two Things in this:

1. “ That it appeareth by it that the Justice of those Times run against so great a Person as the Earl of *Cornwall*.
2. “ That very eminent Persons did then serve upon Juries, these being all of them Knights.”

The

The Citizens of *York* did in those Days carry their Merchandize up the River of *Ouse*, *usque ad veterem Pontem*, which is *Aldbrough*, *ad Pontem Burgi*, which is *Boroughbridge*; and very antient Men do say, that this last-named Place did actually belong to the City of *York*, before they were deprived of it by the Earl of *Cornwall*.

There are two or three more Passages in the Manuscript of Sir *Thomas Widdrington* to prove the Privilege of the Citizens up the River; but what we have mentioned is sufficient for the Purpose.

The following Entry is made in the City's oldest Register, now remaining in the Common Hall, fol. 315, of a *Bill of Complaints*, exhibited to the Court and Council of *John Duke of Lancaster*, then Lord of the Honour of *Knarebrough*, relating to a Capture of Tolls from the Citizens of *York* at *Boroughbridge*: Which, with the Duke's Mandate and Inquisition taken thereupon, as also a Copy of the Inrolment in the Court at *Knarebrough*, we shall give in the original Language, as followeth:

A Tres sage conseil court des gracieuse seign. le roy de *Castill* et *Leon* duc de *Lancastre* supplient lez citezeins de la citee nostre sur le roy *Deverwyk* que come ils ont este devant ces heures quites de touz maner de tolnuz et custumes a *Burghbrigg* sanz aucune destourbanche come il est bien conuz par tote la pais environ et ore de nouvelle les ditz citezeins sont destreintz par les ministres lour ditz seign. a ditz ville de *Burghbrigg* pur paier tolnuz encontre les usages avant ces heures a grant damage des ditz citee et citezeins, quil plese comander les ditz ministres de cesser des cieux destresses et demandes et quils seoffrent les ditz citezeins estre quytes de touz maner de tolnuz come ils ount avant ces heures eiantz regarde si vous plese que lourditz gracious seign. lour prometta quil ne voleit lever des ditz citezeins nouvelles custumes.

Et sur ceo le ditz sein. manda ces lettres en maner que ensuytz.

Johan par la grace de Dieu roy de *Castill* et de *Leon* duc de *Lancastre*, a nostre chier et bien amees *William de Nessesfeld* nostre chief seneschal deins l'onor de *Knareseburg*

burgh saluz. Nos vos envoi omes chose deins cestes une bille qele estoit baillier a nostre consaill par les citeins du citee de *Everwich* mandantz que vicio et entenduz la dite bille et l'endorcement d'uycelle et liew sur les articles contenuz en y celles bone et diligent information si bien par inquisition eut affair par bones et loialx gentz de nostre seignier celles parties come en autre maner et de ceo que vous trovez par mesmes les inquisition et information certifiez a nostre ditz conseil a *Loundre* entre cy et la lendemainne de la purification nostre dame prochaine avenir souz vestre seal et les sealz des ceaux par quex mesme la inquisition serra fait distinctement et apartement remandantz a nostre ditz conseil adonques cestes noz lettres ovesque la dite bille. Donne a nostre manoir de la *Savvoie* le tiercz jour de *Decemb.* l'anne du regne nostre tres resdoute seign. ot peer et le roi de *Engleterre* 47 et de *Fraunce* 34.

Par vertu de qele lettre le dit *William* prist enquest en maner que ensuyte, inquisitio capt. apud *Knaresburgh* 10. die *Jan.* an. regni regis *Edwardi* tertii post conquestum quadragesimo septimo coram *Willielmo de Nessfeld* capital. senescall. ibidem virtute litere domini regis *Castill.* et *Legion.* duc *Lanc.* eidem *Willielmo* direct. ad inquirend. de certis articulis in quadam billa infra literam predictam clausa content. ad persecutionem civium civit. *Ebor.* per sacrament. *Ricardi de Pykering Roberti de Normandy Ad. de Kygbeley Johannis Ward Hug. Tankard Johannis Guddale Roberti Perey Johannis Ward de Skotton Roberti Kay, Johannis de Newton Ad. de Kendale, Johannis Sturgys et Johannis de Brune de Rouclif* jur. qui dicunt super sacrament. suum quod predicti cives civit. predicta de toto tempore quo non extat memoria quieti fuerunt de tolneto infra villam et dominium de *Burghbrigg* prout iidem cives civitat. predicta per billam suam predictam in predicta litera annex. supponunt et sicut per diversas cartas regum *Anglie* progenitor. domini regis nunc *Angl.* de omni tolneto predictis civibus factas et concess. rationabilit. testant. quousque ministri predicta ultime regine *Angl.* pro tolneto predicto cives predictos distr. que quidem distractiones postea deliberat. fuerunt per breve domini regis virtute cartarum progenitorum domini regis nunc *Angl.* predictarum, et sic quieti fuerunt ab illo tempore quousque ministri dicti domini

domini regis *Castelle et Legion*. nunc de novo super eisdem civibus civitat. predictæ pro tolneto predicto ceperunt vadia et districtiones contra libertat. suas predictas antiquitus, et de jure concess. et usitat. In cujus rei testimon. pred. jur. huic inquis. sigilla sua apposuer. dat. loco die et anno superdictis.

Quedam irrotulatio facta in cur. de *Knarsburgh* tent. ibidem die *Mercurii* 18 die *Januarii* anno regni regis *Edwardi* tertii post conquestum 47. de quadam inquisitione capt. ibidem die *Martis* 17 die *Januar.* anno superdicto coram *Willielmo de Nessesfeld* capital. senescall. domini *Johannis* reg. *Castell.* et *Legion.* et duc *Lancastre* et de honore de *Knarsburgh* virtute cujusdam litere ipsius regis *Castell.* et *Legion.* &c. eidem *Willielmo* directe ad inquirend. de certis articulis in litera predicta content. ad prosecutionem *Rogeri de Moreton* tunc major. civit. *Eborum* et aliorum civium civitat. predictæ in hec verba. *Johax.* par la grace de Dieu roi de *Castill.* &c. ut patet ex altera parte folii &c. Et virtute bille predictæ infra dictam literam clausa in hec verba, a tres sage conseil &c. et ut patet ex altera parte folii &c. l'endorcement du dite bille in hec verba, les dits citeins ount jour tanqe lendemayne de la chaundeleur. Et pur ceo soit la petition mande enclose les lettres monstre mande a *William de Nessesfeld* sen. illequos pur diligemment enquere comment les ditz citeins ount paieez tolnuz avant ces heures et en gele maner et de totes les circonstances et pur certifier issuit qe droit poit estre fait videlicet per sacrament. *Ricardi de Pickeryng*, *Roberti de Normandy*, *Ade de Kygblay*, *Johannis Ward*, *Hugonis Tankard*, *Johannis Gudeale*, *Roberti Percy*, *Johannis Warde de Skotton*, *Roberti Kay*, *Johannis de Newton*, *Johannis Browne*, et *Johannis Sturgys* jur. qui dicunt super sacrament. suum quod predicti cives civit. predictæ de toto tempore quo non extat memoria quieti fuerunt de tolneto infra villam et dominium de *Burghbrigg* prout iidem cives civitat. predictæ per billam suam predictam in predicta litera claus. supponunt. Et sicut per diversas cartas regnum *Angl.* progenitor. domini regis nunc *Angl.* de omni tolnoeto predictis civibus factas et concessas rationabilit. testant. quousque ministri predictæ ultime regine *Angl.* pro tolneto predicto cives predictos distrinxerunt, que quidem districtiones postea deliberat. fuerunt per

per breve domini regis virtute cartarum progenitorum domini regis nunc *Angl.* predictarum et sic quieti fuerunt ab illo tempore quousque ministri dicti domini regis *Castell.* et *Legion.* nunc de novo super eisdem civib. civitat. predictæ pro toto neto predicto ceperunt vadia et restrictiones contra libertates suas predictas antiquitus et de jure concess. et usitat.

In cujus rei testimon. predicti juratores sigilla sua apposuerunt dat. loco die et anno supradictis.

The Charters of the City of *York*, granted by diverse Kings, come next under Consideration, from which we shall give Abstracts of every remarkable additional Privileges or Alterations that have been made and granted to the Citizens, except the two first, (which are of that Antiquity and unquestionable Authority, being now upon the Rolls amongst the Records in the Tower of *London*) which we shall give at Length in their own Language. The Reader may observe, that both these Charter srecite three before them of a much older Date, one of *Richard I.* another of *Henry II.* and one as old as *Henry I.* Great Grandfather to *John*; which last King died in 1135. We shall not take upon us to compare Dates with any other City's Charters, but believe that *London* itself cannot shew, upon Record, any such Testimony of Royal Favours and Indulgences of the same Antiquity with the following. The Reader may also observe that *John's* Charter is dated in the first Year of his Reign, which was in 1199, at *York*. This was at the Time that Monarch came down here to meet *William* King of *Scotland* in this City, as has been recited in the Annals.

Confirmatio [Cartarum] Civium EBORACI.

JOHANNES Dei Gratia Rex ANGLIE, &c. * Sciatis nos concessisse civibus nostris de EBORACO omnes libertates, et leges, et consuetudines suas; et nominatim Gildam suam mercariam, et Hanfas suas in Anglia et Normannia; et lastagia sua per totam costam maris quietia; sicut ea unquam melius et liberius habuerunt tempore regis HENRICI avi patris nostri. Et volumus et firmiter precipimus quod predictas libertates et consuetudines habeant et teneant, cum omnibus libertatibus predictæ Gilde sue et Hanfis suis pertinentibus,

* 1 Johan. p. 2. n. 135.

tinentibus, ita bene et in pace, libere et quiete, sicut unquam melius liberius et quietius habuerunt et tenuerunt tempore predicti regis HENRICI patris nostri; sicut carta ejusdem patris nostri, et carta regis RICARDI fratris nostri rationabiliter testantur. Praeterea sciatis nos concessisse, et presenti carta confirmasse, omnibus civibus EBORACI quietantiam cujuslibet thelonii, et lastagii, et de wrec, et pontagii, et passagii, et de trespass, et de omnibus customis per totam ANGLIAM, et NORMANNIAM, et AQUITANIAM, et ANDEGAVIAM, et PICTAVIAM, et per omnes portus et costas maris ANGLIAE, et NORMANNIAE, AQUITANIAE, ANDEGAVIAE, et PICTAVIAE. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod inde sint quieti, et prohibemus ne quis super haec disturbet super decem librarum forisfacturam, sicut carta RICHARDI regis fratris nostri rationabiliter testatur. Testibus Galfrido Ebor. archiepiscopo, Ph. Dunelm. episcopo, Gaufrido filio Petri comite Essex. &c. Data per manum S. Wellensis archidiaconi et Johannis de Gray, apud EBORACUM, xxv die Martii, an. reg. nostri primo.

Charta Regis HENRICI III. concessa civibus Ebor.

REX* archiep. &c. salutem. Inspecimus cartam Ricardi quondam regis Anglie avunculi mei, in qua continetur quod idem rex concessit et confirmavit civibus nobis. Ebor. quietantiam cujuslibet thelonii, lastagii, et de wrec, pontagii, et passagii, et de trespass, et de omnibus customis per totam Angliam, Normanniam, Aquitaniam, Andegaviam, et Pictaviam; et per omnes portus et costas maris Angliae, Normanniae, Andegaviae, Aquitaniae, et Pictaviae; et quod iidem NAMIA† capiant de debitis suis, et se defendant ab omnibus appellationibus per juramenta xxxvi. hominum civitatis, nisi quae appellatio fuerit de corpore regis. Inspecimus etiam chartam dom. Johannis regis patris nostri continentem quod idem rex concessit et confirmavit eidem villam Ebor. cum omnibus pertinentiis, et libertatibus suis, sicut eas unquam melius et liberius habuerunt, et cum omnibus rebus ad firmam ejusdem ville pertinentibus, habendis et tenendis. eis et haeredibus suis de ipso rege et haeredibus suis pro centum et sexaginta libris eidem regi annuatim solvendis ad scaccarium suum scilicet medietatem ad festum

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* Cart. 36 H. III. m. 19.

† NAMIA, from the A. S. Name, captio, captura, a Distress or Seizure. See Somner's Saxon Dictionary, Spelman's Glossary, &c.

*S. Michaelis, et alteram medietatem ad Pascham, bene et in pace, libere et quiete, et integre, cum omnibus libertatibus et consuetudinibus ad firmam ejusdem ville pertinentibus. Confirmavit etiam idem Johannes rex pater noster. per cartam suam quam inspeximus omnes libertates leges et consuetudines suas, et nominatim Gildam suam mercatoriam et Hanſas ſuas in Anglia, et Normannia, et laſtagia ſua per totam coſtam maris, quiete ſicut dicti ciues ea unquam melius et liberius habuerunt tempore regis Henrici avi prædicti. Johannis patris noſt. et tempore regis Henrici avi noſtri; et quod prædictas leges et conſuetudines habeant et teneant, cum omnibus libertatibus prædictæ Gilde ſue et Hanſis ſuis pertinentibus, ita bene et in pace, libere, et quiete, ſicut unquam melius, liberius et quietius, habuerunt et tenuerunt temp. prædicti. regis Henrici avi patris prædicti. Johannis patris noſt. ſicut carta patris ejusdem patris noſt. et carta regis Richardi, avunculi noſt. rationabiliter teſtantur. Preterea, idem Johannes rex pater noſter conceſſit et confirmavit per eandem cartam ſuam eiſdem civibus quietantiam cujuſlibet thelonii, laſtagii, et de wrec, pontagii, et paſſagii, et de treſpaſs, et de omnibus cuſtomis per totam Ang. Norman. Aquit. And. et Piſt. et per omnes portus et coſtas maris Ang. Norm. Aquit. And. et Piſt. et quod nullus ſuper hoc eos diſturbet ſuper decem librarum ſoriſactura, ſicut carta regis Richardi avunculi noſt. rationabiliter teſtatur. Nos autem prædictas conceſſiones, leges, uſus, conſuetudines, libertates, et quietantiam, ratas habentes et gratas eas pro nobis et heredibus noſt. concedimus et confirmamus ſicut eis hucusque uſi ſunt, infra villam et extra, ſicut carte ſupradicti. rationabiliter teſtantur. Ad-jicientes pro nobis et heredibus noſt. quod iidem ciues in ſuburbiiſ civit. noſt. Ebor. de expeditatione * canum ſuorum ibidem in perpetuum ſint quieti, et quod iidem ciues reddant nobis ſingul. annis ad ſcaccar. noſt. firmam ſuam, terminis ſtatutis et conſuetis, per manum ſuam propriam; et quod reddant nobis et hered. noſt. et reſpondeant ad ſcaccar. noſt. de ſummonitionibus ejusdem ſcaccar. ipſos ciues contin-gentibus,*

* By the antient Forest Laws of England, all Perſons whatſoever that let any great Dogs run looſe in the King's Forests, without firſt cutting out the Balls of their fore Feet, or pairing their Nails, paid 3s. Fine to the King. *Blount's Law Dictionary.* The Forest of *Gal-tres* being ſo near to *York*, occaſioned many Forfeitures of this Kind, which this Charter releaſes.

gentibus, similiter per manum suam propriam; tamen ita quod nullus vicecomes, aut alius balivus nost. prout ipsos cives in aliquo se intermittat, infra libertatem predictę civitatis de firma et summonitionibus ante dictis. His testibus Guydone de Lezingnan, Willielmo de Valentia, fratribus nostris, Johanne Mounsell preposito Beverlay, magistro Willielmo de Kylkenny archid. Covent. Bertramo de Criol, Gilberto de Segrave, Rogero de Thurkelby, Edwardo de Westm. Barthol. Pethe. Johanre Gubaud, Nicholao de S. Mauro, Radulpho de Bukepuz, Johanne de Geres, et aliis.

Data per manum nost. apud West. xxvi die Feb.

Abstracts from the several Charters granted to the City of York by divers Kings.

King Henry I. grants several Liberties.

Richard I. grants to the Citizens of York to be quit of all Manner of Toll, Lastage, and of Wreck, Pontage, Passage, and of Trespass, and of all Customs throughout the Realm of England, Duchy of Normandy, &c. and that the same Citizens may take Distresses for their Debts; and that they may defend themselves from all Appeals by the Oaths of thirty-six Men of the City, except any be appealed of the Body of the King; and that no Man do disturb them on the Forfeiture of Ten Pounds.

King John confirms to the said Citizens all their Liberties, Laws, and Customs, and namely their Gild of the Merchants, and *Hanses* in England and Normandy, &c. and their *Lastages* throughout all the Coasts of the Sea, to be quit as they had them in the Time of King Henry his Great Grandfather, &c. and that they be quit of all Manner of Toll, &c. and that no Man do disturb them upon Pain of Ten Pounds; and by a later Charter settles the Farm of the City at 160 l. per Annum.

King Henry III. confirms, by *Inspeximus*, the Charters of his Uncle King Richard, and his Father King John; and further grants that the Citizens, inhabiting the Suburbs, be quit of *Expeditating*, or cutting the Feet of their Dogs, and settles the Payments of the usual Farm of the City, &c.

The same King, by his Charter, dated the 17th of May, in the 40th Year of his Reign; further grants, that none of the Citizens shall sue, or be sued, before

any of the Justices without the City, for Lands or Tenements which they hold within the Liberty of the City, nor for any Trespass done therein, but before the Mayor and Bailiffs, &c.

And that the said Citizens be not convict by any Foreigners upon any Appeals, Rights, Injuries, Trespasses, Faults, Surmises, or Demands done unto them, or to be done, but only by their Fellow-Citizens, except the Matter touch the Commonalty, &c.

And that the Citizens do not answer of any Land or Tenement being within the Liberty of the City, or of any Trespass done in the said Liberty before any of our Justices of Assize at *York*, in any other Place than in their *Guildhall*, &c.

And that the Citizens may have and hold the City, with all Things belonging to the same, with all Laws, Liberties, and Customs of their Lands, or Tenements, within the City and without, with all other Laws, Liberties, Uses, and Customs within the said City and without, which hitherto they reasonably have used.

That they, or their Goods, being found in any Place of our Kingdom or Dominion, be not arrested for any Debt, of the which they have not been Sureties, or principal Debtors, &c.

Cognizance of Pleas.] And the said Citizens, with one or two of their Fellow-Citizens, bringing hereupon the Letters Patents of their Commonalty, may require their Court and Liberty, as well before us as our Justices of the Bench, and other Justices, Bailiffs, or Ministers whatsoever; and the same to have of all Persons, Matters, and Complaints, of the which it doth appertain to them to have their Court by the afore said Charter.

And that the Citizens be free of *Murage*, *Pannage*, *Passage*, *Scavage*, *Stallage*, *Warnage*, *Terrage*, *Pickage*, and *Keyage* throughout our whole Realm, &c.

And that they, by reason of Lands or Tenements in the City and Suburbs, (being or by Occasion of any Trespass done in the said City and Suburbs of the same) should not be put in any Assizes, Juries, or Inquisitions, without the City to be taken, &c.

And that no Marshals, Justices of us or our Heirs coming to *York*, in the Time of their being there, shall make Delivery of any Persons forth of the Houses or Lodgings

Lodgings in the said City and Suburbs, against the Will of those whose Houses and Lodgings they be, but only to the same our Justices, and in their Circuits, &c.

And all that dwell in the City and Suburbs of the same, occupying Merchandize, and willing to enjoy the Liberties of the said Citizens in *Tallages*, Contributions, and other common Charges happening unto the whole Commonalty, &c.

And that they, in the Presence of us and of our Heirs, have and exercise for ever the Assize of Bread and Ale, and Assay of Measures and Weights, and all other Things belonging to the Office of the Market, &c.

And that the Clerk of the Market, and other Ministers of us and our Heirs, do not enter the said City, or Suburbs of the same, for any Things which do pertain unto the said Office of the Market in the same to be done, &c.

And also that all Profits thereupon coming be always to the said Citizens, their Heirs and Successors, for the Help of the Farm of the said City, &c.

And albeit they have not hitherto used any of these Liberties aforesaid in any Case happening, notwithstanding, the said Citizens, their Heirs and Successors, may fully enjoy and use the said Liberties and Quitances, and every one of them, from henceforth, without Occasion of Impediment of us or our Heirs, &c.

And that the Mayor and Bailiffs of the said City, for the Time being, shall have Cognizance of all Pleas of Trespass, Covenants, and Contracts whatsoever, within the City and Suburbs of the same, as well chancing in the Presence of us, as in the Absence of us and our Heirs, except only the King's House, &c.

King Richard II. grants Licence to the Mayor and Citizens of the City of York, their Heirs and Successors, to purchase Lands, Tenements, and Rents to the Value of 100*l.* by the Year, holden of us in *Burgage*, within the City and Suburbs, for the Support of the Bridges of *Ouse* and *Foss*; and the same to be certified into Chancery, that it may be done without Damage of us or of others.

And that they have Cognizance of all Pleas of Assize of *Novel Disseisen*, and *Mort d'Ancestre* of all Man-

ner of Lands and Tenements within the said City and Suburbs of the same, as well before our Justices of either Bench, Justices of Assize, Justices of Eyre, as other Justices and Ministers of our Heirs, &c. to be holden and kept before the Mayor and Bailiffs in the Guildhall.

And that the Keepers of the Peace, and Justices assigned to hear and determine Felonies, &c. in the three Ridings within the County of York, or in any Places of the same, do not intermeddle within our City, or the Suburbs or the Liberties of the same, &c.

Commission of the Peace.] And that the Mayor and twelve Aldermen of our City and their Successors, or four, three, or two of them with the said Mayor, have full Correction, punishing, hearing, and determining all Things and Matters, as well of all Manner of Felonies, Trespasses, Misprisons, and Extortions, as of all other Causes and Quarrels whatsoever, happening within the City, &c.

And granted and licensed the Mayor and Citizens, that they might make Piles and Pillars of Stone in the River of Foss, for the Space of a hundred Foot of Assize, more and beyond the Space that the Bridge doth at this present contain.

County of the City.] And that the City of York, with the Suburbs and Precincts of the same, according to the Limits and Bounds, which now be and are contained within the Body of the County of York, be from henceforth clearly separated and exempted from the said County, in all Things, as well by Land as by Water; and that the said City of York, and Suburbs of the same, and Precincts, be from henceforth a County by itself, and be called for ever the *County of the City of York*.

Escheator.] And that every Mayor of the said City, for the Time being, as soon as he shall be chosen Mayor, shall be our *Escheator* in the City, Suburbs, and Precincts of the same, &c.

Sheriffs.] And that the said Citizens and Commonalty, instead of their three Bailiffs shall have two Sheriffs, &c. and shall choose every Year of themselves two fit Persons for their Sheriffs in the said City, Suburbs, and Precincts of the same; the which Sheriffs, forthwith after their Election in due Manner, shall take their Oaths

Oaths in due Form before the Mayor, whose Names shall be sent yearly for ever under the Common Seal of the City unto our Exchequer, &c.

County-Court.] And that the said Sheriffs of the City may hold their County-Court on *Monday*, from Month to Month, &c.

And that the said Escheator and Sheriffs of the City of *York*, for the Time being, make up their Profits and Accounts every Year before the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, by sufficient Attornies of the same Exchequer, and Sheriffs for the same Purpose, appointed by Letters under the Common Seal of the said City, &c.

Forfeiture of Victuals.] And that the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, with the Commonalty of our City, their Heirs and Successors for ever, have the Forfeiture of Victuals, by the Laws however to be forfeited, *viz.* Bread, Wine, Ale, and all other Things that do not pertain unto Merchandize.

Sword of State.] And that the Mayor of the City and his Successors shall have their Sword (without our Presence) carried before them, with the Point upwards, in Presence as well of other Noblemen and Lords of our Realm of *England*, which do touch us near by Kindred, as of all others whatsoever, &c.

Maces.] And that the Serjeants of the Maces of the Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of *York*, and their Successors, shall have their Maces gilt, or of Silver, and garnished with the Sign of our Arms, &c.

And that the Stewards and Marshals of our House, or Clerk of the Market of our House, or of our Heirs, from henceforth, neither in the Presence of us, nor in the Absence of us, or our Heirs, do not enter or sit within the Liberties of the said City, nor exercise their Office there, nor enquire of any Thing done, or to be done, within the said Liberty, nor do in anywise intermeddle themselves, &c.

Coroners.] And that the Coroners of the City, and their Successors, may exercise their Office, as well in the Presence of us and our Heirs, as in the Absence of us and our Heirs, like as they have used from the Time which the Memory of Man is not, &c.

And

And that the Citizens be not bound to intend or obey any Precepts or Commandments of our Constables, Marshals, or Admirals of *England*, or the Keepers of the Marches towards *Scotland*, or any of our Officers or Ministers, &c. except of our Great and Privy-Seal, &c. except also the Commandments of our Justices according to the Form of the Statutes, &c.

Foreign bought and foreign sold.] And that no foreign Merchant, not being free of the City, shall sell any Merchandize to any other Merchant not being free in the said City; neither shall any foreign Merchant buy any Merchandize within the Liberty of the said City of any foreign Merchant; always provided that against Rebels, and our Enemies of *Scotland* to resist, &c.

Ainly annexed.] That the Hundred, or Wapontake of the *Ancitty*, with the Appurtenances in our County of our said City of *York*, be annexed and united to be Parcel of the said County; and that the said Suburbs of the City, Precincts, Hundred, or Wapontake, and every one of them with their Appurtenances, and every Thing that is contained in them, and every of them (except our Castle of *York*, its Towers and Ditches pertaining to the Castle of *York*) be of the County of the said City of *York*, as well by Land as by Water; and that all Bailiffs of *Freeliges* within the said County of the City of *York*, be attendant and obedient only to the Precepts and Commands of the Sheriffs of the County of the City of *York*, and to no other Sheriffs.

Goods of Felons, &c.] And that the Mayor and Citizens aforesaid, and their Successors, have all Goods and Chattels of Felons, Fugitives, Outlaws, Waifes, and condemned Felons of themselves, Deodands, Convicts, Escheats, Profits, and Revenues of the same, &c.

Tolls.] And that the said Mayor and Citizens to have for ever all and singular Customs aforesaid, of Things to be sold, coming to our aforesaid City, without any Account to be made thereon to us, or our Heirs or Successors, to be levied and gathered for the Closure and Supportation of the Walls of the City, &c. (except always the Church of *York*, Archbishop, Dean and Chapter of the same) with all Profits, Privileges, &c.

Can-

Conservators of the Rivers Ouse, &c.] And that the said Mayor and Aldermen, and also the Recorder of the said City for the Time being, four, three, or two of them, of whom the Mayor and Recorder always to be two, for ever be our Justices to oversee and keep our Waters and great Rivers of *Ouse, Humber, Wharfe, Derwent, Aire, and Dunn*, as well within our County of *York* and *Lincoln*, as in the County of our City of *York*, &c.

Two Fairs yearly.] He further grants to the Mayor and Citizens, or Mayor and Commonalty of the City of *York*. and to their Successors for ever, to hold two Fairs or Markets every Year at the said City, &c.

One the *Monday* next after the Feast of the *Ascension* of our Lord, and by five Days immediately following, &c. the other on the Feast of *St. Luke* the Evangelist, and by five Days immediately following; with all Liberties, Privileges, and free Customs, and other Profits, Advantages, and Commodities to the same Fairs appertaining, &c.

Common-Council] *Henry VIII.* by his Charter dated the 18th of *July*, in the 9th Year of his Reign, *Ann. 1518*, grants to the Citizens of *York* a Common-Council, to assist and counsel the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with the Manner of their Election, out of the several Crafts of the City; that is to say, Two out of each of the thirteen Crafts of *Merchants, Mercers, Drapers, Grocers, Apothecaries, Goldsmiths, Dyers, Skinners, Barbers, Fishmongers, Taylors, Vintners, Pinner, and Glaziers*; and one out of each of the fifteen lower Crafts, *viz. Hofers, Innholders, Vestment-Makers, Wax-Chandlers, Bowers, Weavers, Walkers, Ironmongers, Saddlers, Masons, Bakers, Butchers, Glovers, Pewterers, and Armourers.*

And every of the said thirteen Crafts; and of the said fifteen, upon their Assembly yearly, on the *Monday* after the Feast of *St. James* the Apostle, shall severally choose discreet and able Persons to be Searchers of their own Craft for the Year following; that is to say, *Merchants and Mercers* four, *Taylors* four, *Weavers* four, *Bakers* three, *Barbers* three, and every other of the said thirteen and fifteen Crafts shall name two; and likewise the next Day present the same Persons to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, to be sworn to use and exercise
all

all Things belonging to their Office for the Common-weal of the City.

And that the said Common-Council, and the eldest Searcher of every of the said Crafts, shall in peaceable Manner assemble before the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, in the Guildhall yearly on St. *Matthew's* Day, and there make solemn Oath to make and choose four of the most able and discreet Persons of the City, such as have not been Mayor nor Sheriffs; and that the said Aldermen and Sheriffs, by their Oaths and Voices, shall immediately the same Day, ere they depart, choose and take two of the same four to be Sheriffs, from the Feast of St. *Michael* the Archangel next following, for the Year next ensuing, and swear them into their Office as in Time past.

And when any Alderman of the City shall die, leave, or depart from his Office, that the said Common-Council and eldest Searcher of every the thirteen and fifteen Crafts shall assemble themselves before the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, for the Time being, in the Guildhall at a certain Day, by the same Mayor to be assigned, and then and there make solemn Oath to name and choose three of the most grave, discreet, and able Citizens to be Aldermen; and that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, by their Oaths and Voices, shall the same Day, ere they depart, choose and take one of the same three to be Alderman, and shall swear him, and put him in Place of the Alderman deceased or departed.

And that all the Persons of the Common-Council, and the eldest in Office of every of the said Searchers, &c. shall assemble themselves yearly before the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, in the Guildhall, the 15th Day of *January*, and make solemn Oath to name and choose three of the most grave, discreet, and able Persons of the Aldermen, such as have not been twice Mayor, nor Mayor within six Years next before; and that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, upon their Oaths and by their Voices, in Form before rehearsed, before they depart shall choose and take one of the three to be Mayor from the Feast of St. *Blaze* following, for the Year ensuing.

And that no other Citizens, other than the Common-Council and the said Searchers, shall be present at any Election of Sheriffs, Aldermen, or Mayor of the City, or shall have Voices in the Election of any of them.

Fee-

Fee-Farm.] The said King, by his Charter of Fee-Farm, granted in the 28th Year of his Reign, acquitteth the City of York of the Payment of Forty Pounds Fee-Farm, Parcel of the Hundred Pounds Annuity to the King.

Fortnight Fair, and Tolls thereof.] Queen Elizabeth, by her Charter, bearing Date the 20th of June, in the 32d Year of her Reign, Ann. 1590, grants to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of York, to keep a Fair within the City and Suburbs yearly for ever, to begin every second Thursday yearly, betwixt the Day called Palm Sunday and the Birth of our Lord Jesus Christ, and grants to the said Mayor and Commonalty to take a Toll of the Goods sold in the said Fair as followeth :

	s.	d.
For every Horse or Gelding to be bought —	0	1
For every Mare and Foal —	0	1
For a Mare only —	0	1
For an Ox, or Cow with Calf or without —	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
For two Heifers of two Years old or within	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
For every ten Sheep —	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
For five Ewe Sheep with Lambs —	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
For every ten Lambs —	0	$\frac{1}{4}$

Regulation of Malt-Kilns.] And further grants, that, for Prevention of Fire, there shall be only as many Malt-Kilns hereafter in the City of York as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs for the Time being, or hereafter shall be, or the major Part of them assembled, shall think fit, in such convenient Places as to them shall seem meet to approve of; and to make Ordinances for the Rule and good Government of Malt-Kilns, and to remove and ordain such Number as to them seemeth meet.

And such as have been Sheriffs to have a Vote in the ordering of Malt-Kilns, and have Power to impose Penalties, Amerciaments, and Imprisonments, at their Discretion for Disobedience to their Orders; and this Power to be good, notwithstanding any Statute or Ordinance to the contrary, &c.

King Charles II. by his Charter dated at Westminster the 3d of June, in the 16th Year of his Reign, confirms all former Grants whatsoever; and further grants to the said

said Mayor and Commonalty, that neither our Treasurer, Chancellor, Barons of the Exchequer, Attorney or Solicitor-General do *persecute*, or cause to be *persecuted*, any Writ or Summons of *Quo Warranto*, or any other Writs or Processess whatsoever against the said Mayor and Commonalty of the City, or their Successors, for any Causes, Matters, Things, or Offences by them done, claimed, used, exercised, or usurped before the Day of the Date of these Presents.

Escheator.] The Mayor to be the King's Escheator.

Clerk of the Market.] The Mayor to be Clerk of the Market, and no other Clerk of the Market to intermeddle, &c.

Felons' Goods.] Grants Felons' Goods to the City, &c.

Justices of Peace, City-Counsel, Sessions.] Appoints the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen to be Justices of the Peace, as also the City's Counsel, provided they do not exceed the Number of two at one Time; five of these Justices to hold Sessions. The Mayor, Recorder, senior Alderman, and City's Counsel, to be of the *Quorum*, and three of the *Quorum* to be present at a Gaol-Delivery, &c.

Coroners.] Coroners to make Returns of Inquisitions, &c.

That no Citizen, Sheriff, or other Officer within the City, shall be put to any Recognition, Jury, or Inquisition without, &c. Causes of the Crown excepted, &c.

Repairs of Walls, Bridges, and Staiths.] That the Repairs of the Walls, Bridges, and King's Staith be upon the Commonalty, and the Money to be raised by a Tax upon the Inhabitants, &c. on Refusal, to levy by Distress and Sale of Goods, &c.

Common-Council.] That the Common-Council of the City do from henceforth consist of Seventy-two Persons; and that upon the Death, Removal, or Recession of any Common-Council Man, a new one shall be elected within the Space of fifteen Days after such Death, &c.

Sheriffs.] Election of Sheriffs, &c. Upon the Death of any Sheriff, another to be elected within three Days, &c.

Aldermen.] Election of Aldermen, &c. as before.

Mayor.]

Mayor.] Election of Mayor, &c. If the Mayor die within his Year, another to be elected within three Days, &c.

Aldermen and Sheriffs to be resident.] Aldermen, and such as have been Sheriffs of the City, to be constantly resident in it, with their Families; upon Absence from it above the Space of sixty Days in any one whole Year, without the Licence of the whole Commonalty, to pay Scot and Lot, and all other Taxes and Assessments; and furthermore, every Alderman who shall so absent himself shall forfeit 5 s. a Day above the Sixty; and every Person that hath been Sheriff, 2 s. 6 d. &c.

Deputy-Mayor.] In Case the Mayor be infirm, one of the oldest Aldermen is to execute the Office, &c.

The Mayor, Aldermen, Citizens, and Burgesses, their Officers and Ministers whatsoever, shall hold such Places in Parliaments, &c. as their Predecessors have used, &c.

Oaths.] The Mayor, Recorder, and other Officers, to take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

Recorder and Common Clerk to be approved by the King.] A Recorder, or Common Clerk, to be hereafter elected, is not to be admitted without the Approbation of the King, though chosen by the whole Commonalty, &c.

King James II. by his Charter bearing Date June 29, 1685, being the first Year of his Reign, grants and confirms as follows:

Confirmation of Liberties.] The Citizens, by the Name of Mayor and Commonalty, shall hold and enjoy, as heretofore by divers other Names they have holden and enjoyed, divers Liberties, Privileges, Franchises, &c.

Confirms the Charter of King Charles II. and all Things in that Charter contained, not altered by these Presents.

Confirms all other Charters heretofore granted to the Mayor and Commonalty or their Predecessors, &c. and all their Customs, Prescriptions, Liberties, and Franchises; and all their Messuages, Laads, Tenements, and Fairs, &c. as the Citizens have used and enjoyed by any Name or Names of Incorporation whatsoever, or by any Charter or Charters heretofore granted by any of his Majesty's Predecessors, &c. and to hold the said Franchises and Privileges of the King, his Heirs and Successors, paying to

the King, &c. such Rents and Services as hath been accustomed.

The Common-Council to consist of Seventy-two Persons, as formerly.

Seven Days allowed to choose two Sheriffs out of the four presented by the Commons.] Election of the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common-Councilmen shall be made in such Manner as is directed by the Charter of King Charles II. except in this, that at the Election of Sheriffs, the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. shall have seven Days allowed to choose two Persons out of the four that shall be presented to them by the Commons.

The Mayor, Recorder, and Deputy-Recorder, City Counsel, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Twenty-four, Town-Clerk, and Common-Council may, for just Cause, be removed in such Manner as their Predecessors might have been.

When the Mayor, Recorder, City-Counsel, Town-Clerk, or any of the Aldermen, Sheriffs, or Common-Councilmen shall happen to die, or be removed, new ones shall be chosen in their Places, in such Manner as hath been used for twenty Years last past, before the making of this Charter.

Provided that the King may, at any Time, by an Order of Privy-Council, under the Privy-Seal, remove the Mayor, Recorder, or any other Officer above-named, from his Office; and they shall thereby, *ipso facto*, be removed without any further Process.

The Mayor to be Escheator and Clerk of the Market.

Confirms the Grants of Felons' Goods, and of Fugitives, outlawed and condemned Persons, and all such Forfeitures and Amerciaments before the Mayor and Aldermen.

The Mayor, Recorder, Deputy-Recorder, City Counsel, and Aldermen to be Justices of the Peace.

Three Justices of the Quorum to deliver the Gaol.]—Three Justices of the Peace have Power to deliver the Gaol.

Quorum.] The Mayor, Recorder, Deputy-Recorder, City-Counsel, the two eldest Aldermen then present in Court, or any three of them.

Deputy-Mayor.] The Mayor may make a Deputy in of Sickness or necessary Absence out of the City.

Deputy-

Deputy-Recorder.] The Recorder may make a Deputy.

The Deputy-Mayor may do all Things to the Office of Mayor belonging, as may the Deputy-Recorder to that Office. He to be sworn before the Mayor duly to execute his Office.

Licence to the Mayor and Commonalty to purchase Lands, in *Mortmain*, to the Value of 200*l. per Annum*, above what they now have and possess.

A Saving to the Church of *York*, and to the Archbishop, Dean and Chapter, all their Franchises and Privileges, Rights and Customs.

The Mayor and Commonalty to have no greater Power to grant Wine Licences than they had before the making of this Charter.

In 1683 a Writ of *Quo Warranto* was brought against the Mayor and Commonalty, and the Commons refusing their Consent to an Order of the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Twenty-four, for giving an Appearance thereto, the King's Attorney-General had Judgment for Seizure of the Liberties, Franchises, and Privileges of the City into the King's Hands in *Easter or Trinity Term*, 36 Car. II. which was accordingly done.

Nov. 9, 1688, a Writ of Restitution was sent down out of the King's Bench, the Form of which is as follows:

A Translation of a Copy of a Writ to the Sheriffs of the City of YORK, for restoring the Corporation all their Liberties and Privileges, after a Seizure into the King's Hands, upon a Judgment entered upon a Quo Warranto brought against the City, An. Reg. 36 Car. II.

JAMES II. &c. to the Sheriffs of the City of *York* greeting: Whereas in *Hilary Term*, in the 35th and 36th Years of the Reign of the late King, a certain Information was exhibited in his Majesty's Court of *King's Bench*, by Sir Robert Sawyer, Knight, then Attorney-General, against the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of *York*; for that they by the Space of one Month then last past, and more, without any Warrant or Royal

H 2

Grant,

Grant, had used within the said City, and the Liberties, Limits, and Precincts of the same, these Liberties, Privileges, and Franchises following, *viz.* To be of themselves one Body Corporate and Politick in Deed and Name, *by the Name of Mayor and Commonalty of the City of York*, and by the same Name to plead and be impleaded, to answer and to be answered; and also to have Sheriffs of the said City and County of the same City, and to name and choose of themselves two Persons to be Sheriffs to execute and return all Writs, Bills, and Precepts for the Administration and Execution of Justice, and to do and execute all other Things belonging to the Office of Sheriffs, without any Commission or Letters Patent obtained from the King; and also that the Mayor, Recorder, and such Aldermen as had been Mayors should be Justices of the Peace, and hold Sessions of Peace, and hear and determine Pleas of the Crown of their own Authority, without any Commission or Authority granted by the King: And also whereas the said Mayor and Commonalty were summoned to appear in the Court of *King's Bench*, in *Easter Term* then next following, to answer the Premises; at which Term the then Sheriffs of the City did return, that they had summoned the said Mayor and Commonalty to appear as aforesaid, to answer by what Warrant they claimed and used the same Liberties, Privileges, and Franchises; and whereas the said Mayor and Commonalty did not appear, but made Default; whereupon it was adjudged by the Court, that the said Liberties, Privileges, and Franchises should be seized into the King's Hands till further Order: And whereas afterwards in *Michaëlnas Term*, in the fourth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, the said Mayor and Commonalty, by *Simon Harcourt*, their Attorney, having heard the said Information and Judgment, prayed that they might be restored to their said Liberties, Privileges, and Franchises; it was therefore considered by the Court, that the said Mayor and Commonalty should be restored to the said Liberties, &c. and the King's Hands from thence removed. Therefore we command you, that the said Liberties, Privileges, and Franchises, so as aforesaid, according to the Form of the said Judgment seized into our Hands, and the Profits of the same to our Use detained, to the said Mayor

Mayor and Commonalty, without Delay you cause to be restored at your Peril, and certify how this our Precept is executed fifteen Days after *Martinmas*, and have there this Writ. Dated at *Westminster*, October 30, in the fourth Year of our Reign.

ROB. WRIGHT.

At the Court at Whitehall, November 2, 1688, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HIS Majesty being graciously pleased that the City of *York*, and the Mayor and Citizens thereof, be restored, according to his Majesty's gracious Proclamation, to their ancient Charters, Rights, and Franchises, notwithstanding the Judgments and Proceedings against them in an Information in the Nature of a *Quo Warranto* in the Court of King's Bench; his Majesty in Council is this Day graciously pleased to order, according to the Power to him reserved in the late Charters, Patents, and Grants; and it is hereby ordered that all Mayors, Sheriffs, Recorders, Aldermen, Town-Clerks, Common-Council Men, and all other Officers and Members of the said City of *York*, constituted, named, appointed, or elected by Virtue of any Charter, Patent, or Grant, since the Year 1679, from the late King or his Majesty; and all and every Person and Persons, having or claiming any Office or Place by the same, be removed, displaced, and discharged, and they are hereby removed, displaced, and discharged accordingly.

PHIL. MUSGRAVE.

A Particular of Patents and Charters granted to the Citizens of *York*, and now amongst the Records in the Tower of *London*.

Cart. 1 Joh. p. 2. m. 16. n. 135. Eborum civibus libert. gild. mercat. banfas in Ang. et Normannia, &c.
Eborum cart. divers.

<i>Cart. 36 H. III. m. 19.</i>	<i>Cart. 5 E. II. n. 23.</i>
<i>Cart. 10 E. II. n. 46.</i>	<i>Cart. 1 E. III. n. 30.</i>
<i>Cart. 2 R. II. n. 2.</i>	<i>Cart. 15 R. II. n. 14.</i>
<i>Cart. 19 R. II. n. 1.</i>	<i>Cart. 1 H. IV. p. 1. m. 9.</i>
<i>Cart. 2 H. V. p. 1. m. 10.</i>	<i>Cart. H. VI. n. 8.</i>

H 3

Esch.

Esch. 31 H. III. n. 40. Eborum civitas goala regis de foresta quis ipsam de jure reparare debet. Pro David Lardiner.

Pat. 10 E. I. n. 2. Eborum pro civibus majoritate vill. et libertat. restitutis.

Pat. 11 E. I. m. 13. Eborum pro civibus de villis reddit. ex *Wapentack* de Anefty commiss. eisdem, &c.

Pat. 10 E. II. p. 1. m. 13. Eborum pro civibus, &c. acquit. pro firm. confirm. cart. &c.

Pat. 16 E. II. p. 1. m. 8. Eborum pro majore de reparatione murorum.

Pdt. 4 E. III. p. 2. m. 20. *Pat. parl.* 4 E. III. apud Winton. n. 90. Eborum civitas de toll. et custum. colligend. de bominibus de Kingston et Ravensore.

Pat. 8 E. III. p. 2. m. 30. et *esch.* 33 E. III. n. 75. Eborum record. placit. inter abbatem S. Mariæ et cives pro privilegiis.

Pat. 24 E. III. p. 2. m. 29. Eborum Boutham in suburb. ibidem commissio ad audiend. controversias inter abbatem beatae Mariæ et cives.

Cart. 25 E. III. m. 34. Eborum major de platea de Botham et libertat. suis restituend.

Clauf. 6 H. IV. m. 3. Eborum quod cives quieti sint de thelon. panag. picag. pontag. &c. per totum reg.

Pat. 7 H. IV. p. 2. m. 29 et 30. Eborum pro civibus et communitate civitatis omnes libertates, &c. restitut.

Inquis. 8 H. IV. n. 13. Eborum major, &c. de tribus messuag. concess. ad inveniend. capellam. in capella super pontem de Fols.

Pat. 9 H. IV. p. 1. m. 32. Eborum licentia perquirend. c. l. terrae ad sustentationem pontium de Ouse, Fols, &c.

Pat. 23 H. VI. p. 2. m. 1. Eborum vicecomit. de potestate concess. eis et success. conferend. officium clerici vic. civitatis de anno in annum.

Pat. 27 H. VI. p. 1. m. 14. Eborum de annexatione bundredi de Aynsty communis. civitat.

Cart. 27 H. VI. n. 64. Eborum de feria ibidem tenend. per sex dies post Pentecost.

Pat. 49 H. VI. m. 8. Eborum pro electione majoris civitatis.

Pat. 2 E. IV. p. 2. m. 19. Eborum major, &c. de potestate supervidendi ripas aquar. de Ouse, Humber, Derwent, &c. et de jurisdict. infra bund. de Aynsty.

Pat.

Pat. 2 E. IV. p. 2. m. 9. Eborum pro majore et civibus.

Pat. 4. E. IV. p. 1. m. 9. Eborum pro majore, &c. 21 l. per an. concess. &c.

*Pat. 4 E. IV. p. 2. m. 20. Eborum licentia eligend. in majorem et forma prescripta *.*

Acts and Ordinances.] Several Ordinances, commonly called BY-LAWS, made by the Mayor and Commonalty for the good Government of the City of York.

Sept. 27, 1567.

Franchised Men.] In the 9th Year of Queen Elizabeth, an Ordinance was made that franchised Men, absenting themselves from the City, should have no Benefit of their Freedom and Liberties.

Dec. 18, 1650.

Court's Award.] A good Order was made for regulating of the Court of Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, that a Foreigner should stand to the Award of the Court, and that a Freeman should engage by Words to stand to the Order of the said Court, and to pay Costs and Damages if awarded against him, &c.

ALLEN STAVELY, Mayor.

Feb. 11, 10 Hen. VIII.

Free of one Occupation, free of all.] It was agreed, that all franchised Men being free of one Occupation, shall henceforth be free of all Occupations, &c. † And it is also agreed, that it shall be lawful from henceforth for every franchised Man to take as many Apprentices, Servants, and Journeymen as he pleases, any Law or Ordinance before this Time made to the contrary notwithstanding, &c.

Quarrels.] If any maintain any Quarrel whereby the City Liberties are endangered, he shall be disfranchised. *Vide Register of Occupations, Letter A. fol. 338.*

THOMAS

* Charters, Patents, &c. of a later Date are to be met with in the Chapel of Rolls; but as the City's own Registers are very particular and full in these Matters, it is thought unnecessary to give a List of them here.

† This is void by the Statute of the 5th Eliz.

THOMAS HARRISON, *Mayor.**May 20, 1575.*

City Offices given to Freemen.] It was agreed, that whensoever hereafter it shall chance any Office belonging to the Gift of this Corporation becomes void, or shall be to be granted, that then every such Office shall be from Time to Time given to a free Citizen of this City, if he be able to execute the same, before any Stranger or Foreigner whatsoever.

Against Foreigners retailing.] And on the 16th of December following it was ordered by these Presents, that if any Citizen of this City shall suffer or allow any Foreigner or Stranger to sell by Retail any Wares or Goods brought to this Market, or within this City, to be sold in other Place, save only in the full and open Market, that then every such Citizen doing or suffering the same, shall forfeit 10*l.* to the Common Chamber *toties quoties.*

THOMAS APPLEYARD, *Mayor.**March 6, 1584.*

Malt.] An Ordinance was made that all free Citizens that have or keep Kilns, shall enter into Bond with Sureties, that they shall not make, nor cause to be made, any Malt for any Strangers, but only for the free Citizens of the City, without Consent of the Lord Mayor for the Time being, &c.

March 7, 1570.

Corn by Water.] It was agreed that no Manner of Person, Freeman or Stranger, bringing any Manner of Grain to this City by Water, shall be permitted to take up the same, or any Part, before he hath a Ticket from the Lord Mayor, licensing him to take up the same; or else to sell the same at such Prices as the Lord Mayor shall appoint.

JOHN GRAVES, *Mayor.**June 4, 20 Eliz.*

A Freeman not to be sued in foreign Courts.] An Ordinance was made that no Citizen or Citizens of this City shall sue or implead any other Citizen or Citizens of the same, in any Court or Courts, other than such as are holden within this City, by Virtue of the Queen's Majesty's

Majesty's Charter, or other of the Laws and Customs of this City, for any Matter or Cause by which he or they may have Remedy, or recover in any of the Courts holden within this City, by Virtue of the said Charter, or the Custom and lawful Usage of the same City, upon Pain of every one so offending to forfeit and pay to the City's Use, for every such Offence, Forty Shillings, &c.

This Order was again confirmed, *March 12, 1666*, adding thereto another Ordinance as followeth :

A Freeman Debtor.] Item, Whereas, upon a good and reasonable Consideration, it hath been of long Time used within this City, that if any Freeman of the same being Debtor, he, at the Suit and Request of his Creditor, called before the Lord Mayor in the Council-Chamber upon *Onsebridge*; and there, upon sufficient Proof or Confession of the said Debt before the said Mayor, do faithfully promise to pay or content his said Creditor for his said Debt, at Days then limited and agreed upon; and the same being entered before the said Mayor; if the said Debtor shall, after that, make Default of his said Payment, contrary to his said Promise, he shall thereupon, at the Discretion of the said Mayor, be committed to Ward, unto such Time that he hath satisfied the Party for his Debt. And that no Freeman presume to sue another in any foreign Court, upon Pain of losing his Franchise, as well as pay the Forty Shillings Fine as above.

Recovery of Debts.] Item, For the more speedy Recovery to be from henceforth had by the Creditors against their Debtors, in the Queen's Majesty's Court, before the Sheriffs on *Onsebridge*, by due Order of Law, it is ordained and agreed, that every Plaintiff, upon their Plaint entered, shall first of all cause the Defendant, be he Freeman or Foreigner, to be arrested, and thereupon to find Sureties if he can, or else the Arrest to be executed according to the Custom; saving always, that the said Plaintiff or Defendant shall pay no more Fee in such Arrest, but only Twopence to be taken of the Plaintiff being a franchised Man.

CAPIAS AD RESPONDENDUM out of the Sheriffs' Court,
Jas. II, Anno Reg. Regin. *Eliz.* 14. 1572.

Capias ad Respondendum.] Assembled in the Council-Chamber upon *Onsebridge*, the Day and Year abovesaid,
when

when and where an Order made the second Time of the Mayoralty of *William Watson*, was now openly read to his Presence as hereafter.

It was ordered upon a *Capias ad Respondendum* against a Freeman forth of the Sheriffs' Court, the Defendant shall find Sureties, or he be delivered to answer the Debt, if the Plaintiff do recover, and that upon such Recovery, Execution shall pass as well to the Sureties as against the Party. Whereupon the Order was fully confirmed and allowed; and further it is agreed, that if the Defendant or Defendants do not appear upon such *Capias* to be sued against him, and the Serjeants return upon the said *Capias*, *non est inventus*, &c. *et quod fugitivus est*; then if the Defendant or Defendants, within twenty-eight Days next after the Return of the said *Capias*, do not appear by himself, or by his or their Attorney, in the said Court, to make Answer to the said Action, and put in a good Surety to answer the Debt and Damages if it shall be recovered against him, that then the Defendant or Defendants, after the said Days ended, shall be forthwith disfranchised by the Lord Mayor, upon Complaint made by the Plaintiff to the Lord Mayor for the Time being, and then the Party Plaintiff shall be at his Liberty to sue every such Defendant or Defendants as Foreigners in any other Court.

Whereas divers Persons have complained and found themselves grieved and delayed by their Debtors, by reason they would not appear and answer after Returns, and Summons, and Distringas, and after *Capias* against them, neither could be found by the Serjeants, by Means of their secret and cunning Absence; for Reformation whereof divers Orders have been made, which do seem uncertain; for that no Time is therein limited when the Serjeants shall make Return of their *Capias ad Respondendum*; for Explanation, and Reformation whereof it is now ordered by these Presents, that if the *Capias ad Respondendum* shall be against any Freeman in the Hands of any Serjeant, for the Space of twenty-eight Days, and not executed; or during that Term he shall not appear and put in Sureties into the Court, according to the true Meaning of the former Orders; then and after, when the Serjeants shall be required by the Plaintiff his Attorney, and he shall return his *Capias non est inventus*,

inventus, and the Defendant is Fugitive; upon which Return the Defendant, against whom such Return shall be made, being called in open Court, and not appearing, nor putting in Pledges, *ipso facto*, shall be sued as a Foreigner; and in that Court, upon the said Pleint, the Party shall have Process against Goods and Body to answer the Action, or else at the Election of the Plaintiff he shall thenceforth be at Liberty to sue every such Defendant where he will, as against a Foreigner.

March 19, 4 Edward VI. 1550, this was ordered to be proclaimed.

[*Corn-Market.*] That all those that bring any Corn to the City to be sold, shall sell the same Corn in the Market-Place of the said City, and in no common Street, nor within no House, upon Pain of every one of them that doth the contrary; and he or they, hereafter at any Time, shall pay a Fine to the Common Chamber of this City, after the Quantity of the Trespass in that Behalf. Nor to sell in the Market-Place before the Corn-Bell, hanging in the Market-Place of the Pavement of this City, be rung at Ten o'Clock, &c.

[*Stalls in the Market-Place.*] Item, That no franchised Man of this City do take upon him or them, from henceforth, to set any Stall within any Market-Place of this City; but that they shall sell their Wares only within their Shops; and who so that doth contrary to this Proclamation, shall pay to the Common Chamber for every such Offence Six Shillings and Eightpence. This Proclamation was made the Day and Year abovesaid, *Peter Robinson*, Mayor.

[*Foreign buying and selling.*] Also, that no Person or Persons which are common Sellers of Woollen-Cloth, or Linen-Cloth, or of any other Manner of Wares, at any Time after this present Proclamation, shall put to Sale any of their Cloth or Wares to any Stranger or Strangers within this City, which is commonly called *Foreign bought and foreign sold**, against the ancient Grants, Statutes,

* *Dyer* mentions this Custom in the City of York, and calls it a good Prescription; but says that the King, by Letters Patent, cannot give such a Power to them. *Dyer's Reports*, p. 279. Lord Cook, vol. VIII. fol. 125, in the Case of the City of London, mentions this of York.

Statutes, and Ordinances of this City; and by Reason of such buying and selling the said Cloth, and all other Merchandize foreign bought and foreign sold within this City, is to be taken and seized to the Use of the Common Chamber of the City. Provided that this Proclamation shall not in any wise extend to the Hurt and Damage of any Person or Persons that hereafter shall bring to this City Woollen-Cloth, or Lincea-Cloth, of their own proper making to sell, being but for a small Quantity of Substance; but that it be lawful for all such Person or Persons at all Times hereafter, when they shall repair and come to the said City with any Woollen-Cloth, &c. that they shall forthwith resort and go to the *Thursday-Market* of the said City, and there to put their said Cloth to Sale, without any Penalty, Forfeiture, or Contradiction in that Behalf.

Hawking of Wares.] And if any Person or Persons go hawking about this City with their Cloth or any other Wares, or sell contrary to the ancient Custom and Ordinances of the said City, that they shall pay to the Common Chamber of this City, for every such Offence, Three Shillings and Fourpence, so oftentimes as they or any of them do contrary to this Proclamation in selling the said Cloth or other Wares.

An Ordinance of General Sessions of the Peace for the City of York, July 10, Jac. 12.

Foreigners.] **W**H^{EREAS} several Unfreemen do drive Trades within this City to the Prejudice of those that are Freemen, it is therefore ordered, that when the Goods of any Unfreemen by them sold to Foreigners can be seized, if the Owners, or pretended Owners, of such Goods shall bring any Action for such Seizure, &c. the Charge of such Suit to be borne by the Chamberlains of the City.

KITCHINGMAN, *Cler' Pacis ibid.*

ROBERT HEMSWORTH, *Mayer.*

Dec. 14, 1631.

Order for Leases.] It is ordered from henceforth for ever hereafter, that no Lease for any Lands or Tenements whatsoever belonging to this Corporation shall be letten

so

to any Person or Persons whatsoever, until the Leases of the same Lands or Tenements be within three Years of Expiration And that the same may be more carefully performed, it is further ordered, that every three Years there shall be some indifferent Persons appointed by this Court to inspect all the Lands and Leases belonging to this Corporation. But by an Order lately made, these Leases are not to be lett till the same be near expired.

Alehouses.] It is also agreed and so ordered, that hereafter no Person or Persons shall be licensed to keep any Alehouse within this City or Suburbs thereof, by any of the Justices of Peace within the same, except it be openly by the Lord Mayor for the Time being, and Aldermen assembled in this Court, or at a General Quarter-Sessions, &c.

Feb. 6, 6 Edward VI. 1552.

Badgers.] Ordered that all foreign Badgers, coming to this City, shall be stayed to buy any Grain in the Market before One o'Clock in the Afternoon, so that the Freemen of the City may be first served.

March 10, 10 Hen. VIII.

Searchers of Occupations.] It is agreed that the Searchers of no Occupation within this City, Suburbs, and Liberties of the same, shall have the Correction and Punishment of the Defaults done and committed, concerning all the said Occupations, or any of them; but that the same Defaults hereafter shall be punished and redressed only by the Mayor, for the Time being, and his Brethren; and Half of the Forfeiture of the said Defaults shall remain to the Weal of the said City, and the other Half to such Occupation as the Case shall require.

Also that every Ship or Boat of all Strangers coming to the Staith, shall pay one Time of the Year to the Chamberlains of the City for the Time being, for every such Ship and Boat, Fourpence for the Ringage.

Feb. 7, 1581.

Toll.] It is agreed that all Strangers and others, such as have been Freeman, and do not keep Scot nor Lot within this City, nor do pay to the Poor of this City,
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shall pay Toll for all such Corn as they shall bring to this City.

And it is ordered that all Persons, whatsoever they be, which shall at any Time hereafter bring any Malt, or any other Corn to this City, sold or to be sold to any Person or Persons, being not free Citizens of the same, shall pay Toll for the same, &c.

Oct. 16, 5 Edward VI. 1551.

Toll-Dishes.] Toll-Dishes for the Corn-Market, sixteen to contain a Peck. *Lib. O. fol. 55.*

May 7, 16 Eliz. 1554.

Huntington, no Dung nor Manure.] Ordered that none of the Inhabitants of *Huntington* shall have any Dung or Manure from within this City, Suburbs, or Liberties of the same; nor any Citizen shall suffer the said Inhabitants of *Huntington*, or their Servants, or any of them, to carry and bear away any of the said Dung or Manure, upon Pain of every Default Three Shillings and Fourpence.

This Ordinance was made because the Inhabitants of *Huntington* impounded divers Cattle of free Citizens of this City, as they were going to the Common of *Stockton*.

July 7, 1649.

Measurers.] Ordered that the common Measurers have Fourpence a Last from Freemen, and Sixpence from Foreigners, and Fourpence for every Weigh of Salt

Nov. 14, 1640.

Porters.] That there be three Measurers and twenty-four Porters chosen, and that there be eight Porters for every Measurer.

Sept. 9, 1649.

Order against publick Feasts.] Ordered that from henceforth the Pageant Masters, Searchers of the several Companies of this City, and all such as shall be admitted free Brethren of any of the said Companies, do henceforth forbear to make any publick Feasts, or Brotherhood Dinners or Suppers, the same appearing to have been much to the Prejudice and Undoing of divers young Tradesmen, &c.

City

Dec. 1, 13 Eliz. 1571

City Waites.] Ordered and agreed that the common Waites of this City, for divers good Causes and Considerations, shall from henceforth use and keep their Morning Watch, with their Instruments accustomed, every Day in the Week except only *Sundays*, and in the Time of *Christmas* only; any Custom or Usage heretofore had and used amongst them, or others before them, to the contrary notwithstanding: But on the second of *February*, 1770, another Order was made, which is read to them on their several Appointments, as follows:

" You shall be obedient to the Lord Mayor or his Deputy for the Time being, and shall attend and play upon such Musical Instruments as you are best Masters of in all Service of the Corporation, when required by him or his Deputy.—You shall attend the Sheriffs of this City in their public Cavalcade to read the Proclamation on or about *Martinmas*; as also each Sheriff on the Day he makes an Entertainment for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, for which Service you shall receive from each Sheriff one Guinea; but if the Sheriffs, or either of them, require your further Attendance for the Entertainment of their Friends after the aforefaid Days, then you shall be paid as such Service may deserve.—You shall call the City from the first *Monday* after *Martinmas* to the End of *February*; that is, every *Monday*, *Wednesday*, and *Friday* in the Morning (Fast-Days and *Christmas Week* excepted.)"

Feb. 21, 1584.

Coal-Wains.] The Duty of Coal-Wainers coming thro' *Micklegate Bar*, lett to the Wardens of the Ward for Eighteen Pounds yearly paid to the Chamber; and they sufficiently to repair the Causeway yearly from *Micklegate Bar* to the Watering-place beyond *St. James's Chapel*, upon their own Charges, on Pain of Forty Shillings to the Corporation.

Dec. 27, 1565.

Corn brought to the City.] It is now ordered that no Man licensed by Order of the Statute, and bringing any Kind of Grain to this City to be sold, shall take up any Part thereof unto such Time the Citizens be served thereof, every of them as they shall need, unto such

Time as the fourth Part of such Grain so brought at least be sold at the Lord Mayor's Price for the Time being, upon Pain to every of them that shall offend contrary to this Order, to forfeit their Licence.

July 4, 1576.

House of Correction.] An Order for setting the Poor of this City on Work, and St. George's House to be the House of Correction for the Poor of this City.

Boats lying at the Staith.] Oysters Twopence, Salt Threepence, Merchandize Fourpence, Fuel Fivepence, Fuel-Turfs Sixpence, Fuel-Wood ditto. *Vide Mariners' Ordinary.*

Several Customs, Prescriptions, and antient Usages in the City, from Sir Thomas Widdrington.

Customs and Prescriptions.] The Customs or Gilds of this City are mentioned, in general, in the Book of *Domesday* in the Exchequer, and are confirmed by several Charters of the Kings of *England* to the City.

There is a Custom in this City that the Husband may give his Lands, which are of his own Purchase, to his Wife during the Coverture between them, as well as to any other Person *. And this, saith the Book, was adjudged a good Custom.

Here is also a Custom, that if the Wife do not claim her Right within a Year and a Day after the Death of her Husband, she shall be barred; and a Woman was barred in a *cui in vita* upon this Custom. †

The Custom of the Province of *York* is likewise in the City, that after Debts and Funeral Expences paid, the Wife shall have the third Part of her Husband's Goods, &c.

Lands are deviseable in *York* by Custom, (29 *Edward* III. fol. 27). In the Case of *Thomas Sipse*, of this City, for Lands here, the Defendant pleaded a Devise by Will; and it is admitted by the Court and Parties, that the Lands are deviseable by Custom.

Civitas Ebor. 32, it appears in a long Plea in *Tr.* 20 *Edward* III. that *William Savage* and five others, the Children of *Jordan Savage*, by Virtue of a Bequest by

* *Ann.* 12 Hen. III. *prescript.* 61. † *Ibid.* *prescript.* 62.

by the Will of the said *Jordan*, did recover according to the Custom of the City aforesaid, &c. †

The City of *York* is held of the King in free Burgage and without Mesne, and all the Lands, Tenements, and Services within the City and Suburbs, as well in Reversion as in Demesne, are deviseable by the Usage of the said City; and the Citizens may devise them, and they may also devise a new Rent out of the same Tenements, in such Manner as they shall think best. *

And all the Testaments by which any Lands are devised may be enrolled in the Guilhall on Record, at Pursuit of any who may take Advantage by the said Testaments; and these Testaments shall be brought in, or caused to come, before the Mayor and Aldermen in full Court, and there the said Testament shall be published by the Serjeant, and there proved by two honest Men of mature Years, who shall be sworn and examined severally of all the Circumstances of the said Testament, and of the Estate of the Testator, and of his Seal; and if the Proofs be found good and agreeing, then shall the Testament be enrolled in the Records of Guildhall, and the Fee shall be paid for the Enrolment. And no noncupative Testament, or other Testament, may be of Record, unless the Seal of the Testator be put to the same; but the Testaments which are found good and true, are effectual, notwithstanding that they be not enrolled of Record.

By antient Custom of this City, the Citizens or Minnisters of the same ought not to be obedient to any Commandment, or to any Seal, but to the Commandments and Seal of the King immediately. And no Minister of the King, or other, ought to make Seisin or any Execution within the said City, nor within the Franchise of the same, by Land or Water, but only the Ministers of the City.

By antient Custom also the Liberties, Privileges, and other Customs of the City use to be recorded, and declared by Mouth, without being put or sent elsewhere in Writing.

The Constables, Serjeants, and other Officers of this City, of antient Time, have used to carry to the *Kid-Coat*, and there imprison Trespassers going in the Night

I 3

against

† Tr. 20 E. III. coram rege. * Out of the Records on Ousebridge.

against the Peace, Men and Women of Religion, Chaplains found in the Night-time in suspicious Places with any Woman, and to carry them before the Ordinary to be punished according to the Law of *Holy Kirke*.

The Prisoners that are arrested within the City, and are committed to Prison at the Suit of the Party, and after sent by Writ to the Exchequer, or in other Place of the King with their Causes; the same Prisoners, after they are delivered into the King's Court, ought to be sent back to the City, to answer to the Parties, and expect their Deliverance there.

If any House in this City be on Fire, so that the Flame of the Fire be seen without the House, the Master of the House shall pay to the Bailiff of the City Ten Pounds, because he had no more Care of his Fire, by which the People of the King are frightened.

August 20, 25 Eliz. 1583.

Ordered that from henceforth no Head-Beggars shall be chosen, and from Christmas next *John Geldart, Thomas Todd, and William Curtus*, now Head-Beggars, shall not have any Wages of Cloathing of the Common Chamber, but only their weekly Stipends gathered of the Money assessed for the Relief of the Poor.

Because we are treating of antient Customs, we are here tempted to give the Reader the following, which was once used in this City, tho' the traditional Story of its Rise has such a Mixture of Truth and Fiction, that it may seem ridiculous to do it. It was copied from a Manuscript of no very old Date; for the Reader may observe, that this was wrote since the Reformation, and not above threescore Years from the disusing of the Ceremony. The Fryery of *St. Peter* was what was afterwards called *St. Leonard's Hospital*, of much older Date than the Conquest.

The antient Custom of Riding on St. Thomas's Day, the Original thereof, and Discontinuance, &c.

“ **W**ILLIAM the Conqueror, in the third Year of his Reign, (on *St. Thomas's Day*) laid Siege to the City of *York*, but finding himself inable, either by Policy or Strength, to gain it, raised the Siege; which

“ which he had no sooner done, but by Accident he
 “ met with two Fryers at a Place called *Skelton*, not far
 “ from *York*, who being examined, told him they be-
 “ longed to a poor Fryery of *St. Peter in York*, and had
 “ been to seek Reliefe for their Fellows and themselves
 “ against *Chriftnas*; the one having a Wallett full of
 “ Victualls and a Shoulder of Mutton in his Hand, with
 “ two great Cakes hanging about his Neck; the other
 “ haveing Bottles of Ale, with Provisions likewise of
 “ Beife and Mutton in his Wallett.

“ The King knowing their Poverty and Condition,
 “ thought they might be ferviceable to him towards the
 “ attaining *York*, wherefore (being accompanied with
 “ *Sir George Forbergill*, General of the Field, a *Norman*
 “ born) he gave them Money, and withall a Promise,
 “ that if they would lett him and his Soldiers into their
 “ Priory at a Time appointed, he would not only re-
 “ build their Priory, but indowe it likewise with large
 “ Revenues and ample Privileges. The Fryers easily
 “ confented, and the Conqueror as foon fent back his
 “ Army, which that Night, according to Agreement,
 “ were let into the Fryery by the two Fryers, by which
 “ they immediately made themselves Masters of all *York*;
 “ after which *Sir Robert Clifford*, who was Governor
 “ thereof, was fo far from being blamed by the Con-
 “ queror, for his stout Defence made the preceeding
 “ Days, that he was highly esteemed and rewarded for
 “ his Valour, being created Lord *Clifford*, and there
 “ knighted, with the four Magiftrates then in Office,
 “ viz. *Howngate*, *Talbott*, (who after came to be Lord
 “ *Talbott*) *Laffels*, and *Erringham*.

“ The Arms of the City of *York*, at that Time, was
 “ Argent a Crofs Gules, viz. *St. George's Crofs*. The
 “ Conqueror charged the Crofs with five Lions paffant
 “ gardant Or, in Memory of the five worthy Captains
 “ Magiftrates, who governed the City fo well, that he
 “ afterwards made *Sir Robert Clifford* Governor thereof,
 “ and the other four to aid him in Counsel. And the
 “ better to keep the City in Obedience he built two
 “ Castles, and double moated them about.

“ And to fhew the Confidence and Truft that he putt
 “ in thefe old, but new-made, Officers by him, he of-
 “ fered them freely to ask whatfoever they would of him,
 “ before

“ before he went, and he would grant their Request ;
 “ wherefore they (abominating the Treachery of the
 “ two Fryers to their eternal Infamy) desired, that on
 “ St. Thomas’s Day for ever, they might have a Fryer
 “ of the Priory of St. Peter’s to ride through the City
 “ on Horseback, with his Face to the Horse’s Tayle,
 “ and that in his Hand, instead of a Bridle, he should
 “ have a Rope, and in the other a Shoulder of Mutton,
 “ with one Cake hanging on his Back, and another on
 “ his Breast, with his Face painted like a Jew, and the
 “ Youths of the City to ride with him, and to cry and
 “ shout *Yowl, Yowl*, with the Officers of the City ride-
 “ ing before and making Proclamation, that on this
 “ Day the City was betrayed ; and their Request was
 “ granted them. Which Custom continued till the Dis-
 “ solution of the said Fryery ; and afterwards, in Imita-
 “ tion of the same, the young Men and Artizans of
 “ the City, on the aforesaid St. Thomas’s Day, used to
 “ dress up one of their own Companions like the Fryer,
 “ and called him *Yowl* : Which Custom continued till
 “ within this hundred Years ; but upon what Occasion
 “ since discontinued we cannot learn. This being done
 “ in Memory of betraying the City by the said Fryers
 “ to *William the Conqueror*.”

FAIRS and MARKETS in the City of YORK.

There are several great Fairs kept yearly within this City and the Suburbs thereof, to the great Benefit not only of the Citizens, but of the Country in general. Three Fairs are held without *Bootham* Bar, within the Suburbs, on the North-Side of the City, on a Plot of Ground called by the Name of *Horse-Fair*, for all Sorts of Cattle, viz. on *Whitsun-Monday**, *Old St. Peter’s Day*, and on *Old Lammas-Day*.

Whitsun-Monday and St. Peter’s Fair.] These two Fairs are under the Order and Governance of the Sheriffs of the City ; who, by Custom, ride into the said Fairs in their Scarlet-Gowns, attended with their Serjeants at Mace, and formerly with their Liverymen, one of which Serjeants always makes Proclamation in the said Fairs as follows :

Pro-

* *Cart. pro feria tenend. in civitat. Ebor. per sex dies post fest. Pentecost. Cart. 27 H. VI. n. 64. Turres, Lond.*

Proclamation. “The Sheriffs of the City, in his Majesty’s Name, do strictly charge and command, that all and every Person or Persons whatsoever, that do buy or exchange any Horses, Geldings, Mares, Colts, or Fillies in this Fair, shall enter the same in a Book kept for that Purpose at a Booth at the East-End of the Fair, by one appointed by the said Sheriffs, noting down the Name, Surname, and Dwelling-Places of the Buyers and Sellers, and the Price of the Goods bought and sold, and such other Things as are appointed by the Statute in that Case made and provided, upon Pain and Peril that shall fall thereon, &c. *God save the King.*”

Lammas Fair.] This Fair is called the *Bishop’s Fair*, because the Archbishop hath the Rule and Jurisdiction thereof, and begins at the Ringing of the Bell at St. Michael’s Church, *Ousebridge* End, at Three o’Clock in the Afternoon, the Day before *Old Lammas-Day*. At which Time the Sheriffs of the City give up their Authority in the City to the Lord Archbishop of York, his Bailiff or Substitute, in the Sheriffs’ Court on *Ousebridge*, by delivering to him their White Rods. At the End of the Fair, which is at Three o’Clock in the Afternoon, the Day after *Old Lammas-Day*, after the Ringing of the said St. Michael’s Bell, the Bishop’s Bailiff redelivers to the Sheriffs of York their White Rods, and therewith their Jurisdictions.—According to antient Custom a Collation or Treat is given at some Tavern in the City, by both Parties, at the giving up and taking again their Authorities.

During this Fair, from Three o’Clock on the 11th of *August* till the same Hour on the 13th, the Sheriffs’ Authority of arresting any Person is suspended within the City and Suburbs.—The Archbishop’s Bailiff or Substitute hath the only Power of executing any judicial Process at that Time.

Pypowder-Court. The Archbishop keeps a Court of *Pypowder** at this Fair, and a Jury is impannelled out of *Wistow*, a Town within the Bishop’s Liberty, for deter-

* *Piedpowder-Court*, (so called from *Pied-poudreux*, which in French signifies *Dusty-foot*) is a Court incident to Fairs and Markets, to be holden only during the Time the same are kept, for Redress of Disorders committed therein.

determining all Differences of such as complain unto them of Matters happening within the said Fair.

He also receives a Toll at the several Gates of the City, of all Cattle coming to the said Fair; and again, of all Cattle sold going out of the Fair; as likewise of all Small Wares, both in *Thursday-Market* and *Pavement*; and of every Horse-Pack, Wallet, Maund, Basket, or other Thing brought in at any Gate of the City which is of the Value of Twelvence. The stated Tolls are these:

For every Beast coming to be sold	—	—	1
For every led Horse, Mare, or Gelding	—	—	2
For every twenty Sheep	—	—	4
For every Horse-Pack of Wares	—	—	4
For a Load of Hay to be sold	—	—	4
For every other Thing to be sold in any Wallet, Maund, Basket, Cloth-Bag, or Portmanteau, to the Value of Twelvence	—	—	1

With the like Toll of all and every of the said Goods sold, paid by the Buyer at his carrying it out of the said Fair, &c.

There are several other Fairs kept within the City yearly, for all Sorts of Cattle, in the Streets of *Walmgate*, *Foffgate*, *Colliergate*, and *Petergate*, which are *Palm-Sunday Fair*, the *Fortnight Fairs*, *All-Souls*, *Martinmas*, and *Candlemas Fairs*.

Palm-Sunday Fair is always held on *Thursday* before *Palm-Sunday*, from whence the *Fortnight-Fairs* follow.

Fortnight-Fairs.] These Fairs are held every second *Thursday* betwixt *Palm-Sunday* and *Christmas*.—The Tolls taken at these Fairs are given in the Abstract of the Charters.

All-Souls Fair.] This Fair for Cattle is always kept in *Walmgate*, *Foffgate*, &c. the thirteenth Day of *November* yearly.

Martinmas Fair.] This Fair for Cattle is always kept in the Streets aforesaid, on the twenty-second of *November*; and on that Day, in the Market-Place on the *Pavement*, is held the Statutes for hiring all Sorts of Household Servants, both Men and Women, of whom there is always great Plenty.

Candlemas Fair.] This Fair is held as above in *Walmgate*, *Foffgate*, &c. on the *Thursday* and *Friday* before

Old

Old Candlemas-Day, for all Sorts of Cattle. By Charter dated 7th *Charles I.*

St. Luke's Fair.] This Fair is always kept in *Mickle-gate* on *Old St. Luke's Day*, for all Sorts of Small Wares. It is commonly called *Disb-Fair*, from the great Quantity of Wooden Dishes, Ladles, &c. brought to it.

An antient Custom.] There was an old Custom used at this Fair of bearing a Wooden Ladle in a Sling on two Stangs, carried by four sturdy Labourers, and each Labourer supported by another. This, without Doubt, was a Ridicule on the Meanness of the Wares brought to this Fair, small Benefit accruing to the Labourers at it. Held by Charter, *Jan. 25, 17 H. VII.* *

Another antient Custom.] *St. Luke's Day* is also known in *York* by the Name of *Whip-Dog-Day*, from a strange Custom that School-Boys use here of whipping all the Dogs that are seen in the Streets that Day. Whence this uncommon Persecution took its Rise is uncertain: The Tradition of its Origin seems very probable, that in Times of Popery a Priest, celebrating Mass at this Festival in some Church in *York*, unfortunately dropped the *Pix* after Consecration, which was snatched up suddenly and swallowed by a Dog that laid under the Altar-Table. The Profanation of this high Mystery occasioned the Death of the Dog, and a Persecution begun and has since continued, on this Day, to be severely carried on against the whole Species in our City.

MARKETS.

There are several Places within the City where Markets are kept, the principal of which are called *Thursday-Market* and the *Pavement*.

Pavement Market.] In the *Pavement* is kept a Market three Times a Week, *Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday*, which is abundantly furnished with all Sorts of Grain, and vast Variety of Edibles, of which Wild Fowl is not the least. This last Article is so plentiful that, for a Constancy, no Market in *England* can produce the like, either for Quantity, Variety, or Cheapness.

Corn-

* This, and another Fair, were granted by a Patent of *Henry VII.* as there expressed, in Consideration of the great and extraordinary Fee-Farm of the City. *Prima pars pat. 17 H. VII. Rolls.* •

Corn-Stands for Sale.] The Stand for Wheat always ranges on the North-Side of the *Pavement* Market, the Rye opposite. The Place for Pease, Beans, and Oats is in *Coppergate*, and the Barley-Market in *High Ousegate*, all contiguous. The Poulterers vend their Wares at the Cross; and (since the North-Side of *Hofter-Lane* was removed) on the Front of *Crux* Church.

Toll of Corn.] The Toll of this Market is of Corn only; and from every Sack-Load of Corn, be it either two or three Bushels, is taken two Dishfuls for Toll.—Sixteen of these Dishfuls are to contain a Peck, as appears by an Ordinance mentioned before.

No Corn is to be carried out of this Market till the Toll be gathered, and the Toll-Bell be rung. This Bell hangs in the Turret of the Cross; and by an Order, made in the Year 1776, for the Convenience of the Buyers and Sellers of Corn, the Market for Corn, held every *Saturday* in the *Pavement*, shall begin at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon of each Market-Day on the Ringing of the Bell, and not sooner; and shall cease on each Market-Day in the Winter Season, that is, from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-Day*, at the Hour of Two in the Afternoon, and on each Market-Day in the Summer Season at the Hour of One in the Afternoon; at which respective Times the Market-Bell shall be again rung.

A Fleish-Market * is kept every *Saturday* in *Thursday-Market*, to which the Country Butchers have free Resort. There is also in the Common Shambles, and other Butchers' Shops of free Citizens, an open Market kept every Day; whereby this City is as well supplied with all Sorts of Shambles-Meat as most Markets in *England*.

The *Sea-Fish Market* used to be kept every *Wednesday* and *Friday* upon *Foss-Bridge*, betwixt Grate and Grate, for Panniermen free of the City, where convenient Stalls were erected for them. The unfree Panniermen kept their Market in *Walmgate*, at the East-End of *Foss-Bridge*. But of late Years both these Markets have been disused

* Every *Christmas* Even, *Easter* Even, and *Whitsun* Even, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs have used to walk into the Markets, and take Notice of the Measures of Salt, Oatmeal, and such like Things. And if any Shambles-Meat be rotten, or otherwise unwholesome, it is openly burnt in *Thursday-Market*; and the Butcher, or who offered such corrupted Meat to Sale, severely fined. An admirable Law to prevent Sickness and Diseases.

disused, and *Fishgate* is now the chief Market for this Commodity.

Several good Ordinances have been made for the Regulation of this Market, which may be seen in the Fishmongers Ordinary; one of which is this: No Pannierman whatsoever is allowed to carry any Fish out of this Market before the Citizens be first served; till the Market Bell be rung. After which every Person is free to carry his Fish to any other Market where he pleases.

However it were to be wished the abovementioned Ordinance was more strictly observed than it now is, for the Benefit of the Citizens in general.

Fresh Fish Market was appointed to be held at a Place known by the Name of *Salter-hole-greeces*, or *Grecian Steps*, upon the East-End of *Onsebridge*.

An Order for this Fish-Shambles is in the Book of Occupations, Letter A. fol. 177.

[An Ordinance.] In the Fishmongers Ordinary is an Order, that all Strangers' Fish-boats are to fasten their Boats beneath the Staith, with their Fish in the Water of *Ouse*, amenst *Thrush-lane* End, and to sell their Fish upon *Onsebridge* End, in the Place accustomed, betwixt Seven and Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.

The Butter-Market is in *Micklegate*, and there kept on *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*, but not prohibited any Day in the Week except *Sundays*.

This Market is only for *Firkin* or *Pot-Butter*, a Merchandize of the Staple to be exported, sold in Gross to free Merchants of the City, and not to be bought or sold by any until it be brought to the Standard of the said Market, and there tried and examined, and after marked by the Officer thereunto appointed by the Lord Mayor for the Time being, who hath for the marking and weighing of every *Firkin* a Halfpenny, granted by an Act of Parliament, 8 Geo. I. cap. 27. There is a Searcher also appointed by the Cheefemongers in *London*, who has an Allowance from them of so much per *Firkin*. The Export of this Commodity from the City itself, amounting to about 65,000 *Firkins* a Year, is a great Argument of the Fertility of the Soil about us.

[*Linen-Market.*] This Market was formerly kept in *Thursday-Market* Place every *Friday* weekly, for all Sorts of *Linen-Cloth*, and of *Linen-Yarn*. The Yarn is duly

searched by the Wardens of the Company of Linen-Weavers, which is a Royal-chartered Company, that it be true Tale from the Reel, and well-spun Thread. The Linen-Cloth likewise ought to be searched and sealed by the said Searchers of Linen-Weavers, before the same be sold, for Prevention of Battling, Liming, Chalking, or any other deceitful Thickening of the same by Bleachers or others, contrary to the Statute in that Case provided. Which, says our Authority, if well observed, would be a great Improvement to that Manufacture in this City.

Upon a Complaint to the Lord Mayor, by the Country Websters, an Order was made, *February 23, 1592, Robert Askewith, Mayor*, as follows :

An Ordinance.] It is agreed, that the said Market shall be kept in the said Market-place, called *Thursday-Market*, and not in any House or Houses. And that the same shall not begin before One of the Clock in the Afternoon uppon the *Friday* weekly. And that none resorting to the said Market shall buy or sell there before the said Hour, nor in any other Place, upon Pain of the Thing bought and sold. And that a Standard of a true Yard-Wand shall be set upon the Market-Cross there; and that the Inhabitants thereabouts shall be commanded not to suffer any to buy or sell in the Houses any of the said Cloth brought to the said Market, upon Pain of such Fines as shall be thought meet. And Proclamation shall be made in the said Market-Place to the Effect aforesaid, two or three several Market-Days. And that no Yard-Wand shall there be used but such as shall be marked and burned with a Burn, in that Behalf to be made, and agreeable to the said Standard, &c.

Proclamation was made of the several Articles accordingly, and an Officer appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen for the Execution of the Premises, and one Moiety of the Forfeitures allowed for Seizure and Presentments, &c.

Leather-Market.] This Market, for all Sorts of tanned Leather, both of Hides and Calf-Skins, is kept on *Thursday* every Week in the *Thursday-Market* Place in this City; and the said Leather to be searched and sealed there by the Searchers of the several Companies of Cordwainers and Curriers in this City before the same be

be sold, as well upon the Penalties of the Ordinances and Bye-Laws of the City and Companies, as of the Statutes in that Case provided.

Wool-Market.] This Market is kept on *Peasholmgreen*, and was first established in 1707, *Robert Benson*, Esq; (afterwards Lord *Bingley*) Lord Mayor. They have a convenient Shed built for them where the Wool is weighed.

Herb-Market.] Used to be kept in *Onsegate*, close under the Church; but, in 1729, the City built and fitted up a neat little Square, adjoining to the Church-Yard, where there is a Pump, and Stalls for the Herb-Women quite round.

The FEE-FARM RENT of the City of YORK, as it antiently stood, and is at present accountable for.

The Fee-Farm of the City, as by the Charter of King *John*, was in his Reign 160 *l. per Annum*.

How paid may be found in a Register-Book, *Letters. A. Y. fol. 157.* Again in *Letter B. fol. 149.*

27 *Hen. VIII.* on the Complaint and Petition of the Mayor and Commonalty, an Act of Parliament was made to discharge them of all Payments touching Chantries (except one on *Onsebridge*); and also to ease them of 60 *l.* Part of the 100 *l.* yearly Fee-Farm Rent to the Earl of *Rutland*.

In the Register-Book of the City, *John Norman*, Lord Mayor, 16 *Hen. VIII.* 1534. The Title of the Book, engraven on Brass, is recorded this Order following:

Sept. 5, 28 H. VIII. fol. 13.

That the Sheriffs of the City are to pay the Fee-Farm, and to receive the Profits of the Shrievalty accustomed. An Account of the Fee-Farm as then paid runs thus:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the Earl of <i>Rutland</i> ———	40	0	0
Parcel of the <i>Ainsty</i> to the Dean and Chapels of <i>St. Thomas</i> and <i>St. Stephen</i> at } <i>Westminster</i>	5	14	7
Paid to the Lord <i>Darcy</i> for the King's River of <i>Foss</i> }	9	2	6
For the King's Gaol in <i>Davy-Hall</i> ———	7	12	1
K 2			For

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For Proffers in the King's <i>Exchequer</i> —	48	0	0
For Fees accustomed —	7	0	0
For the <i>Ainſly</i> yearly paid to Sir <i>Richard Range</i> , Knight, for the Term of his Life } Paid to the Lord Mayor's two Gentle- } men, or Esquires }	12	0	0
	2	13	4
Paid to the Chamberlains of the City, } with the Reason for it }	0	3	9
	<u>92</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>

And further the Sheriffs are discharged from paying 48*l.* which they usually paid to the City; and acquitted of the Payment of 40*l.* Parcel of the 100*l.* Annuity to the King, by Charter of Fee-Farm, 28 *Hen. VIII. idem, fol. 13.*

The Sheriffs to be accountable in the *Exchequer* for the Fee-Farm of the City and *Bailiwick* of the *Ainſly*, and to have the Profits and Commodities thereof. Register-Book, *Letters A. N. fol. 337. March 19, 4 Ed. VI. 1550*, a Commission granted for levying the Fee-Farm: Some more Particulars relating to the Farm of *York* may be seen in *Maddox's Firms Burgi*, p. 176. *

GIFTS and CHARITABLE LEGACIES given to the City of YORK.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Nicholas Girdlington</i> , to be lent according to his Will in the Register-Book in the Council-Chamber } <i>William Drew</i> , to be lent — } <i>Sir Martin. Bouwes</i> , for Charitable Uses: } <i>Thomas Smith</i> , to be lent. — } <i>Dame Catherine Conſtable</i> , to be lent. — } <i>Robert Afewith</i> , to be lent — } <i>James Cotterill</i> , to be lent according to his Will. }	40	0	0
	80	0	0
	60	0	0
	5	0	0
	40	0	0
	20	0	0
	100	0	0
<i>Richard North</i> , to be lent to the poor Citizens of <i>All-Saints</i> on the <i>Pavement</i> and <i>St. Margaret's Parish</i> }	20	0	0

Sir

* There are several Instances upon Record in the Tower of *London*, and elsewhere, of this City's being seized into the King's Hands for Neglect of paying this Farm. See also *Maddox's Exchequer*.

l. s. d.

Sir Thomas White, Alderman of London, devised out of his charitable Gift to the City of Bristol 104*l.* to be brought to the Merchant-Taylors' Hall yearly on Bartholomew Day. One Hundred Pounds to be lent for ten Years Space to four poor young Men of the City of York, Freemen and Inhabitants, being Clothiers. The Four Pounds overplus to be employed about the Charges and Pains. Beginning at York Anno 1577, and so successively again at York every twenty-three Years; whereof this City hath now received ten successive Payments, viz. 1577, 1600, 1623, 1646, 1669, 1682, 1705, 1728, 1751, 1774. in all

1000 0 0

Christopher Turner, to be lent

20 0 0

And Seven Pounds yearly out of a House in Stonegate to six poor Widows.

Robert Brook, Alderman, to be lent

10 0 0

Lady Herbert, to the Poor in Walmgate, Crux Parish to be first preferred

20 0 0

Lady Askwith, to six poor Citizens, to be lent by five Marks a-piece, St. Dennis Parish to be first preferred

20 0 0

Francis Agar, Tanner, to be lent

30 0 0

Jane Young, to be lent

40 0 0

John Burley, to be lent to four, three, or two young Freemen of this City, at the Rate of Six Pounds per Annum, from Time to Time for ever, and the Increase to be distributed yearly amongst the Prisoners of the lower Gaol in York Castle

100 0 0

Sir Robert Walter, Alderman, to be lent to fifteen poor Citizens by five Marks a-piece. Haberdashers and Feltmakers to be first preferred

50 0 0

Thomas Harrison, Alderman, to be lent

30 0 0

Fabian Farley, late Officer, to be lent

30 0 0

Richard Binns, Gent. to be lent

50 0 0

William Hawly, sometime Town-Clerk, to be lent according to his Will

20 0 0

K 3

George

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>George Buck, Gent. to be lent</i> ———	20	0	0
<i>William Robinfon, to be lent</i> ———	80	0	0
<i>William Weddall, of London, born in this City, to be lent according to his Will</i> }	100	0	0
<i>Ditto, more</i> ———	100	0	0
<i>Wm. Hart, Pastor of the English Church at Embden, late Inhabitant of this City, to be lent to twenty poor Men, by 5 l. a Man two Years gratis, poorest and most religious to be preferred; and if any of his Kindred inhabit in the City, Regard to be had to their Preferment</i> }	100	0	0
<i>Ditto, more to be lent by 10 l. a Man, for two Years gratis.</i> }	200	0	0
<i>Richard Scot, Esq; to the Relief of the Poor</i> }	20	0	0
<i>Christopher Topham, to be disposed of according to his Will</i> }	50	0	0
<i>Lady Moseley, to be lent according to her Will</i> }	20	0	0
<i>Sir Robert Walter, Alderman, to pay 10 l. yearly to a Preaching Minister in Crux Church</i> }	120	0	0
<i>Thomas Agar, Alderman, to be employed to set the Poor on Work</i> }	100	0	0
<i>Alderman Brearey, to be lent by 40 l. a Man yearly</i> }	150	0	0
<i>William Dale, to be lent</i> ———	20	0	0
<i>Richard Brewster, to be lent</i> ———	30	0	0
<i>Sir William Allanson, for setting the Poor on Work</i> }	40	0	0
<i>Henry Thompson, Alderman, for binding Apprentices</i> }	80	0	0
<i>And 40 l. more to be given by 10 l. each Ward</i> }	40	0	0
<i>John Beares, Alderman, for the Relief of the Poor</i> }	100	0	0
<i>Robert Bucknam, Gent. for the Relief of the Poor</i> }	100	0	0
<i>Mrs. Frances Thornhill, the Interest to be paid yearly to the Charity-Schools</i> }	100	0	0
<i>Ditto, for Straw to the Castle</i> ———	30	0	0
			Lady

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Lady Lumley, to the Prisoners in the Castle, yearly	9	0	0
Alderman Fireman, for putting poor Boys Apprentices to Sea or Handicraft Business, poor Men's Sons of <i>Christ</i> Parish to have the Preference	300	0	0
Mr. Peacock, to be applied for the Use of the Prisoners in <i>Onsebridge</i> Gaol, yearly	3	4	0
Dr. Joseph Loveland, Prebendary of <i>Norwich</i> , to be lent to four poor Tradesmen of this City	100	0	0
Ditto more, to bind five poor Boys Apprentices	50	0	0
Richard Sterne, Esq; Commissary of the Prerogative Court, <i>York</i> , the Interest to be applied to the Use of the Charity-Schools	200	0	0
Lady Hewley, to set the Poor on Work	100	0	0
Ditto, out of the Stuff-Manufactory of the Charity-School	100	0	0
Ditto, to the Charity-Schools	100	0	0
Ditto, the Interest to be distributed in Coals and Turves yearly	500	0	0
<i>Stephen Watson</i> , sometime Aldermen of this City, gave to the Mayor and Aldermen 4 <i>l. per Annum</i> , out of a House, for the preferring a Scholar to <i>Cambridge</i> .			
Mrs. Ann Prince, the Interest of 100 <i>l.</i> to the Charity Schools.			
Mrs. Barker, 150 <i>l.</i> the Interest of which is paid as follows: 2 <i>l.</i> to the Minister of <i>St. Mary, Castlegate</i> ; 2 <i>l.</i> to the Minister and Churchwardens of the same Parish, for the Use of the poor Girls of the same Parish, to be taught to write and sew; and 2 <i>l.</i> the Remainder thereof, to the Use of the Grey-Coat Girls.			
Mr. Rickard, a House in <i>Micklegate</i> , formerly let at 3 <i>l.</i> but since 1777, at 10 <i>l.</i> to be laid out in Penny-Loaves of Wheaten-Bread, to be given to the Poor that attend Prayers at <i>St. Mary's, Bishop-Hill the Younger</i> .			
Mr. William Edmondson, 50 <i>l.</i> —1 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> per Ann. the Interest thereof, is laid out in Bread for poor Debtors and Criminals in <i>Onsebridge</i> Gaol.			
Mrs. Catherine Ramsden, out of some Houses given the City, 10 <i>l.</i> a Year to the Blue-Coat Boys, and 4 <i>l.</i>			

a Year to the Grey-Coat Girls; and 1*l.* a Year to the Poor of St. Mary, *Bishop-Hill the Elder*.

Alderman *Vaux*, 15*l.* viz. 6*l.* to the Minister of *Christ* Parish for preaching three Sermons yearly; also 3*l.* to the Minister of St. Martin's, *Micklegate*, on the same Condition; and 3*l.* to the Poor who shall be present at the said Sermons, and to none else.

Rev. *Christopher Jackson*, 14*l.* yearly to the Minister of *All-Saints*, in the *Pavement*; 200*l.* the Interest after the Rate of 4*l.* 10*s.* per Ann. given to poor Tradesmen.

Mr. *Thomas Rogerfon*, 20*s.* yearly for the Repairs of *Christ Church*, and 10*s.* to the Minister thereof.

Mr. *George Buck*, formerly Sheriff of this City, gave 10*s.* for a Sermon on St. George's Day for ever, to be preached in St. Mary's, *Castle-gate*; and 10*s.* a Year to be distributed amongst the poor People of the said Parish.

Mrs. *Middlton's* Hospital, 69*l.* a Year, paid quarterly to the Women.

Mr. *Turner* gave to six poor Widows, 7*l.* yearly.

Mr. *Matthew Owrarn*, every other Year for a new Hat for the Lord Mayor's 'Squires, 1*l.* 12*s.*

John Whitehead, of this City, Gent. by his last Will, gave to the Poor of St. *Crux*, 20*s.* per Annum, for ever, to be distributed every *Christmas* Day.

PLATE belonging to the City of YORK, with the Names of the Donors.

	oz.
One Silver Bowl, given by <i>Christopher Mokby</i> , with his Name engraven thereon	14½
One Silver Bowl, given by the Lady <i>Harrison</i>	20
N. B. These two Bowls are changed into a Set of Castors.	
One Silver Bowl, double-gilt, with a Cover, poize 12 oz. given by <i>William Tankard</i> , Esq; and a Silver Wine Bowl with a Cover gilt	28
16 oz. given by <i>Thomas Appleyard</i> , changed into three Wine Bowls	
One great Salt, renewed in 1678	59
Ten Silver Trencher Salts	
One Gold Chain, given by Sir <i>Robert Walter</i> , Knight, sometime Alderman	19½
	One

	oz.
One large Silver Beer-Bowl, given by <i>Jo. Faux</i> , Alderman	16
Two Silver Flaggons, given by <i>Thomas Herbert</i> , Sheriff	123½
One great Silver Cann, the Gift of <i>Sir Tho. Widdrington</i> , Serjeant at Law, Recorder	48
Two Silver Canns, and two Silver Goblets, Parcel gilt, the Gift of <i>Leonard Besson</i> , Ald.	93
One Bason and Ewer, the Gift of <i>James Hutchenson</i> , Alderman	102
One Silver Sugar Box and Spoon, given by <i>Sir William Allen</i> , Knight	47
One Silver Cann	17
Twenty Trencher-Plates, the Gift of <i>Mrs. Anne Middleton</i>	283
One Dozen of Silver Spoons, the Gift of <i>Sir John Hewley</i> , Knight	26
One Silver Tobacco-Box, the Gift of <i>Richard Eberington</i> , Esq;	11½
One Gold Chain, worn by the Lady Mayorefs, given by <i>Mr. Marm. Rowden</i> , late of London	16
One Gold Bowl, given by the same Gentleman	261
One Silver Chamber-Pot, by the same	50
One Pair of Silver Candlesticks, the Gift of Alderman <i>Pyeman</i>	32
Two Silver Tankards, Parcel gilt, the Gift of Alderman <i>Beautrey</i>	128
Six Silver Tumblers, the Gift of <i>Mr. Mark Beutrey</i>	25½
One Silver Tankard, the Gift of <i>Mrs. Hodgson</i> , Midwife	25
One Silver Candlestick, the Gift of <i>Mrs. Bowes</i>	40
One large Bowl double-gilt, with a Cover, the Gift of <i>John Turner</i> , Serjeant at Law, sometime Recorder of York	150
A Silver Standish, the Gift of <i>Mr. Peter Dawson</i>	
One Silver Tobacco-Stopper, the Gift of the Rev. <i>Mr. Coulton</i>	
Two small Candlesticks.	
One Pair of Shufflers and Stand.	
One Monteth, with a Ring, the Gift of <i>Geo. Prichetts</i> Esq; late Recorder.	

Two

Two Soup-Ladles.

One large Silver Salver, the Gift of the late Alderman *Perrott*.

Six Salvers.

One Coffee-Pot.

Two Decanters, one the Gift of *Richard Shaw*, Esq; and the other of Alderman *Davy*.

One Punch-Bowl, the Gift of the late Alderman *Pickering*.

One Waiter.

Two Sauce-Boats, the Gift of Alderman *Hutton*.

Forty-two Silver-hafted Knives and Forks.

Seventeen Spoons, six given by Sir *Richard Winn*, and the rest by Ladies *Davy* and *Perrott*.

One Carving Silver-hafted Knife and Fork.

Six Sweetmeat Spoons and six Forks.

There are likewise belonging to the Lord Mayor, during his Office, four Swords and two Maces.

Swords and Maces.] The first of the Swords, and the largest, was the Gift of the Emperor *Sigismund**, Father-in-Law to King *Richard II*. It is seldom borne but on *Christmas Day* and *St. Maurice's*.

Another given by King *Richard II*. from his own Side, from whence the Title of Lord accrued to our Chief Magistrate. This is the least Sword amongst them, but the greatest in Value, for the Reason above.

A third is that of Sir *Martin Bowes*, Lord Mayor of *London*, which is the most beautiful, and is borne every *Sunday* and other principal Days before the Lord Mayor.

The fourth was formerly made use of whenever the Lord Mayor went abroad or stirred from home.

The Maces are both very large, Silver gilt, and richly adorned; the biggest of the two is carried on *Sundays*, the lesser at all other Times.

The Sword-Bearer hath a Hat of Maintenance, which he wears only on *Christmas Day*, *St. Maurice's Day*, and on the high Days of Solemnity. This Hat he puts off to

* It seems that *Sigismund* offered this Sword at the Altar of *St. George* in the Chapel of *Windsor*, when he was made Knight of the Garter the eighth of *Henry V*. It was afterwards given to this City by *Henry Hansbap*, Canon of *Windsor*, born at or near *York*, *Anno* 1438, *Thomas Ridley* then Lord Mayor.

to no Person whatsoever, and sits with it on all the Time during Divine Service at the Cathedral or elsewhere.

The landed Revenues of the City are about 1700*l.* a Year, out of which the following Salaries are paid :

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the Lord Mayor, for his Fee —	500	0	0
To the Recorder, for his Fee —	19	6	8
To the City Counsel, each —	5	0	0
To the Town-Clerk, for his Fee —	20	0	0
To the Sword-Bearer, for his Fee —	21	0	0
To the Mace-Bearer, for his Fee —	21	0	0
To the four Serjeants at Mace, each } 1 <i>ol.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> <i>per Annum</i> , is	42	0	0
To the City Cook, for his Fee —	20	0	0
To the City Baker, for his Fee —	4	0	0
To the Porter, for his Fee —	20	0	0
To the Keeper of the Common-Hall	1	0	0

Gilds.] We shall now proceed to give some Account of the several Gilds, Crafts, Trades, and Fraternities, which have been antiently and are at present in this City, And as every separate Trade, from the highest to the lowest, were obliged to fit out a *Pageant to Corpus Christi Play*, which was formerly acted yearly in *York*, we cannot give a more complete List of the several antient Crafts and Trades than this Piece of religious Solemnity furnishes, extracted from the City's Registers, and translated as follows :

“ *IN the Name of God, Amen.* Whereas for a long
 “ Course of Time the Artificers and Tradesmen of
 “ the City of *York* have, at their own Expence, acted
 “ Plays ; and particularly a certain sumptuous Play, ex-
 “ hibited in several Pageants, wherein the History of
 “ the Old and New Testament, in divers Places of the
 “ said City, in the Feast of *Corpus Christi*, by a solemn
 “ Procession, is represented, in Reverence to the Sacra-
 “ ment of the Body of Christ ; beginning first at the
 “ great Gates of the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* in *York*,
 “ and so going in Procession to and into the Cathedral
 “ Church of the same ; and afterwards to the Hospital
 “ of *St. Leonard* in *York*, leaving the aforesaid Sacrament
 “ in

"in that Place, preceded by a vast Number of lighted
 "Torches, and a great Multitude of Priests in their
 "proper Habits, and followed by the Mayor and Citizens,
 "with a prodigious Croud of the Populace attending.
 "And whereas, upon this, a certain very religious
 "Father, *William Melton*, of the Order of the
 "Friars Minors, Professor of Holy Pageantry, and a
 "most famous Preacher of the Word of God, coming
 "to this City, in several Sermons recommended the
 "aforesaid Play to the People; affirming that it was
 "good in itself, and very commendable so to do: Yet
 "also said that the Citizens of the said City, and other
 "Foreigners coming to the said Feast, had greatly dis-
 "graced the Play by Revellings, Drunkenness, Shouts,
 "Songs, and other Insolences, little regarding the Di-
 "vine Offices of the said Day. And what is to be la-
 "mented, they lose, for that Reason, the Indulgences,
 "by the Holy Father Pope *Urban IV.* in this Part gra-
 "ciously conceded, *viz.* Those faithful in *Christ*, who
 "attended at Morning Service at the said Feast in the
 "Church where it was celebrated, an hundred Days;
 "those at the Mass, the same; those also, who came to
 "the first Vespers of the said Feast, the like an hundred
 "Days; the same in the second; to those also, who
 "were at the first, third, sixth, and ninth Complementary
 "Offices, for every Hour of those, forty Days; so those
 "also, who attended Service on the Octaves of the said
 "Feast, at Mattins or Vespers, Mass, or the aforesaid
 "Hours, an hundred Days for every Day of the said
 "Octaves, as in the Holy Canons, for this End made,
 "is more fully contained; and therefore, as it seemed
 "most wholesome to the said Father *William*, the People
 "of the City were inclined that the Play should be played
 "on one Day, and the Procession on another, so that
 "People might attend Divine Service at the Churches
 "on the said Feast for the Indulgences aforesaid. Where-
 "fore *Peter Buckley*, Mayor of this City of *York*, *Richard*
 "*Rassel*, late Mayor of the Staple of *Calais*, *John North-*
 "*by*, *William Bowes*, sen. *John Moreton*, *Thomas Gare*,
 "sen. *Henry Preston*, *Thomas Esyngwald*, *Thomas Brace-*
 "*bridge*, *William Ormestred*, *John Aldstanmore*, Al-
 "dermen; *Richard Louth*, *John Dodington*, Sheriffs;
 "*John Hewich*, *Thomas Doncaster*, *John Osburn*, *Thomas*
 "More,

“ *Mors; Robert Parum, Robert Mydleton, Geoffry Savage,*
 “ *Thomas Shewebert, John Loftbouse, John Bolton, John*
 “ *Lylling, John Gascoigne, William Craven, Thomas Ac-*
 “ *ron, Thomas Darvy, John Baynbrig, Thomas Kyrkham,*
 “ *William Bedale, William Gaytesbered, John Louth, and*
 “ *John Ward;* of the Number of the Twenty-four, were
 “ met in the Council Chamber of the said City the 6th
 “ Day of June, in the Year of Grace 1426, and of the
 “ Reign of King Henry VI. after the Conquest of Eng-
 “ land; the fourth; and by the said wholesome Exhorta-
 “ tions and Admonitions of the said Father William,
 “ being incited that it is no Crime, nor can it offend
 “ God, if Good be converted into Better. Therefore, ha-
 “ ving diligently considered of the Premises, they gave
 “ their express and unanimous Consent that the Cause
 “ aforesaid should be published to the whole City, in the
 “ Common Hall of the same, and having their Consent
 “ that the Premises should be better reformed. Upon
 “ which the aforesaid Mayor convened the Citizens to-
 “ gether in the said Hall, the tenth Day of the Month
 “ aforesaid and the same Year, and made Proclamation
 “ in a solemn Manner, where it was ordained by the
 “ common Assent, that this solemn Play of *Corpus Christi*
 “ should be played every Year on the Vigil of the said
 “ Feast, and that the Procession should be made con-
 “ stantly on the Day of the said Feast; so that all People
 “ then being in the said City might have Leisure to at-
 “ tend devoutly the Mattins, Vespers, and the other
 “ Hours of the said Feast, and be made Partakers of the
 “ Indulgences, in that Part, by the said Roman Pope
 “ Urban IV. most graciously granted and confirmed.”

B U R T O N.

*The Order for the Pageants of the Play of Corpus Christi,
 in the Time of the Mayoralty of William Aine, in the
 sixth Year of the Reign of King Henry V. Anno 1415,
 compiled by Roger Burton, Town Clerk.*

Tanners.] God the Father Almighty creating and form-
 ing the Heavens, Angels, and Archangels; Lucifer,
 and the Angels that fell with him into Hell.

Plasterers.] God the Father, in his own Substance,
 creating the Earth, and all which is therein, in the
 Space of five Days.

Vol. II.

L

Carde-

Carde-Makers.] God the Father creating *Adam* of the Slime of the Earth, and making *Eve* of the Rib, and inspiring them with the Spirit of Life.

Fullers.] God prohibiting *Adam* and *Eve* from eating of the Tree of Life.

Coupers.] *Adam* and *Eve* with a Tree betwixt them; the Serpent deceiving them with Apples; God speaking to them and cursing the Serpent, and an Angel with a Sword driving them out of Paradise.

Armourers.] *Adam* and *Eve*; an Angel, with a Spade and a Distaff, assigning them Labour.

Gaunters.] *Abel* and *Cain* killing Sacrifices.

Shipwrights.] God foretelling *Noah* to make an Ark of light Wood.

Fybmongers, } *Noah* in the Ark, with his Wife and
Pessyners, } three Children, and divers Animals.
Mariners. }

Pibemyners, } *Abraham* sacrificing his Son *Isaac*; a
Bukbynders. } Ram, Bush, and Angel.

Hosyers.] *Moyfes* exalting the Serpent in the Wilderness; King *Pharao*, eight *Jews*, admiring and expecting,

Spicers.] *Mary* and a Doctor declaring the Sayings of the Prophets about the future Birth of *Christ*; an Angel saluting her; *Mary* saluting *Elizabeth*.

Peuterers, { *Mary, Joseph* willing to put her away, an
Founders. } Angel speaking to them that they should go
to *Bethlem*.

Tylers.] *Mary, Joseph*, a Midwife, the Child born lying in a Manger betwixt an Ox and an Ass, and the Angel speaking to the Shepherds.

Chaundelers.] The Shepherds speaking by Turns; the Star in the East; an Angel giving Joy to the Shepherds that a Child was born.

Goldsmithes, { The three Kings coming from the East;
Orfeures. } *Herod* asking them about the Child *Christ*;
with the Son of *Herod*, two Counsellors and
Messengers.

Gold-beters, } *Mary* with the Child and the Star above,
Mone-makers. } and the three Kings offering Gifts.

Masons.] *Mary* with the Child, *Joseph, Anna*, and a Nurse with young Pigeons; *Symeon* receiving the Child in his Arms, and two Sons of *Symeon*.

Marasbals.] *Mary*, with the Child and *Joseph*, flying into *Egypt*, by an Angel's telling them:

Girdellers,

Cordellers,
Maylers,
Sawyers. { Herod commanding the Children to be slain; four Soldiers with Lances; two Counsellors of the King, and four Women lamenting the Slaughter of them.

Sporiers,
Lorymers. { The Doctors, the Child *Jesus* sitting in the Temple in the Midst of them, hearing them, and asking them Questions; four *Jews*; *Mary* and *Joseph* seeking him, and finding him in the Temple.

Barbers.] *Jesus, John the Baptist* baptizing him, and two Angels helping them.

Fynners.] *Jesus, Mary, Bridegroom* and *Bride*, Master of the Household with his Family with six Water-pots, where Water is turned into Wine.

Smythes,
Fewers. { *Jesus* upon the Pinnacle of the Temple; Satan tempting with Stones; two Angels administering, &c.

C. *Peter, James, and John*; *Jesus* ascending into the Mountain, and transfiguring himself before them; *Moses* and *Elyas* appearing, and a Voice speaking from a Cloud.

Pennagers.] *Simon, the Leper*, asking *Jesus* if he would eat with him; two Disciples; *Mary Magdalene* washing the Feet of *Jesus*, and wiping them with her Hair.

Plummers,
Patten-makers. { *Jesus*; two Apostles; the Woman taken in Adultery; four *Jews* accusing her.

Pouch-makers;
Botillers,
Cap-makers. { *Lazarus* in the Sepulchre; *Mary Magdalene, Martha*, and two *Jews* administering.

Vestment-makers,
Skynners. { *Jesus* upon an Ass with its Foal; twelve Apostles following *Jesus*; six rich and six poor Men, with eight Boys with Branches of Palm Trees, constantly saying, *Blessed, &c* and *Zachens* ascending into a Sycamore Tree.

Cutellers,
Blade-smythes,
Shethers,
Scalers,
Buckle-makers,
Horners. { *Pylat, Cayphas*, two Soldiers, three *Jews*; *Judas* selling *Jesus*.

<i>Bakers, Waterleaders.</i>	{ The Supper of the Lord and Paschal Lamb; twelve Apostles; <i>Jesus</i> tied about with a Linen Towel, washing their Feet; the Institution of the Sacrament of the Body of <i>Christ</i> in the new Law and Communion of the Apostles.
<i>Cordwaners.]</i>	<i>Pylat, Cayphas, Annas, forty armed Soldiers, Malchas, Peter, James, John, Jesus; and Judas</i> kissing and betraying him.
<i>Bowens, Fletchers.</i>	{ <i>Jesus; Annas, Cayphas, and four Jews</i> striking and bastinadoing <i>Christ</i> ; <i>Peter, the Woman</i> accusing him, and <i>Malchas.</i>
<i>Tapisers, Couchers.</i>	{ <i>Jesus; Pylat, Annas, Cayphas, two Counsellors, and four Jews</i> accusing <i>Christ.</i>
<i>Litistlers.]</i>	<i>Herod, two Counsellors, four Soldiers, Jesus</i> and three <i>Jews.</i>
<i>Cukes, Waterleaders.</i>	{ <i>Pylat, Annas, Cayphas, two Jews, and Judas</i> carrying from them thirty Pieces of Silver.
<i>Sauce-makers.]</i>	<i>Judas</i> hanging himself.
<i>Milners, Tiel-makers, Ropers, Ceasers, Turners, Hayresters, Bollers.</i>	{ <i>Jesus; Pylat, Cayphas, Annas, six Soldiers</i> carrying Spears and Ensigns, and other four leading <i>Jesus</i> from <i>Herod</i> , desiring <i>Barabas</i> to be released and <i>Jesus</i> to be crucified, and then binding and scourging him, putting a Crown of Thorns upon his Head; three Soldiers casting Lots for the Vesture of <i>Jesus.</i>
<i>Shermen.]</i>	<i>Jesus, covered with Blood, bearing his Cross</i> towards Mount <i>Calvary; Simon Sereneus, &c.</i>
<i>Pynners, Lateners, Paymors.</i>	{ The Cross; <i>Jesus</i> extended upon it on the Earth; four <i>Jews</i> scourging him with Whips, and afterwards erecting the Cross, with <i>Jesus</i> upon it, on Mount <i>Calvary.</i>
<i>Bouchers, Pulterers.</i>	{ The Cross; two Thieves crucified, and <i>Jesus</i> suspended betwixt them; <i>Mary the Mother of Jesus; John, Mary, James, and Salome; a Soldier</i> with a Lance, and a Servant with a Sponge; <i>Pylat, Annas, Cayphas, a Centurion, Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus</i> taking him down, and laying him in the Sepulchre. <i>Satel.</i>

Satellers, Sellers, Glafiers.	} Jesus destroying Hell; twelve good and twelve evil Spirits.
Carpenters, Joiners.	} The Centurion declaring to <i>Pylat</i> , <i>Cayphas</i> , and <i>Annas</i> , with other <i>Jew</i> , the Signs appearing on the Death of <i>Jesus</i> .
Cartwrights, Carvers, Sawyers.	} <i>Jesus</i> rising from the Sepulchre; four Soldiers arm'd, and three <i>Marys</i> lament- ting; <i>Pilat</i> , <i>Cayphas</i> , and <i>Annas</i> ; a young Man clothed in White, sitting in the Sepulchre and talking to the Women
Wyndrawers.]	<i>Jesus</i> , <i>Mary</i> , <i>Mary Magdalene</i> with Spices.
Broggers, Wool-packers. Wadmen.	} <i>Jesus</i> , <i>Luke</i> , and <i>Cleopas</i> in the Form of Travellers.
Escripeners, Lumners, Questors, Dubbors.	} <i>Jesus</i> , <i>Peter</i> , <i>John</i> , <i>James</i> , <i>Philip</i> , and other Apostles; <i>Thomas</i> feeling the Wounds of <i>Jesus</i> .
Tailyoures.]	<i>Mary</i> , <i>John</i> the Evangelist, two Angels, and eleven Apostles; <i>Jesus</i> ascending before them, and four Angels bearing a Cloud.
Potters.]	<i>Mary</i> , two Angels, eleven Apostles, the Holy Ghost descending upon them, and four <i>Jews</i> adm- iring.
Drapers.]	<i>Jesus</i> , <i>Mary</i> , <i>Gabriel</i> , with two Angels, two Virgins, and three <i>Jews</i> of the Kindred of <i>Mary</i> ; eight Apostles, and two Devils.
Lynwevers.]	Four Apostles bearing the Shrine of <i>Mary</i> ; <i>Fergus</i> hanging upon it, with two other <i>Jews</i> , and one Angel.
Wevers of Wollen.]	<i>Mary</i> ascending with a Multitude of Angels; eight Apostles, with <i>Thomas</i> preaching in the Desert.
Hosilers.]	<i>Mary</i> , and <i>Jesus</i> crowning of her, with a great Number of Angels.
Mercers.]	<i>Jesus</i> , <i>Mary</i> , twelve Apostles, four Angels with Trumpets, and four with a Lance with two Scourges; four good and four bad Spirits, and six Devils.
Porters, 8 Torches.	Carpenters, 6 Torches.
Coblers, 4 Torches.	Chaloners, 4 Torches.
Cardwaners, 14. Torches.	Fullers, 4 Torches.

Cottellers, 2 Torches.

Girdellers, Torches.

Wavers, Torches.

Taillyouges, Torches.

And fifty-eight Citizens had Torches alike, on the Day of *Corpus Christi*.

It is ordained that the *Porters* and *Coblers* should go first; then, of the Right, the *Wavers* and *Cordwainers*; on the Left, the *Fullers*, *Cutlers*, *Girdellers*, *Chaloners*, *Carpeniers*, and *Taillyouges*; then the better Sort of Citizens; and after the Twenty-four, the Twelve, the Mayor, and four Torches of Mr. *Thomas Buckton*.

A PROCLAMATION for the PLAY of CORPUS CHRISTI made in the Vigil of the Feast.

“**O**UR Z, &c. We comand of ye Kynges Behalve
 and ye Major and ye Shireffs of yis Citee yat
 “no man go armed in yis Citee with Swerdes ne with
 “Carlikkars, ne none othir Defencees in Distorbance
 “of ye Kynges Pees and ye Play, or hynderyng of the
 “Proceffion of *Corpore Christi*, and yat yai leve yaire
 “Wapens in yare Ines *Knyghtes* and *Sqwyers* of
 “Wirstip yat awe have Swerdes born ekir yame of
 “Payne of Forfature of yaire Wapen and Imprisonment
 “of yaire Bodys. And yat men yat brynges furth Pa-
 “geantz yat yai play at the Places yat is assigned yerfore
 “and nowre elles of ye Payne of the Forfature to be
 “rayfed yat is ordayned yerfore, yarys to say xl s. And
 “yat Men of Craftes and all othir Men yat fyndes
 “Torches yat yai come furth in Array and in ye Man-
 “ners as it has been used and custumed before yis Time,
 “haveyng Wapen saveyin Keepers of ye Pageantz, end
 “Officers yat ar Keepers of ye Pees, of Payne of Forfat-
 “ture of yaire Franchis and yaire Bodys to Prison: and
 “all Manner of Craftmen yat bringeth furthe ther Pa-
 “geantz in Order and Course by good Players well
 “arrayed and openly spekyng, upon Payn of lesyng of
 “Cs. to be payde to the Chambre without any Pardon.
 “And that every Player yat shall play be redy in his
 “Pageiaunt at convenyant Tyme, that is to say, at the
 “betwixt iv and v of the Cloke in the Mornynge,
 “and then all oyer Pageantz forst folowyng ilken after
 “oyer as your Course is without tarieng, sub Pena
 “for. Camgre vi. viii. d.”

Extract

Extract out of an ORDER for the Regulation of the PLAY
of CORPUS CHRISTI, dated the 7th Day of June, 1417.
William Bowes, Major. E Regist. f. 167, 170.

“ IT is ordained, that for the Convenience of the
“ Citizens, and of all Strangers coming to the said
“ Feast, that all the Pageants of the Play called *Corpus*
“ *Christi Play*, should be brought forth in Order by the
“ Artificers of the said City, and to begin to play first
“ at the Gates of the Priory of the *Holy Trinity* in *Mikal-*
“ *gate*; next at the Door of *Robert Harpham*; next at
“ the Door of the late *John Gyseburn*; next at *Skelder-*
“ *gate-bend*, and *North-strete-bend*; next at the End of
“ *Conyng-strete* towards *Castel-gate*; next at the End of
“ *Jubir-gate*; next at the Door of *Henry Wyman*, de-
“ ceased, in *Conyng-strete*; then at the *Common-Hall*,
“ at the End of *Conyng-strete*; then at the Door of *Adam*
“ *des Brygs*, deceased, in *Stayn-gate*; then at the End
“ of *Stayn-gate*, at the *Minster-gates*; then at the End
“ of *Giedlar-gate* in *Peter-gate*; and, lastly, upon the
“ *Pavement*, &c.

“ Be it remembered also that the abovesaid Father
“ *William de Melton* willing to destroy Sin, and a great
“ Lover of Virtue, by preaching exhorted the Populace,
“ that they would cause to be removed all public Con-
“ cubines in Fornication or Adultery, and Whores out
“ of the City. Wherefore the Mayor, by Consent of
“ the Community, ordained, that the ancient Consti-
“ tution of the City about Whores be put in Practice,
“ and that they should depart the City within eight
“ Days, on Pain of Imprisonment; unless any of these
“ Whores should come before the Mayor and find good
“ Security that she would not for the future admit any
“ Person to cohabit with her either in Fornication or
“ Adultery.”

BURTON.

To give the Reader a Specimen of the Composition
of this *solemn Play**, as it was called, we have added that
Part

* 3 James, chap. 21. If any Person in any Stage-Play, Interlude,
Shew, Maygame, or Pageant, jestingly or profanely speak or use the
holy Name of God, or of *Jesus Christ*, or of the *Holy Ghost*, or of the
Trinity, he shall forfeit 10*l*.

128 *The History and Antiquities*

Part of it which was acted by the *Scriveners, Limners, Quæstors, and Dubbers*, in the Characters assigned to them by the foregoing Pageant-Order.

PETRUS. **A** Las, the Woo that we are wrought!
Had never no Men so mekyl Thought,
Sens that oure Lord to Deth was browght,
With Jewys felt;
Owt of this Stee fens durst we nott
Butt heer a dwell.

JOHAN. Her haue we dwellyd with Panys stronge,
And with our Lyvys owe lath we lyff so long,
Sens that thes Jewys wrought this Wrong
Our Lord to sloo;
Sens drust we never come thayme among,
Ne hynе goo.

JACOBZ. Yes wekyt Jewys hayth us full yll,
And bytter Panys thay putt us tyll,
Therfor I red we dwell ityll
Here that we leynd
Tyll that Cryft us some Socor send.

JESUS. Pees and Rest be unto yow.

PETRUS. Ah! Breder dere, whatt may be trow,
What was the Syght that we saw now
Shynyng so bryght,
And thus is wanyshyd, we wayt not how,
Owt off our Syght?

JOHAN. Owt of our Syght now ys it sowght,
Yt maks us mad ye Lyght it browght
What yt may bey:

JACOBZ. Yt ys some Vanytes in our Thowght;
Noght els trow I.

JESUS. Pes unto yow ever moor myght bee,
Dreed yo noght, for I ame hee.

PETRUS. On Gods Name, benedicite,
What may this meyne.

JACOBZ. A Sprett, for soth, so thynke me yt does us.
teyne.

JOHAN. A Sprett yt ys that trow I reght,
That thus apeyryd here to our Syght;
It maks hus mad of mayne and myght,
So it us frayd:
It is the same that brought the Lyght
That us affrayd.

JESUS.

Jesus. What shynke ye made me in your Thought?
 What Mournyng in your Hart is wrought?
 For I am Cryd, needred you nocht:
 Here may yow see
 The same Body that hays yow bowght
 Uppon a Tree.
 That I ame come yow here to meytt,
 Behold and se my Hands my Feett,
 And gracly grasps my Words weytt,
 All that here is.
 Thus was I dyght your Balis to beyt and bryn
 to Blis;

For yowyer Gatts thus have I goon,
 Felys me gracly every ydke one,
 And se that I haue Fleche and Bone,
 Grasps me now.
 For soke days Spratts none that shall ye trow;
 To gayr yow, keene and know me clere,
 I shall you shew inampylls fere,
 Bryng now forth unto me here some of your
 Meyt,

If yow emongs yow all in fere
 Have ought to eytt.

JACOBZ. Then honard Lord that last shall aye,
 Loo here is Meyt if you eytt may;
 As Hony Come ye,
 To eyt thereof we wold ye pray,
 Wyth full good Will.

Jesus. Now lene ye have broght me this Meyt,
 To make your Trowght stedfast and grett;
 Therfor ye shall whan Hope forgett, and trow
 in me;

With yow now here then will I eyt, that ye
 shall see.

Now have I doon, ye have seen how
 Bodely Aise etyn wyth yow.

Now stedfastly luke that ye trow yett in me este,
 And take the Rembrand unto you that here
 his lefte.

For yow thus was I rent and rayst,
 Therfor some of my Panys ye tayst,
 And speke now whar your Words I wayst,
 Here that ye lere,
 Pees unto you, the Holy Ghoft, refave you here

Rca

Bes now trow and trowys in me,
 And here I grant in your Postey,
 Whom that ye bound, bondan shall be
 Ryght at your Steyne;
 And whom that ye lowys, lowfyd shall be,
 Ever moor in Hevyn.

THOMAS. Alas, for Syth and Sorrow sad,
 Mornyng makis me mafe and mad!
 On Ground now may I goo unglad
 Both Eyn and Morne,
 That bynd that I my Helpe of had,
 His Lyff hays lorne;
 Lorne I have that luffly Lyght,
 That was my Master moost of Myght,
 So dully as he was dyght
 Was never no Man
 Such Wo was wrought of that worthy Wyght,
 With woundis wan;
 Wan was his Woundis and wonderus weytt,
 With Swapis fore was he swong that swett,
 All nakytt, nalyd throwgh Hands and Feytt,
 Alas, for Pyne!
 That blyst, that best, my Balls myght beyt
 his Lyf shud tynne.
 Alas, for Sorrow my selfe I schened,
 When I thynke hertely of that Hende,
 I fand hym ay a faythfull Frend,
 Trewly to tell!
 Unto my Bredre now I wynd where some that
 dwell,
 So wofull Wyghtis was never none,
 Owr Joye, owr Comforts is all goon;
 Of Mornyng may wee make our Mone in ilka
 Land.

God blisse, you, Bredre, Blod and Bone,
 Same there ye stand.

PETRUS. Wellcoom, Thomas, wher hais thou bene,
 For wyt thou well with owtryn Wene;
 Jesus our Lord then haue wee seen
 One Grownnd here gane,

THOMAS. What say ye, Man, alas for Teyne,
 I trow ye mang.

JOHAN.

JOHAN. *Thomas*, trewly that ys not to layne,
Jesus our Lord is relyng a gane.

THOMAS. Do way, yer Talis is but a Trayne
 Of Fullis unwyse;
 For he that was so fully slayne,
 How seid he ryse.

JACOBZ. *Thomas*, Lely he is our Lyff,
 That tholyd the *Jewys* his Fleche ryse,
 He lett us feyll his Wounds syve that Lord
 veray.

THOMAS. That trow I nott so moth I thryse,
 Why sa ye say?

PETRUS. *Thomas*, we saw his Woundis weytt,
 How he was nalyd throwght Hands and Feyt
 Hony and fyche with us he eytt that Body
 fre.

THOMAS. I lay my Lyf it was some Sprett ye wene
 was hee.

JOHAN. Nay, *Thomas*, then he is mys goon;
 For why, he bad us evrylkon
 To grape him grathly Blod and Boon,
 And Flesch to feel.
 Such Thyngs, *Thomas*, has Sprets no one,
 That wytt thou weell.

THOMAS. Now, Felos, lett be your fare,
 Tyll that I see that Body bare,
 And syne my Fyngers put in ther
 Wythin his Hyd,
 And feell the Wond this Sper there
 Ryght in his Syd,
 Are shall I trow no Talis betwene

JACOBZ. *Thomas*, that Wond then have we seen.

THOMAS. Yay, ye got never what ye meyne,
 Your Wytis ye want;
 Thynk no syne thus me to teyn,
 And fyll wyth Trawnts.

JESUS. Peys and Rest be unto you,
 And, *Thomas*, tente to me take you,
 Put forth thy Fyngers to me now:
 My Handis you see
 How I was nalyd for Mans Prow
 Apone a Tree.
 Behold my Wondes are all Bkdfand;

Here

Here in my Syd put in thy Hand,
And feell this Wend, and understand
That it is I;

And be no morre so myfroward,
But trow trewly.

THOMAS. My Lord, my God, full well is mee,
A Blod of Pryse, blyft might thou be;
Mankynd in Earth, behold and see
This bliffed Blod!

Marcy, Lord, now hafke I thee,
With mane and muod.

JESUS. Thomas, for thou haie feyn this Syght,
That I am seying as I the hyght;
Therfor trowys that overlike Wyght,
Blest be they ever,
That trowys holy in my Refyng ryght,
And saw it never.
My Bredern, Frinds, now forke in Fere,
Ouer all in ylk a Countrie fere,
My Ryfing, both fere and here,
Preached shal be:
And my bliffing I give you her,
And this merna.

There are three Companies, or Gilds, in the City of York, whose Officers are exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor; the Masters and Searchers of all other Companies being sworn before him. The Companies here are not, as in London, all separate and distinct Trades, though they assume a several Coat of Arms, as if they were so many different Companies. For Instance,

The *Merchants, Grocers, Mercers**, and *Apothecaries*, make but one Corporation in York, by having one Governor, a Deputy Governor, two Assistants, and a Secretary; yet they bear each a distinct Coat of Arms, as several Trades.

So likewise the *Drapers and Merchant-Tailors* are incorporated into one Company, have a Master and Searchers, but bear distinct Arms.

The

* *Mercers Ebor. incorporat. per nomen GUERNATOR. MERCATOR. ADVENTURAR. Hinc. per q. f. 5. R. 11.*

The *Linen-Weavers*, an Occupation now not much in Use in the City, are a Company of themselves, who likewise have a Master and Searchers.

These three Fraternities are the only Trades whose Officers are exempt from taking their Oaths in the Mayor's Court, holding their Privileges by Charter.

*An Account of the several TRADES within the City of YORK, which paid yearly to the said City for the Repair of their MOOT-HALL, called St. ANTHONY'S GILD, in 1623. But only those marked thus * continue to pay at this Time.*

Trades.	s.	d.	Trades.	s.	d.
Merchants & Mercers	5	0	Tanners	4	0
Drapers	4	0	* Cordwainers	2	0
Goldsmiths	2	0	Fishmongers	1	0
Dyers	1	0	* Carpenters and Joiners	2	0
Haberdashers	1	0	Bladesmiths	1	8
Vintners	2	0	Pewterers	1	4
Saddlers	2	0	* Glovers and Fellmongers	1	6
* Bakers	3	0	Armorsers	1	0
* Butchers	4	0	* Innholders	4	0
Wax-Chandlers	0	8	* Millers	3	4
* Mariners	0	8	Coopers	1	4
Brassiers	1	0	Skinners	1	6
* Barbers	0	8	Glasiers	1	0
Embroiderers	0	4	Shearmen	0	6
Girdlers	1	4	Spurriers	0	6
* Whitesmiths	0	8	Locksmiths	0	4
* Blacksmiths	0	8	Cooks	1	0
Pannier-Men	1	4	Painters	0	8
* Bricklayers	1	4	Founderers	1	0
Parchment-Makers	2	0	Coverlet-Weavers	1	8
Linen-Weavers	1	2	Ropers	1	0
Pinnerers	0	6	* Porters	1	0
Carriers	0	8	* Labourers	0	8
* Cobblers	1	0	Musicians	1	0
Silk-Weavers	1	4			
Tallow-Chandlers	0	8			

The antient and present State of the City of York, in respect to its Situation, Trade, Navigation of the River Ouse, Number of Inhabitants, Manufactures, Price of Provisions, &c. An exact Survey of the City and Suburbs, with their antient and present Boundaries. The Etymology of the Names of several Streets, Lanes, Bars, &c. The Streets, Lanes, Alleys, Courts, Gates, Market-Places, Crosses, Bridges, Prisons, Halls, Currents, and Rivers. The Parish Churches, their Value in the King's Books, antient and present Patronage, remarkable Inscriptions, and Lists of such as are interred. The Monasteries, Hospitals, Maison-Dieus, demolished Churches and Chapels, which stood here before the Reformation, are traced up, as far as possible, to their original Structures and Endowments.

THE Wisdom of our Ancestors is very eminent and remarkable in their Choice of the Situation of this antient City, both for Strength, Fertility of the Country about it, and Salubrity of Air. As to the first, the antient Britons gave it the Name of *Caer*, even in the Time of the Romans, if not before their Landing here, which does to this Day, in the *British* or *Welsb* * Tongue, signify a fortified Place.

Whoever considers the Situation of *York*, in the annexed Plan, must allow that Nature gives great Strength to it; but when assisted by *Roman Arts* and Industry, must have rendered the City impregnable in those Days. The East Part of the City, which in their Time seems to have been their strongest and greatest Security, is flanked on the West and East by two Rivers meeting in a Point South. On the North was an impenetrable Forest; to these were added strong high Walls and Bulwarks, *muris et turribus altam*, says *Alcuin*, especially

that

* See *Caer* in *Lbuid's adversaria*. *Baxter*.

that Wall which antiently ran from the *Roman* multangular Tower to the *Foss*, and is described by a Line in the Plan to shew the Course of it. By Means of the Rivers and this Wall, which the present Remains of it demonstrate to have been built up to a prodigious Height, this Part of the Town must be rendered impregnable, and was sufficient to baffle any Attack that could then be made against it. The West-Side of the City, which resembles the *Transyberim* of *Rome*, was also as strongly fortified by them as the Site of it would allow. For from almost a flat Superficies such large and noble old Ramparts are thrown up, and Ditches made, as few Cities in *Europe* can boast of. In all Probability this also was a *Roman* Work; the *Roman* Arch yet standing in *Mickle-gate-Bar* sufficiently proves that the Gate stood where it now does in their Days: And there is a Work without it, called now the *Mount*, whose Traces evidently shew it to have been a strong Outwork or Castle, raised on both Sides the grand Road, the better to defend this Entrance to the City. We shall be more particular on these Matters when we come to describe the Things themselves; and shall just take Notice that *York*, from the Time of the *Romans* and *Saxons*, and even down as low as our later *Scottish* Wars, was always esteemed the Bulwark of the North, and was the chief Guard to *Britain* against those Northern Invaders.

Mr. *Camden's* Description of our City, in his Days, falls next in our Way. "*York*, says our great Antiquary*, is the second City in *England*, the first in this Part of the Island, and is a great Strength and Ornament to the North. It is, adds he, both pleasant, large, and strong, adorned with fine Buildings, both publick and private, populous, rich, &c. The River *Ure*, which now takes the Name of *Ouse*, runs gently from North to South quite through this City, and divides it into two Parts, which are joined by a noble Stone-Bridge. The West Part of the City is no less populous, lies in a square Form, inclosed partly by stately Walls, and partly by the River, and has but one Way to it, namely by *Mickle-Bar*. The East Part is larger, where the Buildings stand thick and the Streets are narrow, is shaped like a Lentil, and

M 2

"strongly

* *Camden's Britannia. Gibson.*

“strongly walled; on the South-East it is defended by
 “a *Foss*, or Ditch, very deep and muddy, which runs
 “by obscure Ways into the very Heart of the City, and
 “gliding close by the Castle-Walls, a little farther falls
 “into the *Ouse*.”

As to the great Strength which this Author gives to our Fortifications, though our Walls were then reputed strong, and long after his Time stood a vigorous Siege against a very formidable Army; yet the Art of War has, of late Years, been so much improved, that they are now of small Use, and would be of as little Service against a modern Attack, as the Ramparts they stand on. *York*, by the Flatness of its Situation, and the great Command of Water about it, is capable of receiving as strong a Fortification as most of the Towns in *Flanders*: But then the Extent of its Walls would demand a very large Garrison to sustain it. So much for its Strength.

Next, the Advantage of its Situation, in regard to the Fertility of the Country about it, is evident; but will be much more so to those who shall carefully survey the Map before inserted, of the richest and most extensive Valley in *Britain*. Whose Compass, though some Hundreds of Miles, is called by ancient Historians *The Vale of York*, and abounds in vast Quantities of all Kinds of Provisions necessary for the Preservation, and even the Luxury of human Life.

Lastly, as to the Salubrity of its Air and Wholesomeness of the Place, we have no less to boast of than the former. Our Geographers have placed this City in the Latitude of fifty-four Degrees some odd Minutes; no bad Situation as to that Point, the Winters at *Paris*, and several other Parts of *France*, being more severe than with us. But our great Advantage is, that, being placed at such a Distance from the Sea, on every Side, we are not annoyed with the unwholesome Vapours of it: And yet so near, that the more mild, salubrious Breezes of both the Eastern, Southern, and even Western Seas are wafted over us; which with the natural Air of the Country round about us, and the Advantage of two considerable Rivers, which, as Drains, carry off all superfluous Moisture from us, render the Situation of *York*

as healthful as Art and Nature can contrive it. Experience, against which lies no Appeal, makes good our Assertion; for tho' the Flatness of the City and Country about it, may make the Air to be suspected for Unwholesome; yet it is well known we have no Distempers, which the Physicians call *Endemick*, attend our Climate; but, on the contrary, even diseased People, especially Consumptive, are known to be much supported by the Mildness of it. The natural Soil of this City is found to be mostly a Morass, except the West Part, and that fine sandy Bank which runs along the East Side of the River. But it has been sufficiently raised above the Mosses, by its several Ruins and Devastations; and you cannot dig any where, almost, but you meet with burnt Earth, Cinders, and Stone-Pavements buried very deep in the Ground. Along *Petergate*, and near the Cathedral, you dig a Yard or two deep in Chippings of Stone before you come at any Soil; which must have been laid there from the vast Quantities of that Stuff left by the Workmen, at the several Buildings and Reparations of the *Minster*. But what is Matter of great Surprize, is, that the Labourers in digging deep for Cellars, about the Heart of the City, have met frequently with a large Quantity of pure Quicksilver; which yet generally glided from them so fast that very little could be saved. How this Mineral, or what you call it, comes to be found in this Soil, we shall leave to the Naturalist to determine.

That *York* was formerly the chief *Emporium*, Place of Trade, or Mart-Town in the North of *England*, is certain. The Advantage of its Situation in so fruitful a Valley, and on the then only navigable River in the County, rendering it exceedingly commodious for the Import and Export of all the Necessaries for Life or Luxury. Our *Alcuin**, if he does not flatter his native Place too much, gives it great Preheminence in the then trading World, and styles it

————— *Emporium terrae commune marisque.*

The common Mast of Sea and Land.

M 3

This

* *Alcuin. Ebor. de pontif. Ebor.*

This Author, who wrote about a thousand Years ago, has left us this fine Description of its Trade, Riches, and noble Situation in his Days :

*Effet ab extremo venientibus hospita portu
Navibus oceano, longo sua prora remulco,
Navita qua properans ut sistat ab aequore fessus.
Hanc piscosa suis undis interluit Ura, *
Florigeros ripis prætendens undique campos.
Collibus et silvis tellus hinc inde decora,
Nobilibusque locis habitatio pulchra, salubris,
Fertilitate sui multos habitura colonos.
Quo variis populis et regnis undique lætæ
Spe lucri veniunt, quaerentes divite terra
Divitias, sedem fibimet, lucrumque laremque, &c.*

Thus imitated.

From the most distant Lands Ships did arrive,
And safe in Port lay there, tow'd up to Shore.
Where, after Hardships of a toilsome Voyage,
The Sailor finds a safe Retreat from Sea.
By flow'ry Meads, on each Side of its Banks,
The Ouse, well stor'd with Fish, runs thro' the Town,
With Hills and Woods the Country, fir'dly grac'd,
Adorn'd with noble Seats, an healthful Soil,
By its Fertility invites the Carls
'T' inhabit, ———
Hither for Gain, from various foreign Parts,
Come various People, seeking Opulence,
And a secure Abode in wealthy Land.

This was the State of our City under the Saxon Government in this Island; and as it was then the Capital of the *Northumbrian* Kingdom, by far the greatest and most powerful in the *Heptarchy*, so must it flourish in Riches and Trade beyond even *London* itself in those Days. What Devastation befel us at the Conquest, is sufficiently treated of elsewhere: *William of Malmshury*, in his Description of the City, before that Thunder-Clap fell on us, calls *York* † a Great and a Metropolitan City,

* Scil. urbem.

† Eboracum urbs ampla et metropolis ——— includit in medio sinus sui navet a Germania et Hybernia venientes. Gul. Malmf. in prol. gent. Ebor.

City, and says that *Ships trading both from Germany and Ireland lay then in the Heart of it.* If Ships could come from these two Countries, it is evident that there might, and did, arrive others; and, perhaps, as *Alcuin* writes, from all the trading Nations then in the World;

About the Year 1186 †, and fifty Years after the terrible Fire in King *Stephen's* Time, this City so raised its Head as to bear half Proportion to *London*. For we are told that King *Henry II.* having imposed a Tax on his Subjects, under Pretence to raise Money for the *Holy War*, he took this Method to levy it: He caused a Choice to be made of the richest Men in all the Cities in *England*; for Instance, in *London* two hundred, in *York* one hundred, and according to this Proportion in all the rest. All these, at a certain Time and Place, were to appear before him, from whom he exacted the tenth Part of all their Moveables, by the Estimation of credible Men who knew their Worth; and such as refused he imprisoned till they paid the Sum required.

That the City of *York* was very remarkable for Trade some Ages ago, is evident from the Charter of King *John*, who only confirms to the Gild of Merchants* all those Privileges themselves, or their *Hanses*, or Colonies, settled in other Parts of *England* and *Normandy*, had before his Time enjoyed. And, indeed, we find that, as high as King *Stephen*, these Merchants were of great Account; for one *Thomas de Eurwic* paid a Fine to the King for being made, as is expressed by the Record; *Alderman of the Gild of Merchants in Eurwic* †. *Hansa*, latinized, is derived from the German *HANSZ*, or the *Belgick HANS*, which is, says *Skinner*, Cities or Companies associated or confederated; so the *Hans Towns* in *Germany* still retain the old Name. Nor is it yet quite lost in *York*; for in this very Company of Merchants still kept up in the City, those of these *Old Hans* are esteemed a Degree before any of the rest.

It

† *Vide annales sub hoc anno, M. Paris. Daniel's Hist. of England.*

* *Gilda Mercatoria*, or GILD-MERCHANT, is a certain Liberty or Privilege belonging to Merchants, to enable them to hold certain Pleas within their own Precincts. The Word *GELDES* or *GELHALDA*, *Teutonicorum*, is used for the Fraternity of *Easterling* Merchants in *London*, called now the *Stillyard*.

† *Thomas de Eurwic filius Uliveti debet i fugat. ut fit Aldermannus* in *Gilda Mercat. de Eurwic. Rot. Pipe, an. 5 Stephani reg.*

It has been noticed in the Annals of this Work *, that a Multitude of *Jews* inhabited here after the Conquest; a People who did then, and do still, entirely subsist on Trade. And, as they were a Sort of wandering Merchants, would never sit down in a Place not convenient for their Purpose. And, notwithstanding the fatal Destruction of them, a new Colony came and settled here; where, under the Protection of our Kings, they lived in great Splendor and Magnificence: These anti-christian Foreigners, whenever the Crown wanted Money, were mulct and fined at Pleasure. *M. Paris* writes, that one *Aaron*, a *Jew* of *York*, told him, that the King, *Henry III.* had squeezed from him alone, at several Times, four Marks of Gold † and four thousand of Silver. A vast Sum of Money in those Days, and a great Instance of the Wealth of this Merchant, that could bear such extraordinary Drawbacks. That they staid here till their final Expulsion, grew exceeding rich, and that they had Houses in the City more like Princes' Palaces than Subjects' Dwellings ‡, cannot, as *Sir Thomas Widdrington* writes, be owing to any Thing but their thriving so well by Trade in it.

In *Mr. Maddox's* Book of the Exchequer several Records are mentioned, where the *Jews* of *York*, their Wives, Children, and Lands, were seized on by a Precept directed to the High Sheriff, for neglecting to pay their Share to the King's *Tallage*. In the Time of *Richard I.* King *John*, and *Henry III.* the *Tallage* for the whole City sometimes amounted to four hundred Marks. The fifth of *Stephen* an Aid of 60*l.* was paid to the King by *Turgis et Quietus est*, for the City. The eighteenth of *Edward I.* an Aid of three hundred and fifty Marks was paid by the Citizens of *York* to the Subsidy raised for that King's Expedition into *Wales*.—
p. 418, 425, &c.

Many

* *Vide annales* 1189, 90.

† A Mark of Gold weighed eight Ounces; and, as *Cowell* states it out of *Stow*, it came to the Value of 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* but this is uncertain. *Selden's* Notes on his *Janus Ang.*

‡ *Gul. Neuburg. c. 9, p. 363. edit. Hearne. Edificaverunt autem in medio civitatis profusissimis sumptibus domos amplissimas regalibus conserendas Palatiis.*

Many have been the particular Taxes laid on this City by different Kings. C et XLIII l. VIII s. et VIII d. de dono civitatis Ebor. 3 Ric. I. in tallagio. ciues Ebor. quorum nomina et debita annotantur in rótulo, quem predicti liberaverunt in thesauro, r. c de quater XX et VII l. de predicto tallagio in thesauro. LXXVIII l. et XVIII s. et debent IX l. XVIII s. et VI d. mag. rot. 9 Ric. I. rot. 4. (b) Maddox's Excheq. p. 483. Ciues de EYERWIC r. c de ecc maris de dono ad auxilium redemptionis domini regis. Rot. Pipe 7 Ric. I. Ciues Ebor. r. c de cc maris pro gaudio adventus dom. regis ab Almaniam, Rot. Pipe 6 Ric. I. De tallagio affiso per Johan. Kirkeby, ciues Ebor. r. c de ccc mar. de eodem in thesaur. et q. t. Mag. rot. 14 Hen. III. tit. residuum Ebor. Maddox's Exch. p. 489, Towards a Levy of Money granted to the King by Way of Loan, the City of York was charged with 100 l. Rot. parl. 32 Hen. VI. n. 48.

The many Wastings and Burnings of this antient City, both accidental and designed, must have often reduced it to a Heap of Rubbish; and probably at this Day it would have been no better a Village than *Aldborough*, had not its Situation on a River, capable of restoring it again by Trade, occasioned a Rise as sudden, almost, as the Fall thereof.

But all this is no more than barely asserting; the Reader will expect some farther Proofs; and of which not only our antient Historians, but even our Parliamentary Records, bear Testimony.

That the free and open Navigation of the River, from the *Humber* up to the City, was a great Encouragement to Trade, is most certain. Free and open it must have been antiently, and a strong Flow of Tide run up it; else such Ships as *Malmesbury* speaks of, which then did navigate the *German* and *Irish* Seas, could never get up to unlade their Burdens, and lie in the Heart of the City. In the *Danish* Invasions, their Fleets, sometimes consisting of five or six hundred Sail, came very high up the *Ouse* before they landed. In 1066, a vast Fleet of Ships, with 60,000 Land Forces on board, came up the *Humber* and *Ouse* as far as *Riccal*, where they moored their Vessels; consisting, as some say, of five hundred; others, a thousand Ships or Transports. *Ingulphus**, an antient and

* *Humbram ingrediuntur, et per Ouse fluvium, fere ad Eboracum. omnes puppes advehuntur. Ingulphus.*

and approved Historian, says that the *Danes* entered the *Humber* with their Navy, and brought all their Ships up the River *Ouse*, almost as far as *York*. *Riccal*, the Place of their Landing, mentioned by several Authors, is a Village within ten Miles of the City. This Invasion happened the Year the Conqueror came in; and two Years after we are told that two hundred and forty tall Ships came up the *Humber* and *Ouse*, with an Army of *Danish* Soldiers to the Aid and Assistance of the Northern Revolters.

By these Instances we may learn what State and Condition the Flow of the Tide up the River *Ouse* was in those Days. For allowing that these Transports were Ships of small Burden, yet the Stowage of so many Men, Horses, Armour, and other Implements of War in them, must make them draw deep Water; and it may well seem a Thing impossible to bring up such a Number of Ships or Transports to *Riccal* at this Day.

That the Trade of the City was proportionably great, and met with Encouragement from successive Princes and Parliaments, we have also sufficient Evidence. In the 27th *Ed. III.* the Staple of Wool, which had before been kept at *Bruges* in *Flanders*, by Act of Parliament was fixed at *York*, and some other Places in *England*. The Act calls it the *Staple for Wool, Leather, Woolfells, and Lead*.

The City had a Seal given by the same King to the same Purpose, and is now in the Custody of the Lord Mayor, and called the Seal of *Statute Merchant*. It has the Impress of that King's Head, with a Lion on his Breast; on each Side two Representations of the ancient Church of *York*; one of which is loose, and the Impression thereof was to be made by the Party. The Inscription, *Sigillum Edwardi regis Anglie ad recognitionem debitorum apud Eboracum*. The Staple of Wool being long since removed from *York*, this Seal, of Course, became useless. But, that our present Citizens may have

* *Statutes at Large*. In the Time of *H. II.* and *H. III.* the Weavers of *York* paid a very considerable yearly Farm for their Privileges. *Madox's Excheq.* p. 233. *Ebor. textores ibidem inquis. ampla de forisfactis textoribus contra formam ordinat. et concess. nuper per regem R. II. fact. et ordinat. inquis. 2 H. IV. n. 21. De textoribus et tinctor. Ebor. ordin. Claus. 2 Hen. III. m. 16, &c.*

have some Notion how much this Trade flourished antiently in this City, (under the Statute aforesaid, and the Influence of our Kings) we shall give an Extract from a printed Book, relating to a Parcel of Wools belonging to the Staple at York; and seized on by a foreign Lord, amounting, in Value, to the Sum of 1900*l*. Which Sum, considering the Distance of Time, in regard to its present Value, and that a Pound Sterling was then a Pound Weight, (which is equal to three of ours) which was nearly equal to 20,000*l*. of our present Money.

“ The Citizens of York desire, that whereas the Lord “ of *Arde* and *Cockbam*, in *Holland*, hath stayed six and “ thirty Surples of their Wools, to the Value of 1900*l*. “ supposing that the King oweth him Money for his “ Service in *France*, and will neither for the King’s “ Letters, nor other Means, deliver their Wools; that “ therefore they may have Licence to stay the Ships of “ the same Lord at *Calais*, or in *England*, till they be “ paid and answered to the Value.

“ Let it be declared to the Grand Council, and they “ shall have Remedy according to Reason.” *Cotton’s Collections* by *Prynne*, p. 137. 50 Ed. III.

Since we are now upon Seals, we shall here choose to give an Explanation of the rest of them belonging to the City, which we have caused to be engraven in the Plate of the *Ainsty*, &c. The first, marked 1. is most certainly of great Antiquity, and if not equal, near coeval, with the Conquest. The Inscription is, *Sigillum Beati Petri Principis Apostolorum*. The Impress is the Representation of the antient Church of St. Peter in York, probably that built by Archbishop *Thomas* the first, and pulled down for the re-erecting the present Structure.

The Matrix of this Seal is kept in a Cupboard in the Council-Chamber on *Ousebridge*, under two Locks; one Key is in the Town-Clerk’s Possession, and the other is in that of the Foreman of the Commons. It is at present used to all Leases, Grants, &c. from the City.

The Seal marked N^o. 3. with the Inscription *SIGILLUM OFFICII MAJORATUS CIVIT. EBORACI*, is used to be put to such Deeds as are acknowledged before the Mayor by any *Feme Covert*, when she and her Husband sell, or otherwise convey, their Estate in the City;

City; and by the Wife's making such Acknowledgment, her Husband and she, by the Custom of the City, are enabled to dispose of their Estate in the like Manner as if the Wife had been Sole and unmarried. This Seal is also put to Certificates of the Execution of Deeds which are sent beyond Sea. The Seal itself represents the Arms of the City on a flowered Field, the old Way, surmounted by a Coronet; and on each Side a Feather, the Emblems of the Dukedom of *York*.

The Seal, inscribed SIGNACVLVM EBORACENSIVM, N^o. 4. is modern, and daily used in the Office for sealing Certificates of People's being Freemen, and therefore exempted from paying Toll, &c. Justice of Peace Warrants signed by the Mayor, &c. all Sessions Processes, &c.

5. The Seal inscribed EBORACVS, with the Representation of St. *Peter*, with the Church on his Right Hand and Key in his Left; as also the three Seals like Crests, which are set on the Verge of a Ring; and which we take to have been Counter-Seals, are all now out of Use. The Seal of the Office of Mayoralty, as also the two Seals for Warrants and Passports, are delivered by the old to the new Mayor on the Swearing Day, *Feb. 3.* The Plate, Household-Goods, and other Utensils belonging to the City, are delivered to the Mayor-Elect on St. *Paul's* Day, as also Possession of the Lord Mayor's House.

In this King's Reign, amongst other his Conquests, the important Town of *Calais* fell into his Hands; and in the fourteenth of his Successor the Staple for the Export-Trade of the whole Kingdom was fixed at that Place. This was a Body Corporate, governed by a Mayor, two Constables, &c. had a Common Seal, and continued in great Affluence of Trade and Riches, till the Town was unfortunately lost in the Reign of Queen *Mary*. That the Merchants of *York* had a considerable Share in this Staple, and were many of them Members of this Corporation, appears in the Catalogue of our Senators; where, in 1442, *John Thrush*, a great Merchant, who dwelt in *Hungate* in this City, is styled *Mayor of the Staple of Calais*, as also *Treasurer* there. In 1449, *William Holbeck*, Mayor of *York*, is called *Merchant of this Staple*. And in 1466, Sir *Richard York*, one of the
Guests

Gueſts at Archbiſhop *Nevil's* great Feaſt, is there called *Mayor of the Staple of Calais* that Year, and was Sheriff of this City at the ſame Time. There are ſeveral Conveyances, of our own and other Records, of Merchandizes and Money left by Will, belonging to the Citizens of *York*, who were Merchants of this Staple.

That a Woollen Manufacture flouriſhed here to the Days of *Henry VIII.* to the great Advantage of this City, appears by an Act of Parliament procured in the 34th Year of that King's Reign, intituled *the Affize of Coverletts*. The Preamble of which Act, being very expreſſive in our Favour, we beg Leave to tranſcribe it.

“Whereas the City of *York*, being one of the antientest and greateſt Citties within the Realme of *England*, before this Tyme, hath been maynteyned and upholden by divers and ſundry Handicraſtes there uſed, and moſt principally by making and weaving of Coverletts and Coverings for Beds; and thereby a great Number of the Inhabitants and People of the ſaid City, and Suburbs thereof, and other Places within the County of *York*, have been daily ſet on Work in Spinning, Dying, Carding, and Weaving of the ſaid Coverletts, &c. *

This Act, which contains a full Power for the ſole making and vending of the ſaid Commodity in *York*, continues ſtill in Force. But though this Branch of Trade muſt have been, and would be ſtill, very beneficial, it is ſo much decayed, that there is ſcarce one Coverlet wrought in this City in a Twelvemonth at this Day.

About ten Years before this laſt-mentioned Act was obtained, the City, being jealous that ſeveral Encroachments made on the River might in Time quite ruin their Navigation, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council preferred a Petition to Parliament, ſetting forth, “That ſeveral Perſons inhabiting on the Banks of the River, had preſumed, upon pretended Liberties, to place in the ſame diverſe Stakes, Piles, Fiſhgarths, and other Engines, to the great Damage and Hinderance of the free Paſſage, and Hinderance of many Ships, Kelyes, Coggs, and Boats with Goods and Merchandize from the River *Humber* to this City, endangering the Lives of the Perſons and Loſs of the Veſſels

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N

“ which

Cap. 10.

“ which come up; greatly tending to the utter impoverishing and Destruction of the said City, which heretofore chiefly subsisted by Trade, and a free Passage up the said River, &c.” †

This Petition being taken into Consideration, an Act passed *, that the Fishgarths and other Incumbrances of the River should be immediately pulled up and taken away. Commissioners were appointed to see it done, with a Power to levy 40*l.* a Month on any Persons who suffered their Works to stand after the Publication of this Act.

Here are two or three more Remarkables to be taken Notice of by this Act; first, That the City did not petition to have their River made more navigable, but only to take away some Obstructions from it. By which it is evident that, in those Days, the Tides ‡ were strong enough to bring the Vessels then used in Trade up to the City itself.

Next, That the Town of *Hull* was equally concerned with the City of *York*, and had an equal Share in the Commission to see the Passage made clear as above.

And this also shews, that though *Hull* has long enjoyed a separate Interest, and grown up from a small Fisher-Town to a Place of great Trade and Wealth, by the Interception of those Merchadizes that used to come to *York*, yet formerly they had a joint Interest, and *Hull* was no more than a Port convenient for Ships to put into, which were of too great Burden to navigate the River *Ouse*, there to unload and send up the Goods in proper Vessels to *York*. Several Agreements are on our Records made betwixt the Mayor and Citizens of *York*, and the Mayor and Burgessees of *Hull*; all of which, especially one as old as 1451, sufficiently proves this Assertion. †

We shall here give, from Sir *Thomas Widdrington*, the Case betwixt *York* and *Hull*, as drawn up by himself, in the Words of his Manuscript.

“ This

† Statutes at Large. * 23 *Hen. VIII.* cap. 18.

§ In *August*, 1643, the Spring Tides at *Ousebridge* flowed above five Feet, which was higher than the oldest Person then living could remember.

† Articles of Agreement betwixt *John Daile*, Mayor of *Hull*, and *Richard Warter*, Mayor of *York*. Register-Book, f. 157.

“ THIS Citty and the Towne of *Kingston-upon-Hull*,
 “ in Trade and Commerce, are two Sister Townes,
 “ and yet Differences (as some Tyme betweene Sisters)
 “ have heretofore fallen betweene them: But I find they
 “ were all settled by an Agreement made the 28th of
 “ June, Ann. Dom. 1578, in the twentieth Yeare of the
 “ late Queene *Elizabeth*, by certeyne Articles agreed
 “ upon between *Hugh Graves*, then Lord Major of the
 “ Citty of *Yorke*, and the Cittizens of the said Citty of
 “ the one Party, and *John Thornton*, Major of *King-*
 “ *ston-upon-Hull*, and the Burgessees of the same, of the
 “ other Party, by the Mediation and before the Right
 “ Honourable *Henry Earle of Huntington*, &c. Lord Pre-
 “ sident of the then Queene’s Majesties Counsell esta-
 “ blished in the North Parts for Quietnesse, and a synall
 “ End and Order then after to be had between them.

“ I forbear the Mention of the particular Articles
 “ which are long, and they are not soe fit for this Dis-
 “ course. They are concluded with this Agreement,
 “ That if any Doubt or Difference do arise upon any of
 “ the Articles agreed upon, that the Lord President then
 “ being, during his Tyme shall expound and order the
 “ same; and after that, the said Lord Major of *Yorke*,
 “ for the Tyme being, and the Major of *Hull*, with the
 “ Advice of their Recorders, shall compound all Doubts
 “ and Differences arising between them the said Parties;
 “ and if they cannot agree, the said Lord Major of the
 “ Citty of *Yorke*, and the Major of *Kingston-upon-Hull*,
 “ to make Choice of some one Person, or more, as they
 “ shall thinke fit to order and determine the same. I
 “ wysh this Peace and Unity may long continue between
 “ them; for they are Sisters, as I have sayd before, and
 “ *Yorke* the elder Sister.

“ The Towne of *Hull* being situate with more Con-
 “ veniency for foreigne Trade.

“ I hope it may not weary the Reader, nor offend the
 “ Towne of *Hull*, if in few Words I tell you the Story
 “ of *Hull*, even from the Beginning. It is no Dispa-
 “ ragement to Greatnesse to have been little, which is
 “ the Case of *Hull*.

“ But somewhat miserable for a Place to be little that
 “ hath been great, which is the Case of the Citty of
 “ *Yorke*.

"Hull, if we may believe *John Leland*, in his *Itinerary*, was but a mean Fysher Towne in the Dayes of King *Edward III.* and a Member of the Village of *Hafell*; the first Growth of it was trading for Fish into the Islands, from whence this Towne had the Trade of Stocke Fysh. In the Tyme of King *Richard II.* it waxed very rich, and *Michael de la Pole*, Merchant of Hull, and Prentice (as the same *Leland* reports, by what Warrant I knowe not) to one *Rotten Hearing* of that Town, became in soe great Favour with the former King, *Edward III.* and the present King, that he was first (as *Sir Roger Owen*, in this Particular reports) made Chiefe Baron of the Exchequer, and afterwards Lord Treasurer of *England*. This great Man being then in high Esteeme and Honour, with his Promises, procured many Grants and Priviledges from the Kinge to this Towne, (for what shall not be done to the Towne which the King's Favourite did favour) and the Towne hath since that Tyme continued in good Repute, and is very considerable for Trade at this Day. *Leland* writes of *Heddon*, an ancient Port not far from Hull, that as Hull increases, so *Heddon* decreased. I wysh the like might not be applied to *Yorke*. I mention not these Things out of any Disaffection to Hull; I really affect it, and desire it may still grow and flourish."

That the Tonnage and Customs of Hull, *Ravensea*, and some other Towns on the *Humber*, were farmed and paid by the Citizens of *York* antiently, will appear by a Record of a Complaint made by the City to the King and Parliament, 4 *Edward III.* against the Inhabitants of those Towns for Non-Payment of those Duties. The Record, in *French*, is printed at Length in *Ryley's Placita Parliamentaria*, p. 646, and a *Districas* was granted upon it.

From the Time of obtaining the abovesaid A^d of Coverlets to the coming of King *James I.* in his primary Progress from *Scotland* to this City, being the Space of fifty Years, we hear no more of our Trade, though it must have been ebbing from us all that Time. The art of Navigation and Shipbuilding being both enlarged, Trade was carried on chiefly where Ships of great Burden could get up. This happened about the latter

Letter End of Queen Elizabeth's Days; and that great Voyages were undertaken before, in Ships of small Freight, is evident from that in which the great Sir Francis Drake sailed round the World, which was but a Ship of one hundred Tons Burden, called the *Pelican*. *

King James upon his coming first out of Scotland had his Eye upon York, as a City very conveniently placed betwixt the Capitals of the two Kingdoms: And it is highly probable by his laying out so much Money in repairing the Manor or Palace at York, that he intended to reside here very often. His Compliment to the Lord Mayor, that he liked the City so well, *that he would come and be a Barges among them*; and that he desired *to have the River amended and made more navigable*, are Words which sufficiently express his Design. And tho' London, with the Southern Parts of the Kingdom, had those Allurements which made him alter his Mind, yet there is no Doubt but that he would have encouraged any Proposal from the City for amending their Navigation, if the Parliament had been petitioned for that Purpose in his Time. Yet such was the Supineness, Negligence, or rather Stupidity of the Magistrates of those Days, that they sat still and saw their State every Day decreasing, without once offering to redress it.

It is true, that in the Beginning of the Reign of King Charles I. Sir Robert Berwick, then Recorder of York, in a Speech made to that King at his Entrance into the City, takes Notice of the great Decay of Trade then; and tells his Majesty, *That though this City was formerly enriched with Trade, and far greater and more populous than it now is; yet, of later Times, Trading here decreased, and that principally by Reason of some Hindrance in the River, and the Greariness of Ships now in Use. For which, adds he, nevertheless this River, by your Royal Assistance, might be made serviceable, and until that be done there is no Hope that this City will attain its former Splendor and Greariness.* †

A short Act was obtained for mending of the River Ouse, as it is called, which was to take Place the 3d of February, 1658: and end on the same Day, 1659. — There were Rates laid on by the Magistrates as a Tax

* Drake's Voyages. † Vide annal. sub ann. 1633.

on all Imports and Exports to that Purpose. But, as their Power was so short-lived, little Good could come of it.

In the Year 1616 a grand Design was projected for cutting a new River, or Canal, from *Blackfast*, on the *Humber*, in a direct Line for *York*. An actual Survey was taken, the Charge of the Ground the Cut was to be made through computed, which was not very considerable; Moors and Morasses, such as *Wallingfen* being the most of it, the whole Distance measuring only nineteen Miles and a Half from the *Humber* to *Water-Fulford*, where it would first enter the *Ouse*. If it had been done, such a Flow of the Tide must necessarily have come up, that we now should have had the Pleasure of seeing Ships of two or three hundred Tuns Burden lying at *Ouse Bridge*.—A Map of the whole Design (marked with Colours, shewing the different Natures of the Soil through which the Cut was to pass) is now kept in a Tin-Case amongst the City's Records at the Guild-hall. It is probable that this Survey was taken by Order of King *James I.* in Consequence of the Promise which he made to the City, to *have their River amended and made more navigable*; but why it was not carried into Execution we know not.

About the latter End of the Reign of King *Charles II.* the then Duke of *Bolton* is said to have made a Proposal to the City to perform it at his own Charge, in Consideration of a settled Rate or Tonnage to be paid to him and his Heirs; but this Treaty, for Reasons at present unknown, also came to nothing.

A Plan of this grand (proposed) Cut, as also of some shorter ones, hereinafter described, may be seen in the annexed Print of the River,

Nothing further relating to Navigation was done till the Year 1699, when a Petition was sent up to Parliament, praying Leave to bring in a Bill to make the River *Ouse* navigable; and a Bill was brought in accordingly, once read, and ordered a second Reading. But as End being put to that Session, and *Henry Thompson, Esq;* Lord Mayor, who was the chief Promoter of that Bill, dying soon after, it was prosecuted no farther.

No further Endeavours, that we have heard of, were used to restore the Navigation and Trade of the City from this Time till the 13th of King *George I.* when an Act

Act of Parliament for that Purpose was obtained at the Expence of *Edward Thompson*, Esq; then one of the City's Representatives. In Consequence of which (after many Thousand Pounds were thrown away in dridging and contracting the River in many Parts where shallowest) a substantial Lock and Dam were erected in *Naburn* Ings, about the Year 1757, at the Expence of near 10,000*l.* whereby the Water at the City is raised upwards of five Feet, and Vessels of more than one hundred Tuns Burden can now freely navigate.

An Amendment to the Act was obtained in the 5th Year of the Reign of King *George II.* whereby new Duties, and additional Powers for collecting them, were granted.—Those Duties, though not near so high as on some neighbouring Rivers; were several Years ago reduced two Thirds; and notwithstanding the Sums wasted in dridging, &c. and necessarily expended in making and repairing the Lock and Dam, and other Works, were very great, yet the whole Money borrowed on the Credit of the Duties is cleared off.

Whoever takes a View of the Map of the River *Ouse*, must observe, that this Navigation may be still further greatly improved by cutting off some of the many Angles in its Course, whereby the Tides, in Proportion to the Distance saved, would flow stronger. This may be better comprehended by the following Table.

Cuts at several Places.	Their Length.	Present Course.	Difference saved.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
From <i>Saltmarsh</i> to <i>Skelton</i>	2000	8800	6800
Over the Sand at <i>Aire's</i> Mouth	440	1420	880
The old Course of <i>Ouse</i>	300	4840	4540
At <i>Wheel-Hall</i>	450	1760	1310
From <i>Kelfield-Clough</i> to four hundred Yards above <i>Wharf</i> Mouth	1120	3520	2400
	4310	20240	15930
	Mil. Yards.	Mil. Yards.	Miles. Yards.
	2 790	11 880	9 90

The Distance from *York* to *Cawood*, by Water, is somewhat more than nine Miles, where the Tide usually rises six or seven Feet; then it is plain, by this Table, that if these Cuts were made, we should have at *York* near as good Tides as they now have at *Cawood*; besides the Advantage of taking in great Part of that Tide which runs up the *Dutch Cut*.

Since the Completion of the Lock and Dam at *Newburn*, the Navigation of the River *Ure* has been extended to *Ripon*, and an Act of Parliament hath been lately obtained for making the *Sawle* navigable to *Morton-Bridge*, with Branches to *Thirsk* and *Bedale*. Whoever takes a View of the Vale of *York*, and considers the Richness of the Country into which these Rivers extend, will easily guess at the Advantage this must be both to the City and Country.

To conclude: Let not our Citizens despair of seeing a Revival of Trade in *York*; what has been may be again; and these Improvements in our Navigation seem to insure it.

Number of Inhabitants.] We come next to consider the State of the City, in regard to its Number of Inhabitants, both antiently and now; their Manufactures, Method of Living, Price of Provisions, &c.

We shall not take upon us to carry the Reader so far back as the *Saxon Heptarchy*, under which our City was the Capital of the *Northumbrian* Kingdom, by far the largest District of the Seven. Nor do we pretend to give the State of the City and Number of its Inhabitants in those Days; which must have been very considerable both for Number and Quality, in a Place where the regal Power always resided. If the Quotation in *Leland's Collectanea** may be depended on, this City was much too strait for its Inhabitants in the Times before the Conquest; when he says that the Suburbs were so large as to extend to the Villages a Mile round it. Whatever it was then, it is certain the Blow it received from the Conqueror

* *Constans fama est aliquot villas esse uno ab Eboraco miliario, ubi ante tempora Gulielmi Nothi termini erant suburbanorum ordinum.* Leland. Coll. Vol. IV. p. 36.

Conqueror crushed it extremely; nor has it ever since raised its Head to the Part it bore before that thorough Devastation †. A general Destruction must have fallen on the rest of the Inhabitants when the Priests themselves were not spared: For we are told that *Thomas*, made Archbishop by *William*. at his coming down to his See, found his Clergy so scattered, that few or none could be got to perform the sacred Service in the Cathedral. We find, however, in the Space of about fifteen Years after this, that our desolated City had begun to creep, once more out of its Rubbish, and make a tolerable Figure. In the Book called *Doomsday*, or the general Survey of *England*, which was begun to be taken in the sixteenth of the Conqueror, and finished, as the Book itself testifies, in the twentieth, we have this Account of the State of *York*, and some of the adjacent Villages, in those Days; which we shall beg Leave to give at Length, being a Curiosity of that Exactness, Value, and Authenticity, that not a Word of it ought to be omitted in this Work.

CIVITAS EBORUM.

“ IN *Eboraco* civitate tempore regis *E.* preter scyram
 “ archiepiscopi, fuerunt vi. scyre una ex his est vastata
 “ in castellis. In v. scyris fuerunt M. et quadringente et
 “ xviii. mansiones hospitale. De i. harum scyrarum
 “ habet archiepiscopus adhuc iii. partem. In his nemo
 “ alius habebat consuetudinem nisi ut burgensis preter
 “ *Merlesuain* in i. domo que est infra castellum et preter
 “ canonicos ubicumque mansissent et preter iiii. iudices
 “ quibus rex dabat hoc donum per suum breve et quam-
 “ diu vivebant.

“ Archiepiscopus autem de sua scyra habebat plenam
 “ consuetudinem.

“ De supradictis omnibus mansionibus sunt modo
 “ hospitale, in manu regis reddentes consuetudinem,
 “ quadringente ix. minus, inter magnas et parvas, et
 “ cccc. mansiones non hospitale que reddunt, melior i.
 “ denarium et alie minus, et quingente et xl. mansiones
 “ ita vacue, quod nil omnino reddunt, et cxlv. mansiones
 “ tenent *Francigenæ*. Sanctus *Cuthbertus* habet i. domum
 “ quam semper habuit (ut plures dicunt) quietam ab
 “ omni

† Vide an. sub an. 1066.

“ omni consuetudine, sed burgenſes dicunt non eam
 “ fuiſſe quietam tempore regis *E.* niſi ſicut i. burgenſium
 “ niſi tantum quod propter eam habeat tholoneum ſuum
 “ et canonicorum. Preter hanc habet episcopus *Du-*
 “ *nelmi* de dono regis eccleſiam, *Omniū Sanctorum*, et
 “ que ad eam pertinent; et totam terram *Uæred.* et ter-
 “ ram *Ernuin* quam *Hugo* vicecomes deliberabat *Walchero*
 “ episcopo per breve regis. Et burgenſes qui in ea
 “ manent dicunt quod eam ſub rege tenent.

§ “ Comes *Moritonienſis* habet ibi xiiii. manſiones
 “ et ii. bancos in macello et eccleſiam *Sanctæ Crucis*; has
 “ recepit *Oſb.* filius *Baſonis* et quicquid ad eas pertinet.
 “ He manſiones fuerunt horum hominum *Conulſi.* pref-
 “ biteri i. *Morulſi* i. *Sterri* i. *Eſnarri* i. *Gamel* i. cam iiii.
 “ drinighis, *Archil.* v. *Leningi* preſbiteri ii. *Turſin.* i.
 “ *Ligulſi* i.

§ “ *Nigellus de Monneville* habet i. manſionem cujuſ-
 “ dam monetarii.

“ *Nigellus Foſſart* habet ii. manſiones *Modene* et tenet
 “ de rege.

“ *Waldinus* interceptit ii. manſiones *Retel* preſbiteri pro
 “ i. manſione *Sterre.*

“ *Hamelinus* habet i. manſionem in ſoſſato urbis et
 “ *Waldi* i. manſionem *Einulſi* et i. manſionem *Alwini.*

“ *Ricardus de Surdetal* ii. manſiones *Turchil.* et *Ranc-*
 “ *chil.*

“ *Nigellus Foſſart* interceptit ii. manſiones, ſed dixit ſe
 “ eas reddidiſſe episcopo *Conſtantiienſi.*

“ *Willielmus de Perci* habet xiiii. manſiones horum ho-
 “ minum *Bernulſi.* *Gamelbar.* *Sort.* *Egbert.* *Selecolſi.* *Al-*
 “ *grim.* *Norman.* *Dunſtan.* *Odulſi.* *Weleret.* *Ulchel.* *God-*
 “ *lent.* *Sonnete.* *Otberti.* et eccleſiam ſanctæ *Marie.*

“ De *Hugone* comite habet idem *Willielmus* ii. man-
 “ ſiones duorum prepoſitorum *Haroldi* comitis, ſed bur-
 “ genſes dicunt i. ex eis non fuiſſe comitis; alteram
 “ verò ſibi fuiſſe forisfactam. Eccleſiam etiam ſancti.
 “ *Cutberti* advocat idem *Willielmus de Hug.* comite et
 “ vii. minutas manſiones continentes l. pedes lati, pre-
 “ terea de i. manſione *Uæred* cujuſdam dicunt burgenſes
 “ *W. de Perci* aſportaſſe ſibi in caſtellum poſtquam de
 “ *Scocia* rediit. Ipſe verò *Willielmus* terram ejuſdem
 “ *Uæred* negat ſe habuiſſe, ſed per *Hugonem* vicecomitem.
 “ dominum ipſius dicit ſe in caſtellum tuliſſe primo anno
 “ poſt

“ post destructionem castellorum. *Hugo* filius *Baldvici*
 “ habet .iiii. mansiones *Adulfi Hedned. Turchil. et Gos-*
 “ *patric.* et .xxix. minuta hospicia et ecclesiam sancti
 “ *Andree* quam emit. *Rob. Malet* habet ix. mansiones
 “ horum hominum, *Tumme. Grim. Grincbetel. Ernui. Elsf.*
 “ et alterius *Ernui. Glunier. Halden. Ravenchel. Erners de*
 “ *Burmi* habet .iiii. mansiones, *Grim. Aluini. Gospatric.*
 “ et *Gospatric.* et ecclesiam sancti *Martini.* Due ex eis
 “ mansionibus reddunt .xiiii. solidos. *Gisleberius Mami-*
 “ *not* habet .iii. mansiones. *Meurdoch Berengarius de*
 “ *Todenai* habet mans. *Gamelcarle et Aluini,* et .viii.
 “ mansiones ad hospicia. De his medietas est in fossato
 “ urbis. *Osbertus de Archis* habet .ii. mansiones *Brup*
 “ presbyteri et matris ejus, et .xii. mansiones in hospicia
 “ et .ii. mansiones de episcopo *Constantiensi.* *Odo Bali-*
 “ *starius* habet .ii. mansiones, *Forne et Orme.* et i. hos-
 “ pitium *Elasf.* et i. ecclesiam. *Ricardus filius Ersaf.*
 “ .iii. mansiones, *Alchemont. et Gospatric. et Bernulf.* et
 “ ecclesiam sancte *Trinitatis.* *Hubertus de Montcanisi* i.
 “ mans. *Bundi Landricus Carpentarius* habet x. mans.
 “ et dimidiam quas ei prestitit vicecomes. Tempore
 “ regis *Edwardi* valebat civitas regi .liiii. libras, modo
 “ c. libras ad pensum.

§ “ In scyra archiepiscopi fuerunt tempore regis *Edu-*
 “ *uardi* hospitale ducente mansiones .xi. minus. Modò
 “ sunt c. hospitale, inter magnas et parvas, preter cu-
 “ riam archiepiscopi et domos canonicorum. In hac
 “ scyra habet archiepiscopus quantum rex habet in suis
 “ scyris. In geldo civitatis sunt .xxiiii. et .iiii. carucate
 “ terre et unaqueque geldabat quantum i. domus civitatis
 “ et in tribus operibus regis cum civibus erant. De his
 “ habet archiepiscopus vi. carucas, quas possunt arare
 “ .iii. caruce, he sunt ad firmam aule sue, hec non fuit
 “ hospitata tempore regis *Eduuardi,* sed per loca culta a
 “ burgensibus, nunc est similiter. De hac terra necavit
 “ flagn. reg. .ii. molendinos novos valentes .xx. solidos,
 “ et de arabili terra et pratis et hortis plene i. carucata
 “ tempore regis *Eduuardi* valebat xv. solidos, modò .iii.
 “ solidos.

“ In *Osbaldernie* terra canonicorum de vi. carucatis
 “ ubi possunt esse .iii. caruce. Ibi habent modò canonici
 “ .ii. car. et dimidiam et vi. villanos et .iii. bordarios
 “ habentes .ii. car. et dimidiam. Item in *Mortun* habent
 “ canonici

“ canonici iiii. carucatas ubi ii. caruce possunt esse, sed
 “ wasta est. He due ville habent i. leucam lati. et i.
 “ longi. In *Icothun* sunt vi. car. ubi possunt esse car.
 “ waste sunt; de his sunt tres canonicorum et iii. comitis
 “ *Alain* habent dimidiam leucam longi et dimidiam lati.
 “ In his nec pratum nec silva. In *Sambura* sunt iii.
 “ carucate ubi potest esse i. caruca et dimidia, wasta est.
 “ *Radulphus Pagenel* tenet. canonici dicunt se eam ha-
 “ buisse tempore regis *Eduuardi*. In *Hewarde* habebat
 “ *Orm* unum manerium de vi. carucatis terre quam iii.
 “ caruce possunt arare, modo habet *Hugo* filius *Baldwici*
 “ i. hominem et i. car. Tempore regis *Eduuardi* valebat
 “ x. solidos, modo v. solidos. In eadem villa habet *Wal-*
 “ *tes* i. manerium de iii. carucatis terre, modò habet
 “ *Ricardus de Com. Moriton*, tempore regis *Edwardi* va-
 “ lebat x. solidos, modò x. solidos et viii *d.* Hec villa i.
 “ leuca longi et dimidia lati. In *Fulefòrd* habebat *Mor-*
 “ *carius* i. manerium de x. carucatis, modò habet *Alanus*
 “ comes; ibi possunt esse v. caruce. In dominio sunt
 “ modò ii. carucate, et vi. villani habent ibi ii. car.
 “ habet in longo i. leugatam et dimidiam leugatam lati.
 “ Tempore regis *Eduuardi* valebat xx. solidos, modò
 “ xvi. solidos. In circuitu civitatis habuit *Torfinus* i.
 “ carucatam terre, et *Turchillus* ii. carucatas terre, has
 “ possunt arare ii. car. In *Cliftone* sunt xviii. carucate
 “ terre geldantes, has possunt ix. car. arare, modò est
 “ wasta. Tempore regis *Eduuardi* valuit xx. solidos.
 “ De his habuit *Morcarius* ix. carucatas terre et dimidiam
 “ ad geldum, quas possunt v. car. arare. Modò habet
 “ ibi comes *Alanus* ii. carucatas et ii. villanos et iiii.
 “ bordarios cum i. car. In ea sunt l. acre prati. Ex
 “ his xxix. sancti *Petri*, et alie sunt comitis. Preter has
 “ habet archiepiscopus ibi viii. acras prati. Hoc ma-
 “ nerium i. leugata et alia lati. Tempore regis *Edu-*
 “ *uardi* valuit ix. solidos, modò similiter. Canonici
 “ habent viii. carucatas et dimidiam, waste sunt. In
 “ *Roudclif* sunt iii. carucate terre ad geldum quas pos-
 “ sunt arare ii. car. De his habuit *Saxfordus* diaconus
 “ ii. carucatas cum aula, modò sanctus *Petrus*, et valu-
 “ erunt x. solidos: Et *Turber* habuit i. carucatam cum
 “ aula, modo rex et valuit v. solidos, modo wasta est
 “ utrumque, ibi sunt iii. acre prati. Inter totum dimidia
 “ leugata longi, et tantundem lati. In *Overtun* sunt ad
 “ geldum

“ geldum v. carucatē quas possunt arare ii. car. et dimidia. Ibi habuit *Morcarius* hallam modò habet ibi
 “ *Alanus* comes i. carucatam et v. villanos et iii. bordarios cum iii. car. et xxx. acr. prati et silvæ pascualis
 “ i. leugate longi et ii. quarteriorum lati. Inter totum
 “ i. leugata longi et ii. leigate et duorum quarteriorum
 “ lati. Tempore regis *Eduuardi* et modo xx. solidos. In
 “ *Sceltun* sunt ad geldum ix. carucate terre quas possunt
 “ arare iii. car. De sancto *Petro* habuit et habet iii.
 “ car. Tempore regis *Eduuardi* valuit vi. solidos, modò
 “ est wasta. De hac terra tenuit *Turber* ii. carucatas
 “ cum halla et vi. bovatas. Nunc habet sub rege unus
 “ censorius et sunt ibi ii. carucate et vi. villani. Tem-
 “ pore regis *Eduuardi* vi. solidos, modò viii. De eadem
 “ terra pertinent ad *Overtun* ii. carucate et vi. bovate.
 “ Ibi habet *Alanus* comes i. hominem cum i. caruca.
 “ Inter totum dimidia leugata longi et dimidia lati. In
 “ *Mortun* sunt ad geldum iii. carucate terre quas potest
 “ una caruca arare. Hanc terram tenuit *Archillus* et
 “ valet x. solidos, modò wasta est. In *Wichitun* est ad
 “ geldum i. carucata quam potest i. caruca arare, hoc
 “ tenuit *Saxfordus* diaconus, modò habet sanctus *Petrus*,
 “ wasta fuit et est, ibi est silva minuta. Inter totum
 “ dimidia leugata longi et dimidia lati.

“ Hi habuerunt socam et facam et tol et thaim et
 “ omnes consuetudines. Tempore regis *Eduuardi* *Harrowoldus* comes *Merlesven*. *Vifenisc*. *Turgodlag*. *Tochi*. filius
 “ *Outi* *Eduinus* et *Morcarius* super terra *Ingold*. tant.
 “ *Gamelinus* filius *Osberti* super *Cotingebam* tant. *Copfi*
 “ super *Cutnalt* tant. et *Cnut*. Ex his qui forisfecit
 “ nemini emendavit nisi regi et comiti. In dominiciis
 “ maneriis nihil omnino comes habuit, neque rex in
 “ maneriis comitis, preter quod pertinet ad christiani-
 “ tatem que ad archiepiscopum pertinet.

“ In omni terra sancti *Petri* de *Eboraco*, et sancti *Jo-*
 “ *hannis*, et sancti *Wilfridi*, et sancti *Cuthberti*, et sancte
 “ *Trinitatis* similiter rex ibi non habuit nec comes nec
 “ aliquis alius aliquam consuetudinem.

“ Rex habet tres vias per terram et iii^{am} per aquam :
 “ In his omne forisfactum est regis et comitis ubicunque
 “ vadant vie vel per terram regis, vel archiepiscopi, vel
 “ comitis.

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O

“ Pax

“ Pax data manu regis vel sigillo ejus, si fuerit infra-
 “ fracta, regi solummodo emendatur per xii. hundreda,
 “ unumquodque hundredum viii. libr.

“ Pax a comite data et infracta à quolibet, ipsi comiti
 “ per vi. hundreda emendatur, unumquodque viii. libr.

“ Si quis secundum legem exulatus fuerit, nullus nisi
 “ rex ei pacem dabit. Si vero comes vel vicecomes ali-
 “ quem de regione foras miserit, ipsi eum revocare et
 “ pacem ei dare possunt si voluerint.

§ “ Revelationem terrarum dant solummodo regi illi
 “ Taini qui plusquam vi. maneria habuerint, revelatio
 “ est viii. libr. Si verò sex tantum maneria vel minus
 “ habuerit, vicecomiti pro revelatione dat iiiii. marcas
 “ argenti. Burgenses autem Eborac civitatis non dant
 “ revelationem.”

Such Part of the above Extract as relates to the pre-
 sent Subject is translated as follows :

*In the City of York, in the Time of King Edward the
 Confessor, besides the Shire of the Archbishop, were six
 Shires ; one of these is wasted in Castles.*

*In the five Shires were 1418 Dwelling-Houses. The
 Archbishop has yet a third Part of one of these Shires.
 In these no other Person hath Custom but as a Citizen, ex-
 cept Marleswain in one House which is beneath the Castle,
 and the Canons where they inhabit ; and except the four
 Judges, to whom the King hath given this Gift by Patent
 for the Term of their Lives.*

*But the Archbishop, in his own Shire, has all Manner of
 Custom.*

*Of all the aforesaid Houses are now inhabited, in the
 Hands of the King paying Custom, 409 great and small ;
 and 400 Houses not inhabited, which pay, the better Sort,
 one Penny, the others less ; and 545 so desolate that they
 pay nothing ; and 145 which the French inhabit.*

*St. Cuthbert has one House, which he has always had,
 as many say, free from all Custom ; but the Citizens say
 that it was not so in the Time of King Edward, but as
 one of their Houses, except when the Provost had his Ha-
 bitation there with his Canons, &c.*

*The Earl of Moreton hath here sixteen Houses, and two
 Stalls in the Shambles, with the Church of St. Crux.*

Nigellus

Nigellus de Moneville hath one House belonging to a certain Mint-Master.

In the Shire of the Archbishop, in the Time of King Edward, were 200 Dwelling-Houses; now about 100 are inhabited, great and small, besides the Archbishop's Palace and the Canons' Houses. In this Shire the Archbishop hath the same Power which the King hath in his Shires.

*In the Geld of the City are 84 Carucats of Land, each of which is geldable as much as one House in the City, and in the three Works * of the King they are as with the Citizens, &c.*

The Earl hath nothing in the Church Manors, nor the King in the Manors of the Earl, besides what belongs to Christianity which is under the Archbishop.

In all the Lands belonging to St. Peter of York, St. John, St. Cuthbert, St. Wilfrid, and St. Trinity, neither the King, nor the Earl, nor any other Person hath any Custom. The King has three High-ways by Land, and a fourth by Water †. In these, all Forfeitures go to the King and Earl, wherever these Roads stretch, either thro' the Lands of the King, the Archbishop, or the Earl.

Peace given under the King's Hand, or his Signet, if it be broken, Amend is made to the King by twelve hundreds, each hundred 8l.

Peace by the Earl given and broken by any one, Amend is made to the Earl by six hundreds, each 8l.

If any Person be exiled according to Law, none but the King can pardon him. But if the Earl or High Sheriff banish any one they may recal him, and pardon him if they please.

Only those Thanes pay Relief for their Lands to the King who are possessed of more than six Manors. The Relief is 8l.

But if he hath only six Manors, or less, he pays to the Earl for Relief four Marks of Silver.

The Citizens of York pay no Relief.

O 2

By

* All Lands were subjected in the Saxon Times to a threefold Tax, viz. towards repairing Bridges, maintaining Castles or Garrisons, and Expeditions to repel invading Enemies. Vid. Parish Antiquities, p. 46.

† Sir Thomas Widdrington supposes this to be Lendal, but it seems rather to be the whole Course of the River. The other high Roads mentioned, must be the old Roman Roads or Streets leading to the City.

By this Account the Reader may observe, that before the Conquest, in the Time of *Edward the Confessor*, this City was divided into seven Shires or Divisions; in five of which are said to be 1418 Mansion Houses inhabited. In the Shire of the Archbishop were 200 more. And for that Shire which was wasted for the Castles, if we suppose as many Houses to have stood in it as to make up all 2000, we may make a tolerable Guess at the Number of Inhabitants in those Days: For allowing, as *Sir William Petty* computes*, five Persons to one House, and 10,000 will appear to have dwelt within the Walls of the City at that Time. And if we also allow the Suburbs to have been of the Extent that *Leland* mentions, we may reasonably suppose above as many more Inhabitants to have resided in them. The great Desolation that the Conqueror brought upon our City is, however, very remarkable by this; for of 2000 inhabited Houses in it before his Time, there were, when this Survey was taken, only 650; 145 of which are said to be inhabited by a Colony of *French*, which the *Norman* had probably planted in the Houses of the *English* he had destroyed.

It was not long after this that our City must have recovered a great Share of its former Popularity, if we may be allowed to guess at the Number of the Inhabitants by the Number of Parish Churches: For History informs us that, *Anno 1147*, in King *Stephen's* Time, a dreadful Fire consumed thirty-nine of them, besides the Cathedral and other Religious Houses in the City. Nor do we want another dreadful Testimony of it, if our Chronicles speak true, when they tell us that, in the Reign of *Richard II.* 1390, a raging Pestilence, which then over-ran the Kingdom, swept out of the City of *York* only 11,000 Persons.

Since the Number of Parish Churches must be allowed to bear some Proportion to the Number of the Inhabitants of any City or Town, we think it necessary to give the Reader a general View of all that we could ever find to have stood in the City of *York*. In which List is put down the yearly Value of thirty-nine of them, as they were given in upon Oath to the King's Commissioners, for levying a Subsidy granted by Parliament

* *Political Arithmetick.*

of Two Shillings per Pound on all Spirituals and Temporals in the Realm, in the Reign of *Hen. V.* for carrying on the *French War*. To these is subjoined a List of all the Chapels, Hospitals, Maison-Dieus, &c. and of all the Abbeys, Monasteries, and other Religious Houses; which, when all were standing, must have been greatly ornamental to this City.

*A general LIST of all the PARISH CHURCHES that were standing in the City and Suburbs of YORK in the Time of HENRY V. with their yearly Value, taken from the City Register *.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1. <i>Allhallows in the Pavement, valet per An.</i>	9	0	0
2. <i>Allhallows near Fisbergate</i>	1	0	0
3. <i>Allhallows in North-street</i>	8	0	0
4. <i>Allhallows in Peaseholm</i>	3	0	0
5. <i>St. Andrew's</i>	3	6	8
6. <i>St. Clement's in Foffgate</i>	1	0	0
7. <i>St. Cuthbert's in Peaseholm</i>	2	0	0
8. <i>St. Crux, or Holy-Cross</i>	9	0	0
9. <i>Christ Church, alias St. Trinity's</i>	8	0	0
10. <i>St. Dennis</i>	7	0	0
11. <i>St. Edward</i>	1	6	8
12. <i>St. Gregory's</i>	2	0	0
13. <i>St. Giles</i>			
14. <i>St. George at Bean-Hills</i>	4	0	0
15. <i>St. George in Fisbergate</i>			
16. <i>St. Hellen on the Wall</i>	2	0	0
17. <i>St. Hellen out of Fisbergate</i>	1	0	0
18. <i>St. Hellen in Stonegate</i>	6	0	0
19. <i>St. John de la Pyke</i>	4	0	0
20. <i>St. John in Hungate</i>	1	0	0
21. <i>St. John Evangelist at Ousebridge End</i>	8	0	0
22. <i>St. Lawrence</i>	9	0	0
	O 3.		
		23.	St.

* Some of these, if they were given in at full Value, may be said to be very small Stipends for Parochial Priests, but the Chantries made them Amends, as well as several other Benefactions not known in our Days. Yet it is to be noted, that according to the Value of Money then and now, as the Author of the *Chronicon Pretiosum* remarks, that 5*l.* in *Henry VIth's* Days, was equal to and would have bought as many Necessaries of Life as 30*l.* will do now, it alters the Case, and makes some of these Livings very considerable.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
23. St. Mary without <i>Laythorpe</i> Portern	2	0	0
24. St. Mary, <i>Bishop-Hill</i> , sen.	10	0	0
25. St. Mary, <i>Bishop-Hill</i> , jun.	6	0	0
26. St. Mary in <i>Castlegate</i>	6	0	0
27. St. Margaret's	7	0	0
28. St. Martin in <i>Micklegate</i>	6	0	0
29. St. Martin in <i>Conyngstreet</i>	10	0	0
30. St. Maurice	2	0	0
31. St. Michael le Belfrey	12	0	0
32. St. Michael in <i>Spurriergate</i>	10	0	0
33. St. Nicholas by <i>Micklegate</i> Bar	6	0	0
34. St. Nicholas without <i>Walmgate</i>	5	0	0
35. St. Olave in <i>Marygate</i>	24	0	0
36. St. Peter in the <i>Willowus</i>	1	0	0
37. St. Peter the Little	7	0	0
38. St. Saviour's	8	0	0
39. St. Sampson's	8	0	0
40. St. Trinity's, <i>Goodramgate</i>	4	13	4
41. St. Wilfrid's, <i>Blakestreet</i>	5	0	0

To these may be added, St. *Benedict* in *Patrick-Pool**, St. *Stephen*, a Church mentioned in *Dug. Monast. Ang.* Vol. I. p. 385. St. *Bridget*, *Mon. Ang.* Vol. I. p. 564, said to be in *Mucclagata*. St. *Michael*, extra *Walmgate*. Mr. *Torre*.

CHAPELS, before the Dissolution of them, in the Time of
HENRY VIII. in the City and Suburbs.

1. St. *Ann*'s at *Fossbridge*. †
2. St. *Ann*'s at *Horse-Fair*.
3. Bishop's Chapel in the Fields, near *Clementhorpe*
4. St. *Christopher*'s.
5. St. *Christopher*'s at the Guildhall.
6. St. *Catherine*'s in *Haver-Lane*.
7. St. *George*'s Chapel, betwixt *Foss* and *Ouse*.
8. St.

* The vacant Place where this Church once stood, butted and bounded, was granted to *William*, Archbishop, by King *Edward III.* for the Use of the Vicars Choral.

† *Ex MS.* These being all Chantry Chapels fell at the Suppression, and are all extinct except two, one belonging to the Vicars Choral in the *Beddern*, and the Chapel at *Mersbeaus' Hall* still kept up by that Company.

8. St. James's without Micklegate.
9. St. Mary's Chapel in St. Mary's Abbey.
10. St. Mary's Chapel at the White-Friers.
11. St. Mary's Chapel in St. Marygate.
12. St. Mary Magdalene's, near Burton-Stone.
13. St. Stephen's in the Minster.
14. St. Sepulchre's near the Minster.
15. St. Trinity's in the Beddern.
16. St. Trinity's Chapel at the Merchant's Hall.
17. St. William's Chapel on Ousebridge.

HOSPITALS, &c. before the Reformation.

1. The Hospital of our Lady, Horse-Fair.
2. The Hospital of St. John and our Lady in Fossgate.
3. The Hospital of St. Leonard, now the Mint-Yard.
4. The Hospital of St. Anthony in Peaseholm.
5. The Hospital of St. Nicholas without Walmgate.
6. The Hospital of St. Thomas without Micklegate Bar.
7. The Hospital belonging to the Merchants' Hall.
8. The Hospital of St. Catharine besides St. Nicholas Church.
9. The Hospital, or *Maison-Dieu*, of the Shoemakers, near Walmgate Bar.
10. The Hospital, or *Maison-Dieu*, on Ousebridge.
11. The Hospital, or *Maison-Dieu*, at the Taylors' Hall.
12. The Hospital of St. Loy at Monkbridge End.
13. The Hospital of St. Catharine without Micklegate Bar.
14. The Hospital of — in Fishergate besides St. Helen's.
15. The House of St. Anthony in Peaseholm.
16. The House of St. Anthony in Gillygate.

ABBEYS, PRIORIES, MONASTERIES, and other RELIGIOUS HOUSES formerly in YORK.

1. The Abbey of St. Mary. Black-Fryars, or *Benedictines*.
2. The Abbey, or Monastery, of St. Augustine. *Austin-Fryars*.
3. The Abbey, or Monastery, of the Franciscans or Fryars-Minors. Gray-Fryars.
4. The Priory of the Holy Trinity. *Benedictines*.
5. The

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5. The Monastery of the *Fryars Carmelites. White-Fryars.*
6. The College of *St. William.*
7. The Priory of *St. Andrew. Gilbertines.*
8. The Monastery of Nuns at *Clementhorp. Benedictines.*
9. The Monastery of the *Fryars Preachers. Dominicans.*

Whoever considers the foregoing Catalogue, must allow our City to have been as remarkable for Churches and Houses of Religion formerly as most in the Kingdom. We shall be more particular about them when we come to the Places where they once stood. It cannot be denied (that after the Dissolution of the Religious Houses here, as well as in other Places, by King *Henry VIII.* with the Chantries, Chapels, Hospitals, and other Houses for the Sustainance of the Poor) that this famous and then flourishing City did receive a terrible Shock by the tearing up those Foundations; notwithstanding the politic Institution of the new Council erected for the Northern Parts, which was in some Measure designed to put a Stop to a Depopulation then really expected to be the Consequence. Of forty-two Parish Churches, three or four famous Abbeys, two Priories, a Nunnery, and a Religious College, with seventeen private Chapels, and eighteen Hospitals, which had reigned here in great Plenty and Abundance for some Ages, there was not so much left as to sustain and keep up little more than half the Number of Parish Churches, two or three of the Hospitals, and a Chapel or two at most. What an alteration was made in the Face of Things at *York*, may be guessed by the Number of fine Buildings which then lay in Ruin, but that was not the greatest Evil; for by turning the Lazars, sick and old People out of Hospitals, Priests and Nuns out of Religious Houses, to starve or beg their Bread, the Number of poor and helpless Objects must have multiplied exceedingly in the City, and made their Case very deplorable. An Act of Parliament was obtained for the Relief of the Inhabitants in the first Year of King *Edward VI.* by uniting Churches in *York* and pulling down such as were superfluous: Which Authority being an evident Proof of the Condition of the City at that Time,

Time, we shall beg Leave to give the Preamble in its own Words as follows :

“ Whereas in the ancient City of *York*, and Suburbs
 “ of the same, are many Parish Churches, which heretofore, the same being well inhabited and replenished
 “ with People, were good and honest Livings for learned Incumbents, by Reason of the privy Tithes of the
 “ rich Merchants, and of the Offerings of a great Multitude, which Livings be now so much decayed by the
 “ Ruin and Decay of the said City, and of the Trade of Merchandize there, that the Revenues and Profits of
 “ diverse of the same Benefices are at this present not above the clear yearly Value of six-and-twenty Shillings and Eightpence; so that a great Sort of them
 “ are not a competent and honest Living for a good Curate; yea, and no Person will take the Cure, but
 “ that of Necessity, there is some Chantry Priest, or else some late religious Person being a Stipendary, taken
 “ and appointed to the said Cure and Benefice, which for the most Part are unlearned and very ignorant
 “ Persons, not able to do any Part of their Dutys; by Reason whereof the said City is not only replenished
 “ with blind Guides and Pastors, but also the People much kept in Ignorance, as well of their Dutys towards God, as also towards the King’s Majesty and
 “ the Commonwealth of this Realm, and to the great Danger of their Souls.

“ In Consideration whereof, and for the better Relief and Order of the said City, &c.” *

The whole Act is too long to insert here; and tho’ most of the Churches were pulled down, according to the Tenor of it, yet the Statute was not put in full Execution till the Twenty-eighth of *Elizabeth*; when the Lord Archbishop, as Ordinary, the Lord Mayor and six Aldermen, as Justices, met by Virtue of this Statute, and agreed that these Parishes following should be united and joined to others, which was performed accordingly.

St. Peter the Little to Allhallows in the Pavement. †	} to St. Cuthbert.
St. Helen on the Wall	
St. Mary without Layborp-Poftern	
Allhallows in Peaseholm	

St.

* Stat. an. reg. Ed. VI. 2^o. C. 9.

† Ex original. in Cam: sup. pont. Ufac cist. 2^a.

St. George at *Beanhills* to St. Dennis.
 St. Hellen, out of *Fisbergate* } to St. Lawrence.
Allballows within it
 St. Clement's to St. Mary the Elder, *Bisbophill*.
 St. Peter in the *Willows* to St. Margaret's.
 St. Gregory to St. Martin's in *Micklegate*.
 St. Edward to St. Nicholas without *Walmgate* Bar.
 St. Giles in *Gillygate* to St. Olave.
 St. John in *Hungate* } to St. Saviour's.
 St. Andrew
 St. John de la Pyke } to St. Trinity's in *Goodramgate*.
 St. Maurice
 St. Nicholas to St. Trinity's in *Micklegate*.
 St. Wilfrid to St. Michael le Belfrey's.
 St. Hellen's Church in *Stonegate* was also demolished,
 but was rebuilt, as will be shewn in the Sequel.

In the Year 1652, or thereabouts, a Petition was preferred to Parliament by the Northern Gentry and Inhabitants, for making *York* an University. *Rusworth**, from whom this Petition is copied, mentions not a Word how it was received. Most likely it was not taken any Notice of; for at that Time they were beginning to discourage Learning, and were so far from thinking it necessary to begin a Foundation of a new University, that the two old ones were thought too burdensome and injurious to the spiritual Notions the Sectaries were then about to introduce. The Petition itself being extraordinary, and no where else to be met with than in the aforesaid Author, claims a Place in this Work.

To the Honourable the LORDS and COMMONS assembled in Parliament.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the Inhabitants of the County and City of YORK, and of the Northern Parts of the Kingdom of ENGLAND,
Sherweth,

“THE earnest and humble Desires of the said Petitioners, that, by the Justice, Wisdom, and Favour of this high and honourable Court, there may be Liberty granted, and some Means allowed and appointed

* *Rusworth's Collections*, Vol. V.

“pointed for laying the Foundation of an University,
 “College, or Colleges within the City of York, for the
 “Education of Scholars in Arts, Tongues, and all
 “other Learning, that may render them fit for the Dis-
 “charge of the Ministerial Function in the Church of
 “God; to the Glory, Honour, and Advantage of these
 “Parts of the Kingdom; in which Desire, that your
 “Petitioners may not seem rash and unreasonable, they
 “offer these ensuing Considerations:

“*First*, That howsoever the Kingdom enjoys the
 “Benefit and Blessing of two most famous Universities,
 “which as they are so, we still hope they shall continue
 “the Glory of *Europe*; yet we humbly conceive that
 “they are not commensurable to the Largeness and
 “Necessity of the Kingdom, which appeareth by the
 “deplorable Want of a learned and faithful Ministry
 “in very many Congregations; which, for Want of
 “Scholars or Choice of Schools, are betrayed to the
 “Ignorance of illiterate Men, through whom the sad
 “Proverb is fulfilled upon us, *The Blind lead the Blind,*
 “and both fall into the Ditch.

“*Secondly*, As we the Inhabitants of the Northern
 “Parts of this Kingdom find our Share in this common
 “Want and Calamity to be very great, insomuch that
 “we have been looked upon as a rude and barbarous
 “People, in Respect of those Parts which, by Reason
 “of their Vicinity to the Universities, have more fully
 “partaked of their Light and Influence, so we cannot
 “but be importunate in this Request; in which, if we
 “may prevail, we hope it will be a special Means of
 “washing from us the Stain of Rudeness and Incivility,
 “and rendering of us to the Honour of God and this
 “Kingdom, not so much inferior to others in Religion
 “and Conversation.

“*Thirdly*, We humbly declare, that many of us who
 “would gladly offer our Children to the Service of the
 “Church of God, in the Work of the Ministry; and
 “should hope to accomplish our Desires, if a cheaper
 “and more convenient Way of Education, in Point of
 “Distance, was allowed us; but we cannot fulfil our
 “Wishes in that Behalf in Regard to the Distance and
 “Dearthness of the Southern Universities, whose Charge
 “we are, by continual Impoverishments, rendered daily
 “more unable to bear.

“*Fourthly*,

“ *Fourthly*, We cannot but apprehend it very necessary
 “ not only to the Good of these Parts, but to the Peace
 “ and Happiness of the whole Kingdom, that all possible
 “ Care be had of reforming the Northern Parts, now
 “ abounding with Popery, Superstition, and Profaneness,
 “ the Fruits of Ignorance; that they may not remain a
 “ Seminary or Nursery of Men fit to be Instruments of
 “ any irreligious or unreasonable Design for the Over-
 “ throw of Religion and Liberty, which Reformation
 “ cannot be expected without a learned and painful Mi-
 “ nistry, which we almost despair of being supplied with
 “ from the South, whither we send many Scholars, but
 “ find *vestigia pauca retrorsum*, and those for the most
 “ Part such as others have refused.

“ *Fifthly*, We humbly represent *York* as the fittest
 “ Place for such a Work, in Regard of its healthful
 “ Situation, Cheapness of Victual and Fuel, (which
 “ however by the late and present Pressures upon the
 “ Country now grown dearer, we hope shall recover the
 “ former Rate and Plenty, if God shall vouchsafe us
 “ the Blessing of Peace) some good Degree of Civility,
 “ the convenient Distance of it from the other Univer-
 “ sities and the Borders of the Kingdom, the Advantage
 “ of a Library which is there already, and convenient
 “ Building for such an Use.

“ Upon these Considerations your Petitioners hum-
 “ bly desire that the Foundation of so good a
 “ Work, tho’ the Revenues of the Archbishop-
 “ rick, Dean, Dean and Chapter, be disposed
 “ of to other publick Uses, this high and ho-
 “ nourable Court would be pleased to allow and
 “ appoint that Place which is commonly called
 “ the *Bredon*, now a College of Vicars Choral
 “ and Singing Men, with the Maintenance be-
 “ longing to that Corporation, as also what
 “ other Revenues they in their Favour shall think
 “ fit. And we doubt not but by the Blessing of
 “ God, the Diligence and Bounty of Men, well
 “ affected to Religion and Learning, this Work
 “ may be brought to such Perfection as may
 “ tend very much to the Honour of God, the
 “ Happiness and Advantage not only of these
 “ Northern Parts, but of the whole Kingdom.

This

This Petition needs no further Comment, than to say "that had it been complied with, and the Place and Revenue appointed according as it requests, it probably might have given Rise to a Northern University at *York*, which all that know it must agree to be incomparably well situated for that Purpose."

The Diversions carried on every Winter in the City, are another great Inducement to bring Company to it. About sixty Years ago a weekly Assembly was begun here, where Gentlemen and Ladies met every *Monday* Night to dance, play at Cards, and amuse themselves with the other innocent Diversions of the Place. It was first set up in the *Manor*, thence removed to the *Lord Irwin's* House in the *Minster-Yard*, and is now continued in the Room built on purpose for it in *Blakestreet*. A Music Assembly was begun in *York* about forty Years ago, and continued every *Friday* Night in the same Room, where a Set of choice Hands and Voices are procured to divert the Company each Winter. To these are added a Company of Comedians, who act three Nights a Week, and are allowed to be as good as any out of *London*.—In the Year 1768 an Act of Parliament passed, empowering his Majesty to grant a License to the Proprietor of this Theatre, which was granted accordingly: Since which Time the Company have assumed the Title of *His Majesty's Servants of the Theatre-Royal at York*.

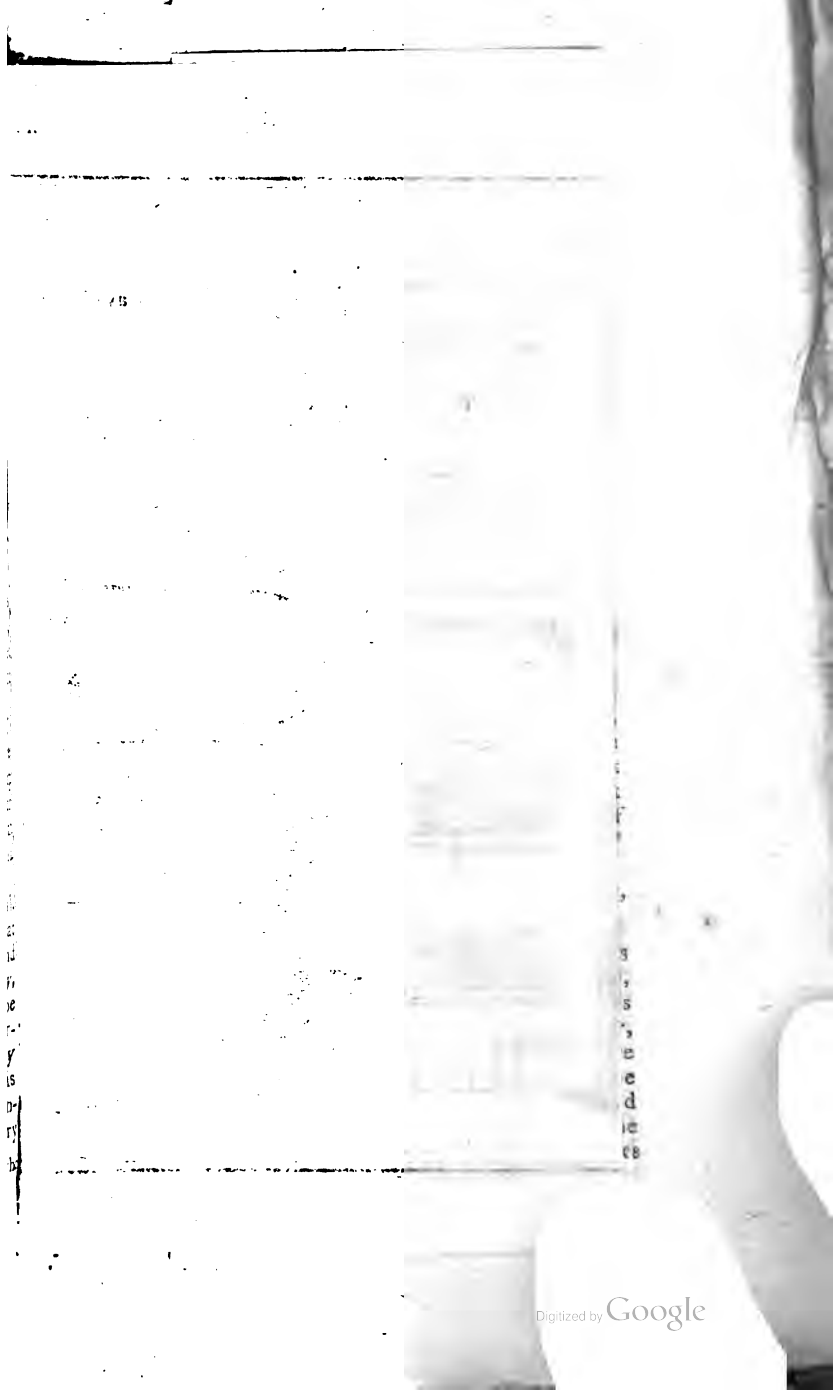
The Assizes and General Gaol-Delivery for the City and County of *York* are held here twice in the Year: On which Occasion, besides the Men of Business, a great Number of our Northern Gentry did formerly resort to partake of the Diversions that were usually set up in the City for that Time. Of late Years this is altered; and the grand Meeting of the Nobility and Gentry of the North, and other Parts of *England*, is now at *York* in the Month of *August*, drawn thither by the Hopes of being agreeably entertained, for a Week, in Horse-Racing, Balls, Assemblies, &c. *York* and its Neighbourhood have been long famous for this Kind of Diversion; for *Camden* mentions a yearly Horse-Race to be run on the Forest of *Galtres*, where the Prize, for the

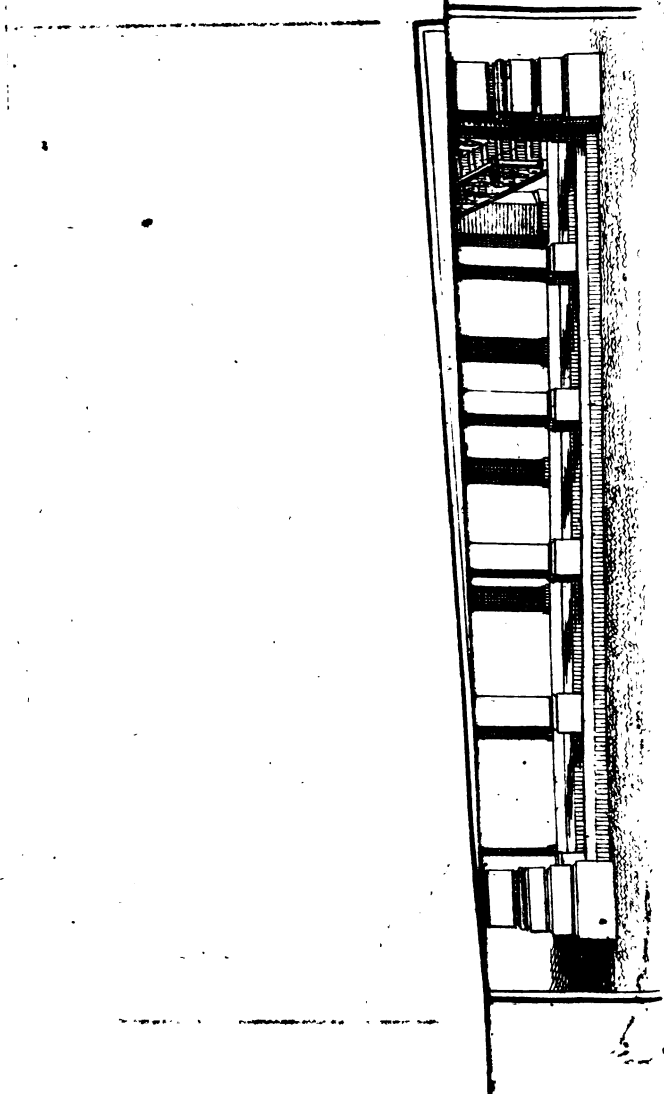
Horse that won, was a little Golden Bell*. From whence, no Doubt, comes the Proverb, *to bear away the Bell*. It is hardly credible, says the Antiquary, what great Resort of People there is at these Races from all Parts, and what great Wagers are laid upon the Horses: But that celebrated Author would have been amazed indeed could he possibly have seen one Meeting at *York*, or *Newmarket*, on this Occasion in these Days; where the Attraction of this (which at the best is but a barbarous Diversion) not only draws in the Country People in vast Crouds, but the Gentry, nay even the Clergy and prime Nobility are mixed amongst them. Stars, Ribbons, and Garters here lose their Lustre strangely, when the noble Peer is dressed like his Groom. But, to make Amends for that, view them at Night, and their Splendor returns; and here it is that *York* shines indeed, when, by the Light of several elegant Lustres, a Concourse of four or five hundred of both Sexes, out of the best Families in the Kingdom, are met together. In short, the Politeness of the Gentlemen, the Richness of the Dress and remarkable Beauty of the Ladies, and, of late, the Magnificence of the Room they meet in, cannot be equalled, throughout, in any Part of *Europe*.

These Races were first set up in 1709, when a Collection was made through the City for purchasing five Plates to be run for. In 1713 the King's Gold Cup (since changed into One Hundred Guineas, and given annually to several Counties) was procured to be at *York*, where it has ever since continued to be the first Plate, and run for on the first Day of the Races.

Clifton-Ings was, for several Years, the Place of Trial; but upon a Misunderstanding with the Owner of that Ground, or great Part of it, the Race was altered, and *Knaresmire*, a common Pasture belonging to the City, was pitched upon for that Purpose. It is judged to be the best Race-Ground in *England* for seeing the Diversion; the Form of it being a Horse-Shoe, the Company in the Midst can never lose Sight of the Racers. This Diversion, whatever Disservice it may do to the Country

* The Bell was tied on the Forehead of the Horse that won, who was led about in Triumph. *Britannia*.





try People, by causing them to spend or lose that Money which should go to the Support of their Families, or Payment of their Rents, is certainly of great Benefit to the City and Citizens, by being the Occasion that some Thousands of Pounds are annually spent in it in a Week's Time. Lodgings for that Week usually lett at a Guinea a Room.

The common People speak *English* very ill, and have a strange affected Pronunciation of some Words, as *Hoose*, *Moose*, *Coo*, for *House*, *Mouse*, *Cow*, and so on. But whatever they do in softening the Sound of these Words, they are equally broad in the Pronunciation of others. Dr. *Hickes*, in his *Thesaurus Linguarum septen.* has given us a Specimen of the *English* Language, as it was wrote and spoke about the Year 1395: This we shall beg Leave to copy, because our City, and their Way of speaking at that Time, is mentioned in it. If they spoke or wrote worse than this Specimen, it was bad indeed; but that they did not, appears by a Proclamation for the Price of Victual in *York*, about the same Time as the former Date, extracted out of one of the City's Registers. And first the Doctor:

"All the Longage of the *Northumbers*, and especially at *York*, is soe scharp, slitting and frotting, and unchape, that we Southerne Men may that Longage unthe understonde. I truwe that is, because that they beeth nyh to strange Men and Nations that speketh straungeliche, and alsoe because the Kynge of *Engelond* wonheth alway far from that Cuntry, &c."*

Proclamation for Price of Vytayll in Thurdysday-Market,
Anno Reg. 16 R. II. 1393.

"For als mykill als Proclamation ofte Tymes has been made here, als it ys the Custome of this Cite, that Pulre, Wildefoule, and other Vytayll that is broght hider to be falde, be falde in thys Maner, that ys for to say, &c. And that Vytaylls that are noght enfranchest, from the Tyme that they come within the Precincte, and wythyn thys foresayd Fraunchese that they bryng it hider holy to this the
P 2 "Kynge

* *Hicessii Thesaurus Linguar. septen. t. 2.*

“ Kynges Marketh here to be salde at the Price that
 “ ys aforesayd; and that none of the foresayd Vytayll
 “ be withdrawn nauther into Shoppe, ne Houfe, ne
 “ elsewhere, bot playnly into this Marketh, here to be
 “ salde to every Man that will buy it, upon the Price
 “ abovensayd, o Payn of Forfeiture of the same Vytayll,
 “ and on the Peril that falls thar upon: And that none
 “ be soe hardy as to by no Manner of Vytayll before-
 “ sayd, before Tyme that Sex by stryken upon the
 “ common Bell at *Ousebrygg*, upon the Payn aboven-
 “ mentioned. And that Cukes and Regratours keep
 “ thair Tyme of Byynge, als thayre Constitutions and
 “ Governance of thys Cite wyll, upon Payn that falls
 “ therefore, they knawe that wele ynogh; that ys to
 “ say, that na Cuke be hymself, na nane other, by na
 “ Flesh, Fysh, na other Manner of Vytayll, fra ever-
 “ esang ryng at Sent *Mychell* Kyrk at *Usebrygbend*, unto
 “ the Morn that stryke at the Mynster, bot unto
 “ the Value of xviii *d.* for dyners for travelyng Men.
 “ And that na Cuke by na Manner of Vytayll in na
 “ Place, bot in the Market that ys ordeyned tharfore.”

These two Specimens of our antient *English* Tongue
 are left to the Reader's Judgment; but the latter seems
 to be more intelligible than the former. We shall only
 observe on this Head, that as our common People speak
 bad enough, it must at the same Time be allowed, that
 the better Sort talk the *English* Language in Perfection
 at *York*, without the affected Tone and mincing Speech
 of the Southern People, as well as the broad open Ac-
 cent and Twang of the more Northern.

The Price of Victuals being the last Article we
 propose to treat of before we begin our Survey, we
 shall give some Account thereof, as they antiently sold
 in this City. The Reader will better comprehend this
 by the following Table, which was the stated Price of
 Provisions in *York*, in the Time of *Richard II.* when the
 King and all his Court were here; and consequently it
 must be allowed to be dearer than ordinary. Notwith-
 standing the great Plenty of some Years last past, in
 Corn and other Articles, yet it is well known that our
 Markets are risen considerably of late Years, especially
 since

since the fatal 1721, from which Date our Landlords began to raise their Rents, and their Tenants the Produce.

These Ordinances, for the Price of Victuals, were proclaimed by the Advice and Consent of our Lord the King's Justices, as well of one Bench as the other, with the Barons of the Exchequer, when a full Court was at York, in the sixteenth Year of the Reign of King Richard II. (1393) in Manner following:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Good Bread, made according to the Assize, Wheaten, and of good Boulter, 4 Loaves for	}	0	0 1
Of another Sort, 2 Loaves, good Weight, for		0	0 1
Item, Beer well brewed, good and strong, according to the Assize, the best Sort, per Gallon	}	0	0 1
Another Sort, per Gallon		0	0 1
A third Sort, 2 Gallons for		0	0 1
Item, Claret Wine, <i>wyn vermeil</i> , per Gallon		0	0 8
All Sorts of White Wine, per Gallon		0	0 6
<i>Butchers how they shall sell.</i>			
For a Carcase of choice Beef, <i>Beauf Sovereign</i>	1	0	4
For a Carcase of the next Sort		0	14 0
For a Carcase of a Scotch Beast, <i>Sovereign</i>		0	12 0
A Scotch Cow		0	10 0
And the other Scotch Cattle, as well Oxen as Cows, according as they appear.			
For a Carcase of Mutton, the best		0	1 8
For a worse Sort		0	1 4
For a Carcase of Veal, the best		0	2 6
Another Sort		0	1 6
For a Lamb		0	0 8
For a Hog, or Pork, the best		0	3 4
For another Sort		0	3 0
For a Capon, the best		0	0 4
For a second Sort		0	0 3
For a Hen		0	0 1
For a Pullet		0	0 1
For a Pig, the best		0	0 5
Another		0	0 4
For a fat Goose		0	0 4

P 3

Items,

* Ex registro in cam. sup. port. Usae. Gallice.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Item</i> , For a fresh Salmon, the largest and best	0	2	0
The other according to their Quantities.			
<i>Item</i> , In an Inn a Horse at Hay and Straw	}	0	0
by Night			
And when Oats are sold in the Market at	}	0	0
11 <i>d.</i> per Quarter, then in the Inn per			
Bushel			4

In the old *English* Proclamation aforesaid,
the Prices of Wild Fowl, &c. are given
as follow :

For a Pig	_____	_____	0	0	4
For 12 Pigeons	_____	_____	0	0	3
For a Partridge	_____	_____	0	0	2
For a Plover	_____	_____	0	0	1
For a Woodcock	_____	_____	0	0	1
For a Teal	_____	_____	0	0	1
For 12 Fieldfares	_____	_____	0	0	2
For 12 Larks	_____	_____	0	0	1
For a Wild Duck	_____	_____	0	0	4

The Assize of Wine taken before the Mayor and Bailiffs
in the *Guildball*, by a Jury of twelve Citizens, *Anno*
Reg. Regis 16 R. II. who say upon their Oaths,

That the best new Red Wine of *Gascoigny*,
at the Port of *Kings-ton-upon-Hull*, sells } 12 Marks.
per Pipe at

A second Sort _____ 10 Marks.

A third Sort _____ 8 Marks.

Upon which Proclamation was made, that a Gallon of
new choice Wine of *Gascoigny* should be sold for Eight-
pence a Gallon, and no dearer, upon the Penalty that
would ensue.

Boundaries. I The antient and present Boundaries of
the City are the next Things which we propose to give ;
the Liberties one Way, indeed, stretch to a great Ex-
tent, since the Wapontake of the *Ainsty* was added to
it. But that District demands a particular Chapter, and
we shall here only subjoin an Account of the City's
Jurisdiction in regard to its other Privileges.

Antient

Ancient BOUNDS of the City of YORK, taken Anno Reg. Regis I Hen. V.

From the River *Ouse* on the West, which is to *Fleet-bridge*, against the *Tygel-house* in the *Bishop's Fields*, extending by one Ditch there as far as the Bridge to the End of *Holgate Town*: Thence as far as the Outgang in the Moor called *Thorkys-Moor*: Thence beyond *Knaresmires*, as far as *Haydale-Croft*, in the Way which leads to *Bishopthorpe*: Thence beyond the Water of *Ouse* as far as the Cross standing against the *Greendikes*, in the Way leading to *Fulford*: Thence from the River *Ouse* on the North, viz. from the Bridge in *Le-fleting*, which is called *Little-Ing*, so extending by the Dike and a Meere against the *Spittle-Well*, by the Way as far as the Abbot of *St. Maries Miln*; and thence as far as the *Magdalene Spytal*, in the high Way which leads to *Clyfton*; and so as far as the Miln of *John de Roucliff*; and thence as far as the Watergate in the Outgang upon the Moor; and so by the Meere as far as the *White Stane Cross* upon *Ashill-Briggs*: Thence beyond the Water of *Fosse*, against the Water-Milns of the Abbot of *St. Maries*, extending to the Cross upon *Heworth-Moor*; upon which Moor is a common of Pasture for all the Citizens of *York*, in those Crofts beyond the *Kennyndykes*: Item, From the Cross upon *Heworth-Moor* as far as the *Theef-Brigg*, and so extending as far as the Cross against the Brigg, from beyond *St. Nicholas Miln*, in the Highway leading to *Kexby*; and from that Cross as far as the Cross in the *Greendykes*, and the Gallows of *St. Leonard*: Thence to the Wooden Cross in the Way which leads to *Fulford* against *Algarthfike*, and so extending as far as the Spring called *Hawkes-Well*, directly to the Water of *Ouse*, where the Citizens of *York* have a common of Pasture.

Another BOUNDARY taken Anno Reg. 23 Hen. VI.

From the River *Ouse* on the North, as far as a certain Bridge in the *Futzing*, called, in *English*, *Little-Ing*; and so extending by a Ditch and a Moor against the *Spittal-Well*, by a Way near the Mill of the Abbot of *St. Mary's of York*; and from thence to *Maudlyn-Spyttal*, in the Highway which leads from the City of *York* to *Clyfton*;
and

and so to the Mill late of *John Rockiff*, but now of the Heirs of Sir *William Ingleby*, Knt. and from thence by the Way to the Gallows of the Abbot of *St. Mary's* aforesaid. And there was antiently a Watergate in the Outgang which leads to the Forest of *Galtres*, to a certain Wood-Bridge there; and so by the Moor to *White-Stain-Cross* upon *Afill-Briggs*; and so by the great Stone as far as the River of *Foss*, descending all along by the River on the West-Side to the Water-Mills of the aforesaid Abbot; and from thence beyond the River of *Foss*, over-against the said Mills on the South, extending to a certain Place where a Cross of Wood stands upon *Heworth-Moor*, over-against the Way which leads to *Stockton*; and from thence against a Stone-Cross at the West-End of the Town of *Heworth* to *Theef-Brigg*, as far as the Street; and so by the Way as far as the Cross in the Way which leads to *Osbaldwyck*; and so proceeding in the Highway which leads to *Kexby*, over-against the Bridge beyond the Mill of *St. Nicholas*; and so returning from the said Cross against the said Mill, by the Way leading to the *Greendykes* over-against the Close of the Hospital of *St. Nicholas* aforesaid; and from thence to a Cross in the *Greendykes*, over-against the Gallows of *St. Leonard*; and thence beyond *Tylmyre*, by a certain Way leading to the Wooden Cross in the Way which leads to *Fulford*, against *Hallgarthyske*, and so extending directly to the River of *Ouse*; and beyond *Ouse* as far as a certain Cross called *Huydale-Cross*, in the Way leading from the City of *York* to *Bischopthorpe*; and from thence directly beyond the Fields called the *Nun-Fields*, crossing *Knavesmire* to beyond the Gallows there standing on the South-Side, as far as the Outgang leading to the Moor which is called *Forkymoor*; and from thence by a certain Rivulet as far as the Bridge at *Holgate* Town-End, descending thence by a Ditch there on the West to *Fleet-Briggs*, in *Bishop-Fields*, on the West-Side of the River *Ouse*.

This last Boundary was rode and agreed unto in 1637, upon a Difference then compromised betwixt the City and the Dean and Chapter of *York*, says Sir *Thomas Widdrington*, with which, adds he, I was then acquainted. More antient Boundaries than these may be found in the

the Register-Books of the City, Letter Y. fol. 7, Letter B. fol. 185, &c.

The Boundaries of the City to the East, &c. are described in the Map of the *Ainsty*, as well as the Compass of the Scale of that Map would admit of; and since the antient Forest of *Galtres* is so much concerned with the City as to come up to the very Walls of it one Way, we have given a Sketch of its Boundaries from an antient Perambulation, taken from the Records in the *Tower*, and here subjoined in its own Words:

PERAMBULATIO Forest. de GALTRES juxta EBOR.

“ Inquisitio capta apud Ebor. in majori eccl. beati
“ Petri die Lune in festo inventionis S. Crucis, an.
“ reg. regis Ed. nono per Robertum de Umframayle, com.
“ de Angous, custodem forester. dom. regis ultra Trentam
“ secund. tenorem brevis huic inquisitioni consuti tam
“ super sacrament. omnium ministror. foreste predict.
“ quam per sacramentum Willielmi Wyssburn, Roberti
“ Cademan, Steph. Sampson, Hugo. de Clifford, Tho. le
“ Harpourt, Thome de Wandsford, Rich. Payteuyn, Johan.
“ de Hoby, Johan. filii Hugonis, Willielmi filii Simonis,
“ Walteri Brogh, Roberti Brown; qui jurati dicunt quod
“ ultima perambulatio facta fuit in foresta de Galtres
“ per dominum Johan. de Lythegraynes et socios suos in-
“ cipiendo ad pedem muri civitatis Ebor. apud pontem
“ de Layrthorpe, sequendo murum ascendendo usque ad
“ portas ejusdem civit. de Boutbam et sic sequendo mu-
“ rum usque ad aquam de Use, usque Benyngburgh et
“ usque pontem de Newton, et sic per rivulum aque de
“ Lynton per medium stagni de Lynton sequendo sub villa
“ de Thollerton, ex parte occidentali usque Carnebrig et
“ de ponte de Caren sequendo dict. rivulum aque per
“ medium stagni de Alne, et sic sequendo aquam de
“ Kyle per medium Mikelkar, usque ad pontem de Ray-
“ kelf, et sic ascendendo usque ad molendina de Wam-
“ leys, et sic per rivulum aque de Wytaker inter domini-
“ cos dom. regis et boscum de Tharnton, usque ad par-
“ cum de Crayt, ascendendo et sequendo haia ejusdem
“ parci usque ad aquam de Foss, usque ad molendinum
“ de Strivelington, et per eandem aquam usque ad priorat.
“ de Melsenby, et sic usque le Brendmilne de Ferlington, et
“ sic

“ sic per dict. aquam usque ad molend. de *Bulford*, et sic
 “ usque *Siren-sale*, et sic usque *Huntingdon*, per eandem
 “ aquam usque ad pedem muri pontis de *Layrethorpe*. ubi
 “ incipiunt. Et dicunt quod in predict. perambulatione
 “ fuerunt posite extra forestam in balliva de *Kyle*, ville de
 “ *Lynton*, *Aldwark*, *Thoraldthorpe*, *Brasserton*, *Helperby*,
 “ *Flautbworth*, *Miton*, *Faldington*, *Thornetby*, *Cessey*, *Ras-*
 “ *kelf*, et *Youlton*, cum earum boscis et campis; et in
 “ balliva de *Esfingwald*, ville de *Baxby*, *Hust-wait*, *Thor-*
 “ *neton*, et *Elleston*, cum earum boscis et campis; et in
 “ balliva de *Myrescough*, ville de *Brandesby*, *Queneby*,
 “ *Marston*, *Farlington*, *Cornburgh*, *Hpton*, *West-Lilling*,
 “ *East-Lilling*, *Sticlen*, *Thornton*, *Foston*, *Barton*, *Flaxton*,
 “ *Claxton*, *Harton*, *Bossale*, *Barneby*, *Buttercramb*, *Sutton-*
 “ *our-garth*, Pons belli pro parte*, *Gate-Helmesley*, *Over-*
 “ *Helmesley*, *Sandy-Hoton*, *Holtby*, *Wartbill*, *Stokton*, *Stren-*
 “ *ssale*, *Torwoborp*, *Earf-wick*, *Huntington*, *Morton*, *Os-*
 “ *balwick*, *Heworth*, et *Tonge*, cum boscis et campis
 “ earum, et dicunt quod omnes ville predict. cum boscis
 “ et campis predict. fuerunt in foresta ut intendunt in
 “ aliquo tempore ante afforestationem factam per bone
 “ memorie *Hen.* avum dom. *Hen.* regis avi dom. nost.
 “ regis nunc. Item fuerunt posite extra forestam in
 “ predict. perambul. le *Brounmore*, et bosce de *Myrs-*
 “ *cogh*, et bosce de *Sandy-Hoton*, et mora de *Sandyburne*
 “ in balliva de *Myrescough*, et que fuerunt, et adhuc
 “ sunt de dominis dom. regis, et predict. villa de *Ras-*
 “ *kelf*, cum toto dominio ejusdem que posita fuit extra
 “ forestam aliquo tempore fuit escheat. progenit. dom.
 “ regis et data fuit integraliter antecessoribus dom. *Ra-*
 “ *nulphi de Newyle*. Et dicunt quod non habetur in
 “ forest. predict. forestarius de feodo sed *Johan. Hayward*
 “ est forestarius, et tenet balliam suam ad terminum vite
 “ sue de dono dom. regis *Ed.* patris dom. regis *Ed.* nunc,
 “ et habet attornatum suum *Willielmum de Wulley* in
 “ partibus illis, et qui premanitus est secund. tenor.
 “ brevis et qui se bene et fideliter gerit pro statu dict.
 “ *Johan.* dom. sui, et predict. premiss. consilio dom.
 “ regis super sacrament. suum predict. testificant esse
 “ vera.” *Bundel. Forest. n. 3. 9 Ed. II.*

There

* Now Stamford-Bridge.

There are a great Number of Grants, &c. relating to this Forest among the Records of the Tower, as to the Forest-Keepers, Timber, Underwoods, Venison, &c. The Tithes of this last was given to the Abbey of St. Mary's, York. *Claus. 9 Ed. II. m. 16.*

Suburbs.] Before we enter the Gates, it will be necessary to take a View of the Suburbs, which are no ways considerable at present, but have been, if the Author in *Leland's Collectanea* may be quoted, of prodigious extent, insomuch as to reach to several Villages now at a Mile Distance from the City. It is certain that they were of much greater Extent than at present, even before the late Civil Wars. Sir Thomas Widdrington says they amounted to a sixth Part of the City, wherein, adds he, were many Parish Churches, many fair and substantial Houses; but all these were consumed to Ashes with Fire in 1644. There was one continued Street of Houses on both Sides from *Micklegate-Bar* to the *Mount*; as also another uniform Street from *Bootham-Bar* to *Clifton*; likewise a long Course of Houses out of *Walmgate*, which are now most of them vanished. In the Beginning of the Reign of *Edward III.* an Army of 60,000 Men lay at *York* for six Weeks together, and great Part of this vast Body, according to *Froisart**, were quartered in the Suburbs of the City. All this is Evidence enough to prove their great Extent; but the Siege of the City in 1644 entirely reduced the Suburbs to Ashes, except a few Houses out of *Micklegate*, which were preserved from Destruction by the Royal Fort; since that Time they have been greatly ornamented with several elegant Buildings, which we now hasten to describe, along with the Parish Churches, Monasteries, Hospitals, &c. which were antiently, or are at present, to be seen in it.

Out of *Micklegate-Bar* † runs a fair broad Street well paved on both Sides. In the Year 1735 a farther Pavement was carried on beyond the *Mount*, and so continued till the Year 1768, when the *Mount* was greatly lowered,

* *Vide annales sub hoc anno.*

† *Leland* says there was a Foundation of an Hospital hard without the very Side of *Micklegate*, of the erecting of Sir Richard of *York*, Mayor of *York*, but it was never finished. *Lel. Iin.*

lowered, and the Road from *Holgate Lane-End* was thrown up in the Nature of a Turnpike. The *Mount* seems to have been a *Roman Work*, and antiently served for an exterior Fortification to the City on this Side, as has been elsewhere noted. In the late Civil Wars it also was made Use of as an Outwork, and commanded the Road from *Tadcaster* to the City. On the East-Side of this stood formerly the Chapel of *St. James*, remarkable for being the Place from whence the Archbishops of *York* walk on Foot to the Cathedral at their Inthronization; the Cloth, which was spread all the Way for that Purpose, being afterwards given to the Poor*. This being a Chantry Chapel it fell at the Suppression.

Great Part of the Foundation of this Chapel was razed in making the broad Causeway already mentioned; but some Remains of it are yet visible on the North-West Side, which were laid bare in digging for Gravel in the Year 1769, and a large Leaden Coffin, greatly decayed, containing some Bones, was then found in the Windmill-Hill contiguous thereto. In the Reign of *Henry VIII.* there were several remarkable Sufferers, and it is probable the abovementioned Coffin contained the Body of one of them, or at least of some great Person.

The Spital, or Hospital, of *St. Catharine* is on the Right Hand near the *Mount*: As there are, or have been, several under this Denomination about the City, we shall beg Leave to explain this for all.—*Spital*, or *Spittle*, is contracted from Hospital, and was a House of Entertainment for poor Travellers or Pilgrims, who could not afford to pay for Lodgings in the Town. They were therefore usually placed, *extra muros*, on the Side of the high Road; and this was a *Xenodochium* of that Kind. It is kept up, and repaired from Time to Time at the City's Expence, for an Habitation for a few poor Widows, but is now hardly worth mentioning on Account of its Charity.

The Hospital of *St. Thomas*, out of *Micklegate*, was of a nobler Foundation, and is a large Stone Building yet standing, bounded on the West by a Lane antiently called

* The Dean and Chapter met the Archbishop here in their Formalities, whom after they had sprinkled with Holy Water and thurified, he then put off his Shoes, and so proceeded thence barefoot to the Minster, being attended by the Clergy and People. *Mr. Torre.*

called *Rogargate-Lane*, and fronting to the high Street near the *But* on the North: Here was the Guild of Fraternity of *Corpus Christi*, first incorporated November 6, in the 37th Year of Henry VI.

In Mr. *Dodsworth's* Collection in the *Bodleian Library*, Vol. 129, fol. 148, is this Account of this Guild. *

"For a Master and six Priests, called the Keepers of
"said Guylde; which Master and Keepers be yearly re-
"moveable with the Octaves of the Feast of *Corpus*
"*Christi*, and have for themselves no Allowance nor
"Fees. Nevertheless they are bound to keep a solempne
"Procession, the Sacrament being in a Shrine borne in
"the same through the City of York, yerely, the Fryday
"after *Corpus Christi* Day, and the Day after to have a
"solempne Mass and Dirige, to pray for the Prosperity of
"Brothers and Sisters lyving, and the Souls departed;
"and to keep yerely ten poor Folks, having every of
"them towards their Lyving by Yere *iii*l. *vi*s. *viii*d.
"And further, they do find eight Beds for poor People
"being Strangers, and one poor Woman to keep the
"said Beds by the Yere *xiii*s. *iv*d. And since the
"Incorporation of the sayd Guylde, ther is purchased by
"well-disposed People and given thereto *xii*l. *xv*s. *iv*d.
"*per Annum*, for the yerely keeping of certain Obits;
"and one Priest to pray for the Souls abovesaid, and
"other Charges by the Yere *x*l. *xiv*s. And so it ap-
"peareth that the Charges thereof yerely, doth extend
"above the Revenues of the Certainty *lv*l. *x*s. and
"above Reparations and other Charges which is yerely
"borne by the Charity of the Brethren and Sisters of
"the said Guylde. Further, the said Guylde was never
"charged with the Payments of First Fruits and Tenths.
"*Valis de clero* *xii*l. *viii*s. *ii*d.

Though this Guild was only incorporated by Letters Patent bearing Date, Nov. 6, 37th Henry VI. yet it was begun in the City some Years before, as appears by the

VOL. II.

Q

Title

* This Extract from *Dodsworth* is printed in the first of the additional Volumes to the *Monasticon*. Amongst the Records in the Tower are many Charters and Grants relating to this Fraternity. It appears by these that this Guild was much older than Henry VI. For by *pat. 45. Ed. III. p. 1. m. 31.* this Guild was converted into an Hospital, when fourteen Messuages, seven Shops, and *1*l. *12*s. Rent in the City and Suburbs were confirmed to it. See also *pat. 20. Ric. 2. p. 2. m. 21.*

Title of their Statutes; viz. *Liber ordinationis fraternitatis Corporis Christi fundat. in Ebor. per capellanos et alias honestas personas, tam seculares quam regulares, quorum nomina infra specialiter intitulat. incept. Anno Dom. M.CCCC. VIII.*

It appears by this Register that this Religious Institution was very popular, some hundreds of Persons every Year being admitted to the Fraternity. The Ceremony of *Corpus Christi* Play, which they were obliged annually to perform, must have been in its Time one of the most extraordinary Entertainments the City could exhibit, and would necessarily draw a great Concourse of People out of the Country to see it. Every Trade in the City, from the Highest to the Lowest, were obliged to furnish out a Pageant at their own Expence on this Occasion. The History of the Old and New Testament was the Subject they went upon; and each Trade represented some particular Part, and spoke some Verses on the Occasion*. Many are the Orders and Ordinances in the City's Registers about the better Regulation of this religious Ceremony, which was first instituted by Pope Urban IV. about the Year 1250, and continued to be acted in this City till the Twenty-sixth of Queen Elizabeth.

Sept. 18, 1481 †. There was an Indulgence of forty Days granted to all who should contribute their Charity towards the Relief and Sustainment of the Fraternity, or Guild, of *Corpus Christi*, ordained and founded in the City of York; Or for the Souls of the said Brethren and Sisters who should say, with a devout Mind, the Lord's Prayer, and the Angel's Salutation: Or else yearly, with the like Devotion, visit personally the City on *Corpus Christi* Day, or within eight Days after; when, in great Procession, the glorious Body of our Lord is honourably placed on the Shrine and carried about.

This Fraternity subsisting chiefly on the annual Charity collected at the Procession, and having little Lands, it stood till the third of Edward VI. when an Order was made that the Lord Mayor, for the Time being, should be chosen yearly Master of the said Hospital, and the poor Folks and Beds were to be maintained, found, and used in the Hospital, as before Time had been accustomed.

Sept.

* See an Account of the Procession, p. 121—126 of this Volume.

† Ex MS. Torre, p. 204.

Sept. 29, 1583. An Order of Council was made, that the Recorder, (*William Hihard, Esq.*) Mr. *Afkwith*, and Mr. *Robinson*, Aldermen, and Mr. *Belt*, with proper Attornies, should go to *Nayburn* and take Possession of the Lands there, and in *Stainforthbridge* and *Buttercrane* belonging to St. *Thomas's* Hospital, and Parcel of the late Guild of *Corpus Christi*, according to a Deed made by *William Marsh*, of *London*, Esq. and *Walter Plummer*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor, of *London*, to the said Recorder, *Afkwith*, and *Belt*, with a Letter of Attorney in the same Deed.

In the Year 1598, the Land Rents received by the City, belonging to this Hospital, amounted to the Sum of 33*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

There are in this Hospital Bed-Rooms for Twenty-four poor People, and so many have sometime been therein; but in the Year 1683 they were reduced to ten poor Widows and no more.

There are several good Houses out of this Gate; one of these a large old Brick-Building near this Hospital, has borne, for many Years, the Name of the *Nunnery*; being a Boarding-School for young Ladies of *Roman* Catholick Families, and the Site, Gardens, and agreeable Walks beyond it, make it very convenient for that Purpose. It has been of late Years much enlarged by elegant Buildings backwards, which proves, that either the Number of Scholars, or other Boarders, by whatever Denomination the Reader chuses to stile them, hath greatly increased.

In the Field without *Skeldergate* Postern stood once a Nunnery of *Benedictines*, dedicated to St. *Clement* the Pope; Part of the Ruins of which is yet standing.

Thurstan, Archbishop of *York*, in the Reign of King *Henry I.* in 1145, granted to God, St. *Clement*, and to the Nuns there, serving God, in pure and perpetual Alms, the Place wherein this Monastery, with other Buildings of the said Nuns were erected, together with two Carucates of Land in the Suburbs of *York*, Twenty Shillings annual Rent issuing out of his Fair in *York*, &c. This was confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of *York*.

In 1284, *Nicholas Poteman*, of *Clementhorp*, Son of *Adam*, granted unto *Agnes*, Priores of St. *Clement*,

and to the Nuns there, for a Corody in the said House, two Messuages in *Clementhorp*, with a Toft and a Croft, and half an Acre of Land.

Likewise *Bartholomew*, the Chaplain, gave to God and the Church of *St. Clement*, and the Nuns thereof, one Messuage in *Clementhorp*, rendering yearly to the Archbishop the Rent of Three Shillings, two Hens, and one Pair of white Gloves.

Also *Gilbert Fitz-Nigel* gave to them all that Meadow which lies beneath the Nunnery, rendering *per Annum* Twelve Shillings. *Mon. Ang.* i. p. 511. †

And *Hugh Murdac*, Archdeacon of *Cleveland*, granted to God and the Nuns of *St. Clement* the Moiety of his Land in *Clementhorp*, which lies under their Garden towards *Ouse*, which he held of the Fee of the Archbishop.

William Malejours granted to them his Land, with all the Buildings upon *Bycbehill*.

John de Gotbelaude, Chaplain, gave to the Prioresse and Nuns of *St. Clement*, eight Shillings annual Rent out of two Shops in *Staynegate*.

Also *Maude*, late Wife of *Thomas Carpenter de Aldburgh*, granted to them all her Land in *Layerthorpe*, extending from the King's Highway as far as the Ditch, rendering Halfable to the King.

Thurstan, Archbishop of *York*, gave to them one Oxgang of Land in *Carwode*; also the Service of *William de Mala opera*, and Six Shillings and Eightpence annual Rent. *Mon. Ang.* i. p. 510.

Thomas Malejours granted to them six Oxgangs of Land in *Grimston*, together with the Mansion-House of that Lordship. *Idem*.

And *Walter de Rydal* and *Eda* his Wife gave them two Oxgangs of Land more in *Grimston*. *Idem* 511.

Alice de Stavely granted to these Nuns the Advowson and Appropriation of the Church of *Oxton*, and two Oxgangs of Land there. *Idem*.

William Fossard, jun. gave them all his Land in *Muntbate*. *Idem*.

Thomas Malejours gave them all his Land in *Munkeaid*, extending in Length from *Whitewelle* to *Peter-Welle*, with

* *Ex chart. orig.*

† Now called *Nun-Ings*. *N. B.* All these Charters, or Grants, which are not marked to be extracted from the *Monasticon*, are taken from the Originals themselves, yet preserved in *York*.

with common of Pasture; and one Ofgang of Land in Mileford.

Thurstan, Archbishop, gave them five Shillings out of the Tithe of his Mill in *Monkton* in *Rypon*. *Mon. Ang.* i. p. 511.

Ralph de Amundevile granted to this Nunnery Half a Mark in Silver out of his Mill at *Preston* in *Craven*. *Ib.*

Archbishop *Thurstan* gave them one Acre of Land in *Otley*, with the Tithe of a certain Mill there. *Idem* 510.

Thurstan, Archbishop, gave them six Perches of Land in *Sudewelle*, lying in *Buchetbill*, to build them a House for to lodge in; and three Shillings Rent out of a certain Mill, the Tithes of another Mill, likewise four other Mills there. *Idem*.

Alexander de Rival gave them forty Acres of Land in the Territory of *Saxton*, and ten Shillings yearly Rent. *Idem*.

In 1304, *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, granted to the Priores and Nuns hereof, six Perches of Moor-Ground in *Ingle-Moor-Marsh* *juxta* *Swynsleet*.

And *William de Percy* gave them other six Perches of Moor in *Ingle-Moor*.

On the Ides of November, 1269, *W. Giffard*, Archbishop of *York*, granted to these Nuns of *St. Clement* the Appropriation of the Church of *Thorp super Ouse*, and ordained a Vicarage out of the same. *

Nicholas Poteman, of *Clementhorp*, gave them the fourth Part of an Ofgang in *Thorp-Mallebys*, containing six Acres.

Archbishop *Thurstan* gave them the Tithes of an Orchard and two Mills in *Wilton*. *Mon. Ang.* p. 510.

Peter Percy grants to these Nuns a Spot of Ground opposite to their Gate. In the additional Volumes to the Monasticon.

Nicholas, the Son of *Ernifius ad barram de Walmgate*, also gives Lands, &c. in *Walmgate*.

All these Grants were confirmed by King *John*, when at *York*, in the first Year of his Reign, and afterwards by King *Edward III.* in the first Year of his Reign, at *York*.

In 1192, *Geofry*, Archbishop of *York*, gave this Monastery of *St. Clement* to the Abbey of *Godeffrow*; but the Nuns here, who had from their Foundation been always in their own Choice, refused to obey the Order, and appealed to the Pope; and *Alicia*, then Prioress*, went to *Rome* for that Purpose. Notwithstanding which, the Archbishop, setting at nought the Appeal, excommunicated the whole Sisterhood.

Mr. *Willis* mentions *Isabel Ward* as the last Prioress†, who, surrendering up the Nunnery to King *Henry VIII.* had a Pension of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per Annum allowed her‡. The Church belonging to this Nunnery was very antiently parochial, and was, together with the Inhabitants and Parishioners, appropriated to the Prioress and Convent of the House of *St. Clement juxta Ebor.* To which Priory, July 12, 1464, Licence was granted to translate the Feast of Dedication of the said Parish Church from the Feast-Day of *St. William* yearly, unto the Sunday next after the Feast of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, because the Parishioners of this Church, of both Sexes, were wont to run to the Cathedral in great Numbers in the Feast of *St. William*, and leave their said Parish Church on that Day empty. This Church continued to be parochial till 1585, when it was, by Authority of the Statute made in the first Year of *Edward VI.* united to *St. Mary's, Bishop-Hill the Elder*, along with its Parish of *Middlethorpe*, &c.

It appears by these Grants and the Name of the Place, *Tborpe*, commonly called *Clement-Tborpe*, that here was a considerable Village formerly; but now, except the miserable Ruin of the Church, there are not above four Houses. In making the Works for rendering the River *Ouse* more navigable about the Year 1730, a large Foundation of *Aspler Stone* was dug out of the Banks, which had probably been a Key or Staith belonging to this Nunnery. These Stones, being often seen at low Water, have been mistaken for the Foundations of a Bridge here, of which the Ground on the other Side gives no such Testimony.

There

* *Lelandi Coll.* 3. p. 320. *Chron. Benedi. Abb. ed. Hearne* p. 732.

† *Willis* on Abbies.

‡ The Value at the Suppression was 55*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* *Dugdals.*

There being nothing remarkable in the Suburbs on the North of *Micklegate Bar*, we shall pass the River at the Ferry out of *Skoldergate* Postern, and land on the opposite Side, on a Piece of Ground called *St. George's Close*, which doubtless did belong to the Chapel of that Name near it. On this Piece of Ground all the Citizens of *York* have a Right and Privilege to walk, shoot with Bows and Arrows, and dry Linen, as appears by the antient Leases from the Corporation, wherein these Privileges were constantly reserved. A fine Terras Walk was, about the Year 1733, made the whole Length of this Close on that Side next the River, at the City's Expence, for the public Use and Entertainment of the Citizens, &c. This Walk hath since been carried across the *Foss*, (where a very handsome Stone-Bridge was erected in the Year 1768) and extended more than half a Mile further, running all the Way parallel with the River *Ouse*, and is allowed to be equal to any public Walk in the Kingdom.

Contiguous to *St. George's Close* stood *St. George's Chapel* and *Castle Mills*. The Chapel of *St. George*, betwixt *Foss* and *Ouse*, was endowed with one Messuage and one Acre of Land in *Standford*, late *William Basson's*. In *Gart. Anno 19 Ric. II. m. 7.* and *Esch. Anno 46 Ed. III. num. 65.* is an Inquisition of certain Lands and Rents belonging to this Chapel, *Esch. Anno 30. Ed. III. num. 68.* whether a Piece of Land, called the *Holms*, lying betwixt the Castle and the River *Ouse*, do belong to the said Chapel or the City*. A Dwelling-House, called *Jersey-House*, from a Manufactory of that Kind begun therein about the Year 1630, now stands upon the Foundations of this Chapel, which are very strong; the frequent inundations of the Rivers requiring it. Being put upon the Foot of a Chantry Chapel, it was suppressed with the rest. Here was a Guild, Brotherhood, or Fraternity established, called the *Fellowship of St. George*; for we find by *Pat. 25 Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 7.* Licence was given for the Founding of it.

In the fourth of *Edward I.* † it is found by Inquisition that the Templars had a Mill near the Castle of *York*, which

* *Sir T. W. commissio ad inquirend. Pat. 32 Ed. III. p. 1. m. 24. verso.*

† *Inter record. in thesaur. recept. scaccar. in custodia commissionarium & camerariorum ibidem.*

which after belonged to the Kings of England. In the Reign of Edward II. these Mills were lett by Lease for forty Marks a Year, which argues them of considerable Value. *

In an old Grant, without Date, in the Register of the Abbey of *Fountains*, the Ground is described to lie betwixt the Castle Mills on one Hand, and the Ground belonging to this Abbey on the other. And tho' this Grant be without Date, nor can we assign one to it by the Witnesses Names; yet its being set at the Head of their Possessions in *York*, makes it judged to be of great Antiquity.

These Mills were sold by Queen *Elizabeth* to one *Francis Guilpin* for 12*l.* Anno Reg. 13. and came at last to be settled upon an Hospital near *Heslington*, built and endowed by Sir *Thomas Hesketh*, the Foundation Deed whereof is amongst the City's Records.

Between the *Castle Mills* and *Fisbergate Postern*, but nearer the latter, stood a Horse-Bridge, under which the *Foss* had a free Current when higher than the antient Bounder-Marks; but this Bridge being washed down about the Year 1746 has not since been rebuilt; and the Dam-Head, as well as the Road, has been so much raised as not to leave any Vestige of its Situation.

Not far from the Castle Mills on the West Side of the Road to *Fulford*, in a Place now called *Stons-Wall-Close*, stood once the Priory of *St. Andrew*, founded in 1202 by *Hugh Murdac*; who granted and confirmed, in perpetual Alms, to God, and to the twelve Canons of the Order of *Sempringham*, serving God at *St. Andrew's* in *Fisbergate*, *York*, the Church of the same Place, with Lands adjacent; also the Rent of twenty-one Marks issuing out of certain Houses in *York*; and twenty-six Marks for the Rent of eleven Marks and five Shillings; likewise the Lands at *Tborp* and *Goodmadham*, †

Adam

* *Molendina regis subtus castrum concess.* Nichol. L. pro term. 6. annor. redd. inde per ann. xl. marcas. Fin. 13 Ed. III. m. 2.

† *Ebor. Prior S. Andreae de ii toftis, i molend. xv bov. xvi acris & i roda terrae, ii car. ruc. prati & vi s. reddit. in Kyrkby in Clyveland, Dromondby, Stokelle, Bulkebe, & quorum de Jo. de Eure. Pat. 5 Ed. III. p. 1. m. 5. Ebor. Monast. S. Andreae ibidem de ordine Sempringham pro libert. &c. carta ampla. pat. 3 Ed. IV. p. 3. m. 14.*

Adam Albus gave them 12*s.* Rent out of his Land in the Parish of *St. Laurence* in *Walmgate* westward. ||

On the Feast of *St. Laurence*, in 1202, the Dean and Chapter of *York*, by their Deed, granted to the Prior and Convent of *St. Andrew*, the Rent of the two Carucates of Land in the Town of *Cave*, which belonged to their Common, in Exchange for certain Lands lying before the West Door of the Minster in *York*. *

To this Priory of *St. Andrew* were also given one Carucate and two Oxgangs of Land in *Marston*, which were held by the Rent of Thirteenpence.

The Site of this Priory † (as *Leland* remarks) is right against the Nunnery of *St. Clement* on the opposite Side of the River, which has given Rise to a ridiculous Notion that there was a subterraneous Passage and Communication betwixt them. The Order of *Sempringham* was that of *St. Gilbert*; and this Priory was surrendered the 28th of *November*, 1538, by the Prior and three Monks only, says *Heylin*; but the Surrender runs in general Terms, by the Consent of the whole Brotherhood, as the rest of them do †. The Value at the Dissolution was 47*l.* 14*s.* 3½*d.* *Dugdale*.—57*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* *Speed*.

The Street, as well within as without the old Gate or Bar, called *Fisbergate-Bar*, goes by the Name of *Fisbergate*; and near the further Wind-Mill stood once the Parish Church of *St. Elene*, or *St. Hellen*. This was an antient Rectory in the Patronage of the Prior and Convent of *St. Trinity* in *York*, from the first Foundation of that Monastery.

There was another Church, without the Walls, called the Parish Church of *All-Saints* in *Fisbergate*; but where it stood is not known. It was a very antient Rectory, so old as to be given by King *William Rufus* to the Abbess and Convent of *Whitby*, upon Condition that the Monks there should pray for him and his Heirs. § These two Churches were annexed to *St. Laurence* in 1585.

Higher

|| *Ex carta origin.* * *Mon. Ang.* Vol. II. f. 808.

† The present Possessor of the Ground is *Peter Johnson*, Esq; Recorder.

‡ *Claus.* 30 Hen. VIII. pars 4. num. 70.

§ *Mon. Ang.* Vol. I. 75. MS. *Tyre*, f. 493.

Higher up in these Suburbs, nearer *Walmgate Bar*, stands a Dwelling-House, which is called now *Ace-House* or *Affis-Hall*. This Name gives Reason to suppose that here was a Building formerly in which the itinerant Judges held their Assizes before they were admitted into the Castle. Tradition also informs us, that they lodged in the Priory of St. *Andrew* aforesaid during their Stay. Sir *T. Widdrington* is wholly silent as to this, nor can we get any further Light into it; the Writings which the present Possessor has to shew makes Mention of no such Thing; but they, indeed, are modern.

We come now to a Street leading from *Walmgate Bar*, which is fair and broad, and is the Road to *Hull*, *Bur-lington*, &c. The antient Name of this Street was *Watlingate* †, which bears a plain Allusion to a Roman Road. And here it must be that those Roads begun, which lead to the *Humber*, and some of the Ports on the *German Ocean*.

Without this Bar stood the Hospital and Parish Church of St. *Nicholas*. The Church was parochial, an antient Rectory, and had *Grimstone* &c. in its District. The Pile was quite ruined in the Siege of *York*, 1644, and never rebuilt. It was a noble Structure, as appears by the antient Porch of it, which is now put up in St. *Margaret's* Church in *Walmgate*. The three Bells, belonging to this Church, were taken down by the Soldiers in the aforementioned Siege; in order to cast into Cannon, but the Lord *Fairfax* prevented it. They were since, viz. 1653, hung up in St. *John's* Church, *Ousebridge* End, being the largest there.

The Hospital to which this Church was appurtenant was of Royal Foundation; though it is not so mentioned in *Dugdale*, being of the Patronage of the Kings of *England*.

July 4. 1303. *William de Grenefeld* †, Lord High Chancellor of *England*, in a Royal Visitation, ordained certain

* *Temp. Car. I.* it is called in these Writings the *Ace-House*, in *Foulsforth* Liberty, with a Circumflex, or Note of Abbreviation over it.

† *Lelandi Coll. Vide annal. sub. ann. 1328.*

‡ *Exhibit. in. vifit. ifius hospital. per Wm. de Grenefeld summum cancellar. Angliae recit. est quod fundat erat per praedecessores Ed. primi. Confirm. ampla ordin. statut. cart. libertat. et donat. Pat. 21 Ric. II. p. 1. m. 31. in turre Londin.*

certain Orders and Statutes for the well Governance of this Houſe, which conſiſted of a ſelect Number of both Sexes. Theſe being to be met with in the *Monaftericon* *, and in the *Engliſh* Abridgment, are unnecceſſary here; nor ſhall we mention more than that, *Anno 3 Edward I. Eſcheat.* there is an Inquiſition of a Carucate of Land, and an Acre and an half of Meadow, granted to them by *Maud* the Empreſs, upon this Condition, that the Brethren of the ſaid Hoſpital, for ever, ſhould find Victuals for all Lepers, which ſhould come to the ſaid Hoſpital, on the Vigils of the Apoſtles *Peter* and *Paul*.

The Inquiſition, as extracted from the Records in the Tower, is in theſe Words: †

Ebor. Leproſi ibidem pro terris in ſuburb. ejuſdem per Matildam reginam Angliae, aut imperatricem dat. hoſ. S. Nicholai ibidem.

Hoſp. S. Nicholai extra Walmgate.

“ Inquiſitio facta inter dominum regem ex una parte,
 “ et magiſtrum et fratres hospitalis *S. Nicholai Ebor.*
 “ per *Walterum de Grimſon Ebor. Will. de Melton de*
 “ eadem, *Alex. Ciffore de eadem, Will. Longum de eadem,*
 “ *Thomam de Naſſerton de eadem, Will. de Roſton de*
 “ eadem, *Robertum filium Benedicti de Hewrde, Thomam*
 “ *de Horon de eadem, Michaelen de Hewrde, Johannem*
 “ *Neulode de eadem, Petrum de Diſton de eadem, Will.*
 “ *de Wyneſlawe, jurati per ſacramentum dicunt quod*
 “ *Matilda, bona regina Anglie, dedit predictis magiſtro et*
 “ *fratribus dicti hospitalis unam carucatam terre et unam*
 “ *acram prati et dimid. in campo ſuburbii civitatis Ebor.*
 “ *confirmatam per regem Stephanum, ad paſcendum om-*
 “ *nes leproſos de comitatu Ebor. ibidem de conſuetudine*
 “ *venientes, in vigilia apoſtolorum Petri et Pauli, pro*
 “ *animabu ſomnium antecellorum et ſucceſſorum eorum;*
 “ *et fuerunt in ſaiſina predicti prati a tempore predictæ*
 “ *bone regine Matilde uſque ad ſecundum tempus quo*
 “ *Robertus de Creppyns fuit vicecomes Ebor. qui eos, de*
 “ *predicto prato, deſciſſavit, et tenuit ad opus equorum*
 “ *ſuorum, et ſic alter vicecomes poſt alium illud pra-*
 “ *tum detenuerunt; et valuĩt illud pratum dimidium*
 “ *marce*

* *Mon. Ang. Vol. II. f. 470.* † *Eſch. 3 Ed. I. n. 76.*

"marce; et spatium dictæ ieiunæ continuavit viginti
 "annos et plus."

Valued at the Suppression at 29*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* Dugd.

Near the Ruin of this antient Pile lies a Grave-Stone, on the Marble of which a Priest is delineated in his Vestment, with the Chalice, and round it this Inscription:

ICY GIST SIR RICHARD DE GRIMSTON
 IADYS DE STILYNGFLETE PARSON
 DIEU LUI FAIT MERCY ET PARDON. AMEN.

In turning over the Rubbish of the old Building in 1736 for the Reparation of the Road near it, was found a white Grave-Stone with this Inscription in clean deep black Letter.

*Orate pro anima Johanne Waryn sororis ipsius Hospitalis
 que obiit xv die mensis Julii A. Dom. mccccxxxii.
 cujus anime propitiatur Deus. Amen.*

South of this Hospital is a round Hill, known by the Name of *Lamel-Hill*, on which a Wind-Mill stands, from whence it must have taken its Name; *Lamel-Hill* being no more than *Le Meul*, the Mill-Hill, called so by the Normans. This Hill, and several others round the City, seem to have been originally raised for Roman Tumuli; tho' they afterwards served to plant this Kind of Mills upon.

The Parish Church of St. *Edward* stood a little beyond the former on the other Side of the Street. This was also an antient Rectory, of which the Archbishops of *York* were Patrons, and so continued till 1585, when, by the Act of Union, this Parish was united to St. *Nicholas*.

The Parish Church of St. *Laurence* was antiently a Rectory appropriated to the Common of the Dean and Chapter of *York*, and esteemed as one of their great Farms; and so together with *Faerburn* was usually demised to one of the Canons Residentiary of the Cathedral Church at the annual Rent of thirty Marks; in which this Church of St. *Laurence* was valued at nine Pounds thirteen Shillings and Fourpence.

A

* Here lies Sir Richard, de Grimstone, formerly of Stillington, Parson, God grant him Mercy and Pardon. Amen.

A Vicarage was here ordained*, and the Vicar was endowed with the whole Altarage, paying out of it to the Chapter of *York* Twenty Shillings *per Annum*; and the Canon Residentiary had all the Residue of the Church for the Rent of Twenty Marks.

The Church of *St. Michael*, without *Walmgate Bar*, was united to this of *St. Laurence*, *Oct. 10, 1365*; and all and singular the Tithes arising out of the Places within the same Parish, with the Oblations of the Inhabitants thereof, were intirely granted to the Vicars of *St. Laurence*, and their Successors for ever, paying the annual Pension of *13s. 4d.* to the Prior and Convent of *Kirkham*, in Recompence for the Subtraction of those Tithes and Oblations.

John Bishop of *Bath*, and *William* Bishop of *Lincoln*†, Arbitrators between the Dean and Chapter of *York*, Proprietors of this Church, on the one Part, and the Master and Brethren of *St. Leonard's Hospital* on the other Part, awarded and decreed the Tithes of Corn and Hay growing upon the Lands and Meadows belonging to the said Hospital in *Heslington*, within the Parish of *St. Laurence*, perpetually for the future, notwithstanding they were in the proper Hands and Culture of the said Master and Brethren, and at their own Costs and Expences tilled and managed.—Dated at *London*, *May 12, 1439*.

A Decree or Arbitrament was made by the Archbishop, that the Vicar hereof, by reason of the Endowment of his Vicarage, shall always receive those Tithes and Oblations arising out of a certain Place called *Greendikes*, whether within the Limits of *St. Mary* and the Chapelries of *St. Olave* and *Fulford*, as the Abbot and Convent of *St. Mary's* alledge, or within the Precincts of this Church of *St. Laurence*, as *Richard* the Vicar thereof asserteth of Right to belong to him.—Dated *Ebor. Jan. 23, 1457*.

In 1585, *Edwin* Archbishop of *York*, with the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of that City, according to the Statute of the first of *Edward VI.* united and annexed to this Parish Church of *St. Laurence*, the Churches of *St. Elene* in *Fisbergate*, *All-Saints ibidem*, together with the

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Parish.

* MS. Torre, f. 323.

† Carta in custodia clerici vestibulis *Ebor. cum litera T. Torre, f. 39.*

Parishioners of them both, saving to the respective Patrons their former Right of prefeating to those Churches.

	l. s. d.	
The Vicarage of St. Laurence is valued in the	}	
King's Books, First Fruits		5 10 0
Tenths		0 11 0

Warty's Chantry in this Church, A. D. 1346.

Nicholas Wartyr, perpetual Vicar of this Church, to the Praise and Honour of God, *St. Mary, St. Laurence*, and *All Saints*, and for the Health of his own Soul, and for the Souls of *Mr. Rich. de Cestria, John de Messington, Walter de Yarewell*, and *John Benge*, Cap. gave and granted to God, *St. Mary, St. Laurence*, and to Sir *John de Burtonstaber*, Chaplain, and his Successors perpetually celebrating divine Service for the Souls aforesaid; and for saying daily *placebo, dirige*, with Commendation of the Dead, &c. four Messuages in *Walmgate*, of the annual Value of five Marks, according to the King's Licence by him obtained. Also the Moiety of that House or Messuage for the Chaplain's Habitation, which, by Licence of the Dean and Chapter, he hath, at his own proper Costs, built on the South-Side of the Church-Yard of *St. Laurence*; so as the Vicar for the Time being shall have the other Moiety for his Habitation also.

And willed that, after his own Decease, the Vicar of this Church do present a fit Priest hereunto to the Dean and Chapter, to be instituted within seven Days from the Time of Notice of any Vacation.

Lastly, That the said Chaplains, his Successors, do find and sustain for their daily Celebrations a Chalice, Books, Vestments, and other Ornaments necessary, and shall receive from the Hands of the Vicar, *gratis*, Bread, Wine, and Candles. All which were confirmed by the Chapter of *York*, July 27, 1346. Valued at the Dissolution 1 l. 11 s. 8 d.

This Church of *St. Laurence* was nearly destroyed in the Siege during the Civil Wars, and lay in Ruins, like its Neighbour, till the Year 1669, when it was begun to be re-edified, and is at this Day in very good Repair. The Church hath no Isles, but a handsome large Window at the East-End, in which is put a Coat of Arms

Arg.

Arg. on a Bend *Sab.* three Garbs Or, Crest a Garb Or, bended *Az.* Motto, CEST LA SEVL VERTVE QVI BONNE LA NOBLESSE. *Hesketh.* H. Giles depinx.

Before we take Leave of this Church, we must take Notice that there are some very large Stones of the Grit Kind in the Wall of it: At a Corner of the Steeple is the Representation of St. *Laurence* on a Gridiron, rudely cut; and two antique Statues lie on the Church-Yard Wall to the Street in Priests Habits. They seem not to be elegant enough for *Roman*, though they deserve the Sculptor's Notice; and we leave them to the Reader's Conjecture. Near these venerable Pieces of Antiquity lie also several Covers for Stone-Coffins, which now serve to cover the Wall, and near it one of these sacred Repositories for the Dead, which the Owner's Bones have been long since removed from, and at present it has the Honour to serve for a Trough to the neighbouring Well.

Leaving the Suburbs on this Side, keeping by the River *Foss*, we come to a Village on the other antiently called *Layrethorpe* *. This being the Extremity of the Forest of *Galtres* next the City, bears a Taste of the antient Hunting on that Forest in its Name; *Leer*, or *Layre*, say *Skinner* and *Goldman*, being, in old *English*, a Hunting Term for a Place where Deer usually retired to, after feeding, to repose themselves.

The Parish Church of St. *Mary* stood formerly in *Layrethorp*, valued in the Time of *Henry V.* at two Pounds per Annum. It was with its Parish united to St. *Cuthbert* within the Walls, 28 *Elix.*

Crossing the *Foss* here, the first Piece of Ground that lies next it is now called *Jewbury*. This Place, by the Name, seems to have been a Burgh, or District, antiently inhabited by the *Jews*. It lies upon the North-West Side of the River *Foss*; and, by Means of that Canal, their Goods and Merchandize might formerly have been conveyed to them. There is another Conjecture, which indeed seems more probable, that it was

R 2

called

* Robert de Bylton & Thomas de Redenes, de Ebor. capel. concesserunt abbati & conventui de Rieval, & successoribus suis sex messuagia cum curtalagin quae jacent juxta pontem de Layrethorp-Bridge, Ebor. ex chart. orig.

called *Jewbury*, from being a Place assigned to the *Jews* for the Burial of their Dead; and probably where those *Jews* were interred that slew themselves in the Castle. We are told by *Hoveden*, that, in 1177, our *Henry II.* granted Licence to the *Jews* to have a Burial-Place without the Walls of every City in *England*; when before they were obliged to carry all their Dead to bury at *London*. As there is a Street within this City which bears some Affinity to these People in its Name, we shall have Occasion to mention them again. This Place is now converted into Gardens, &c.

Monkgate * is a fair broad Street, leading from the Bar to *Monk Bridge*. The Spittal of *St. Loy* (a House for the Entertainment of poor Strangers or Pilgrims) stood on the East-Side of the Bridge. From whence *Monkgate* and *Monk-Bar* have contracted their Names is not easily determined, no Religious House having stood there whence it could be derived. All the Land and Houses on the North-Side of this Street were antiently belonging to the Dean and Chapter, *de Terra Ulphi*. On the South-Side is an Hospital, of a late Foundation, called Alderman *Agar's* Hospital, but inconsiderable.

On the same Side of this Street, nearer to the Bar, stands the County-Hospital, or Public Infirmary, first set on Foot in the Year 1740, by a Legacy of 500*l.* given by the Will of Lady *Elizabeth Hastings*, and since raised and supported by the Benefactions or annual Contributions of well-disposed persons.

This is a spacious Building, neatly but not superfluously ornamented, and very well adapted to the humane Purpose for which it was raised. It extends a Front of 75 Feet in Length to the Street, and measures 90 Feet in Depth, inclosing a Court of 26 Feet 4 Inches by 35 Feet. The whole consists of three Floors; the first of which is appropriated to the Offices necessary to the Hospital; the second is divided into two large Wards, one for Male and the other for Female Patients, each containing sixteen Beds, and to these are annexed Bed-Rooms for the respective Nurses. The third Floor consists of two Wards, one for Men, the other for Women, each containing nine Beds, and Accommodations

* On the North-Side of this Street some Years ago was found a Stone Causeway at eight Feet deep. *Dean Gale*.

accommodations as before mentioned for the Nurses, together with a Theatre, lighted from above, for the Performance of Surgical Operations. Every Ward is furnished with a Necessary-House, from which effectual Care is taken to convey all offensive Smell; and indeed, in every Respect, so much Attention is paid to Cleanliness, that from this single Circumstance it cannot be doubted that many Patients have derived essential Benefit.

This excellent Charity is entirely dependent upon the Benevolence of the Public for its Maintenance, and the Government of it is vested in such Persons as contribute to its Support. A Donation of 20*l.* or an annual Contribution of 2*l.* constitutes a Governor, who is intitled to vote in a Court, by which all Affairs relative to the House are regulated, and by whom Trustees are chosen, whose Concurrence, in a separate Court, is necessary to give Force to many Resolutions of the Governors.

Nothing can better demonstrate the infinite Utility of this Hospital than the following State of the Patients, who have been received into it since the Foundation, in the Year 1740.

Patients admitted from April 4, 1740, when the Hospital was first opened, to May 1, 1783		26,023
Cured	— — — — —	18,717
Relieved	— — — — —	4794
Incurable	— — — — —	383
Discharged for Irregularity, &c.	— — — — —	1281
Died	— — — — —	746
Now under Cure	— — — — —	102
		<hr/> 26,023

The Parish Church of *St. Maurice* is at the Head of this Street, and is said to stand in *Monkgate* and *Newbigging*. It antiently appertained to the two Prebends of *Fridaythorpe* and *Fenton*, till *Walter Grey*, Archbishop, by the Consent of his Chapter, united the Medieties into one entire Rectory, which, with all Appurtenances, he assigned to the Prebendary of *Fenton*; and, in Recompence to the Prebendary of *Fridaythorpe*, granted him

him the Rents and Services of the Prebend of *Fenton* lying in *Newbigging Street* and *Monkgate*. *

In 1240, on the Petition of *Sewale de Bevil*, Prebendary of *Fenton*, *Walter*, Archbishop of *York*, with the Consent of the Chapter, ordained, that the Vicar of this Church of *St. Maurice* should receive *Nomine vicarie omnes obventiones et decimas ipsius ecclesie, solvendo inde annuatim capitulo quatuor marcas sterlingorum ad festa Pent. et S. Martini. Et quod custodia vicarie cum vacaverit penes canonicum remaneat presentand. viros idoneos decano et capitulo ad instituend. Et dicte prebende canonicus ab omnimodarum decimarum prestatione, et qualibet consuetudine parochiali sit immunis et semper liber. Et cum canonicus confert ad onera Ebor. eccles. relevanda, vel si aliquod aliud onus ipsi canonico ratione prebende immineat, vicarius hujus ecclesie de S. Mauritio et vicarius de Fenton in parte duodecima ipsum jurabunt.* †

This Church of *St. Maurice*, together with all its separate Members, Rights, and Appurtenances, was, by *Edwyn* Archbishop of *York*, the Mayor, &c. united and annexed to the Parish Church of *St. Trinity* in *Goodramgate*, according to the Statute; notwithstanding which it is still kept up, and divine Service celebrated there, which is the only Instance of this Kind in or about the City.

Opposite to this Church runs a Street now called *Barker-Hill*, antiently called *Harlot-Hill*, and probably it had not its Name for nothing, *Lovelane* being contiguous to it ‡. On the other Side of the Bar is a Lane called *the Lord Mayor's Walk*, extending to the Bottom of *Gillygate*.

We shall close the Account of this Part of the Suburbs, with an Extract from Mr. *Dodsworth's* Collections, of the antient Boundary of this Parish of *St. Maurice*, taken from an old Manuscript: MEMORANDUM, *That in the Year M CCC. LXX. the Bounds of St. Maurice Parish were trouble sore, and they were scene in the Mynstere: That is to say, from the Monkbar bulbing from the Cawing Towre to the Goyfelane; fro the Goyfelayne to the*
Kinges

* Ex MS. Torre; f. 35.

† Ex MS. Torre, f. 36.

‡ Beyond this stood formerly a Place called *Pertre-Hall*, opposite, it is said, to *Merchant-Taylor's* within the Walls, but we can give no further Account of it.

*Kinges Seware in the Paynely-Croftes, to the Dyke-End at the Abbots Mills to the Mideft of Foffe, downe Mideft of Foffe to Monkbrigg, fro the Monkbrigg to the Layrethorpe Towre, fro the Layrethorpe Towre to the Monkbar. This beyng the Boundes certenly. Witnefs hereof Simon Shereman, Kyrkemastere the same Time, dwelling byde the Goyfelayne at the same Time. **

Down a narrow Lane, the Boundary of the Lands of *Ulphus* on that Side, lies a large Piece of Ground called, antiently, *Paynelycrofts*, tho' now it has corruptly got the Name of the *Croves*, or *Groves*. This was undoubtedly a large Inclosure from the Forest, and divided into many Crofts or Closes: Part of it laying in *Monk-Ward*, and the rest in *Bootham-Ward*; the latter was inclosed about the Year 1767, and exempted from Average under the Act of Parliament for inclosing *Clifton*. The Remainder continues to lie Common from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-Day*, as many hundred Acres more do the same round the City.

On the North of these Crofts is a Piece of Ground called *Horse-Fair*, on which some of the annual Fairs before described are kept. But what makes it more remarkable is, that a large Hospital stood here, which was founded and dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalene*, by *Robert de Pykering*, Dean of *York*, in 1330. It was afterwards confirmed by *William de Melton*, Archbishop, who further ordained,

That there shall be therein one perpetual Chaplain for the Master †, whose Presentation shall belong to the said *Robert de Pykering* for his Life, and to his Heirs after his Decease: That the said Master and his Successors, being assisted with two more Chaplains, shall daily celebrate divine Service therein for the Souls of *Walter*, late Archbishop, the said *Robert de Pykering*, and *William* his Brother, &c. and shall competently sustain those two Chaplains with Victuals and Cloathing, and pay to each Twenty Shillings *per Annum*; and also to sustain with Meat, Drink, and Cloathing other six old lame Priests

* *Dodsworth's Collections*, v. 115. f. 20.

† *Ex MS. Torre. Hosp. beatae Mariae Mag. in Bootham juxta civit. Ebor. fundat. per Rob. de Pykering, decanum, et pro ecclesia de Stivellingfleet appropriand. littera regis ad Papam. rot. Rom. an. 14 Ed. II. m. 3. Turre Lond.*

Priests not able, to minister, allowing to every one Twelvepence a Week.

And for the competent Maintenance of all the said Chaplains and Master, the Archbishop appropriated to them the Church of *Stillingfleet*, and to this Hospital for ever; assigning a due Portion for a Vicar to be instituted therein, at the Presentation of the Master and Brethren hereof.

* Their Goods were valued at	_____	l.	s.	d.
Their Plate 8 Ounces and 3 Quarters	—	2	12	1
Lands	—	23	10	8
The Close and Orchard belonging to the said Hospital	—	1	6	8
The Parsonage of <i>Stillingfleet</i> appropriated to the said Hospital per Annum	—	38	4	8

April 30, 1557. This Hospital of *St. Mary's* in *Bootham*, against the City Walls, commonly called *Le Horse-Fair*, together with all its Possessions, was annexed to the Dean and Chapter of *York*: Whereupon *Nicholas Wotton*, Dean, with the Consent of the Chapter, granted unto *Thomas Luither*, Priest, a Brother and Fellow of this Hospital, at the Time of the making the said Union, the annual Rent of 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* upon Condition that he should never after claim any Right, Title, or Demand in the Premises, by Reason or Pretence of the said Fraternity.

And the aforesaid Dean and Chapter, according to the Tenor of a Grant from *Philip* and *Mary*, King and Queen of *England*, who had made a Resumption of the Lands belonging to the Hospital, founded a Grammar School, and perpetually endowed the Master therewith, to be from Time to Time by them presented. The School is still subsisting in *York*; and, like the Colleges in both Universities, do in their Prayers remember their Founders, *Philip* and *Mary*; whose Grant to the Dean and Chapter is so particular in the Recital of the many scandalous Practices in the disposing of Lands given to pious Uses after the Reformation, that we think proper to insert the Preamble as follows:

Concess.

Concess. Decano et Capitulo. Ebor.

Licentia dominor. Regis et Regine concessa magistro hospitalis de Bowthom, ad donandum dict. hospitale ecclesie cathedralis. Ebor. et decano et capitulo ibidem, ad illud recipiend. et ad usum libere schole convertendum.

“ *Philippus et Maria, Dei gratia Rex et Regina, &c.*
 “ omnibus ad quos salutem: Cum hospital. sancte
 “ *Marie extra Botbome-Barre, civitatis Ebor. vulgarit.*
 “ nuncupat. the *Horse-Faire*, jam olim terris, decimis
 “ spiritualibus, ac aliis bonis et rebus competent. ad
 “ certum capellanorum et pauperum numerum in ead.
 “ exhibend. uti asseritur antiquitus fuerit fundatum et
 “ dotatum, et a multis jam exactis annis, partim tem-
 “ porum malitia, partim hominum negligentia, seu ve-
 “ rius inexhausta cupiditate, primâ ipsius hospitalis fun-
 “ datione neglecta, quasi vacuum diu remansit; adeo
 “ quod hospitalis nomine solum retento omne hospitali-
 “ tatis et pii loci meritum amiserit, nullaque in eo hos-
 “ pitalitatis, nullus ibi pauper sustentatur, nullus deni-
 “ que Domini cultus aut decorum in eo fovetur, sed
 “ omnes ejusdem hospitalis juvenus in unius magistri
 “ et duorum capellanorum extra dictum hospitale con-
 “ tinuo degentium ac alibi forsan beneficiorum usum
 “ et commoditatem indebite convertuntur; capellaque ibi-
 “ dem, uti vestigia demonstrant, decenter constructa et
 “ ministrorum numero sufficienti, ut apparuit, deputata,
 “ in suis muria fabrica et tectura adeo lacerata existit et
 “ ruïnosa, quod per magistrum et socios ejusdem ad pri-
 “ stinum statum suum de facili nequeat reparari et re-
 “ stitui, in fundatorum ipsius hospitalis injuriam et abu-
 “ tentium hujusmodi animarum grave periculum: Cum-
 “ que ut accipimus decanus et capitulum ecclesie cathe-
 “ dralis sancti *Petri Ebor.* quandam scholam grammati-
 “ calem et certi numeri scolarium educatione et erudi-
 “ tione ac ludimagistri et aliorum ministrorum in eadem
 “ alimentatione et perpetua exhibitione apud ecclesiam
 “ cathedralem predictam erigere fundare et stabilire
 “ proponant et intendant, quo in ecclesia cathedrali
 “ predicta et alibi ministrorum jam diu decrecentium
 “ numerus uberiorum existat et divinus cultus hoc ex-
 “ acto perniciosi scismatis tempore prope labefactatus
 “ decentius exornetur, quod sine magnis eorum decani
 “ et

" et capituli sumptibus et expenso perfici nequeat et per-
 " impleri: Cumque etiam dilectus nobis in Christo *Re-*
 " *bert. Johnson* in Decret. baccalauius ipsius hospitalis
 " nunc magister et focii ejusdem de et cum consensu,
 " assensu et ratificatione per dilecti nostri *Willielmi* do-
 " mini de *Eure* ac dilecti nobis *Tho. Eglesfield, de Barton*
 " *in le Willows*, in Com. nostro *Ebor.* generosi, et *Ric.*
 " *Marshall, de Butterwicke*, in eom. predicto gen. dicti
 " hospital. verorum et indubitatorum procuratorum
 " nostrorum hujusmodi tam pium opus quantum in illis
 " prout promovere et ad effectum perducere charitatis
 " intuitu studiose cupientes, dictum hospital. cum singulis
 " suis terris tenementis et aliis pervenient. et heredita-
 " ment. quibuscunque eidem pertinen. dictis decano et
 " capitulo et eorum successor. in sustentationem dicte
 " schole in forma predicta erigend. et stabiliend. ac in
 " supportationem onerum ejusdem dare, concedere et
 " confirmare, quantum in illis est licentia nostra regali
 " ad hoc obtinend. decreverunt, ut informamur. Sciatis
 " igitur quod nos hujusmodi tam pium propositum et
 " intencionem tam decan. et capituli predict. quam
 " eorundem magistr. et sociorum dicti hospital. leto
 " animo juvare cupientes; considerantesque nihil ad
 " Christianam religionem fovendam conducibilius quam
 " ut doctorum virorum turba in ecclesia Dei perpetuis
 " futuris temporibus vigeat et floreat, id quod facilius
 " fieri speramus si pubes nostra *Anglicana* literis et doc-
 " trina imbibendis apta rebus necessariis et competen-
 " tibus sufficient. alimentetur et sustentetur, de gratia
 " nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu
 " nostris nec non pro considerationibus predictis con-
 " cessimus et licentiam dedimus ac per presentes pro
 " nobis hered. et successor. nostris prefata regina quan-
 " tum in nobis est concedimus et licentiam damus pre-
 " fat. *Roberto Johnson, &c.*"

Teste R. et R. apud *Greenwich*, decimo quarto die
Martii, annis regnorum Regis et Regine *Philippæ*
 et *Marie* tertio et quarto.

Per breve de privato Sigillo, &c.

*Roger Dullison**, Chanter of the Cathedral Church
 of *Lincoln*, granted to the Dean and Chapter of *York* an
 Annuity

* *Ex MS. Torre. St. See Andrew's Church.*

Annuity of Four Pounds issuing out of the Manor of *Hartlesholm* in the County of *Lincoln*, for them to apply the same to the Use of a Grammar-School, which was appropriated to this. 7 *Eliz.*

Gillygate is the Street which leads from *Bootham* to the *Horse-Fair*, and has its Name from a Parish Church which antiently stood in it, dedicated to *St. Giles*. This Church was of small Value, inasmuch as to be under One Pound *per Annum* in the Time of *Henry V.* and not put down in the List already given. It was united to *St. Olave* the twenty-eighth of *Elizabeth*.

There having been some Disputes betwixt the Mayor and Commonalty and the Inhabitants of this Street, in Relation to paving the King's Highway through it, the following is a Copy of an antient State of the Case, learnedly drawn up, but by whom we know not.

The Case of GILLYGATE stated.

1. " *Gillygate* formerly was all Abbot Lands, and the
 " Abbot being Lord thereof, and Owner of the
 " Houses and Grounds adjoining on both Sides the
 " Street, did maintain and pave the King's Highway
 " there lyeing through the saide Street, and a Mile
 " further, viz. unto the Forest, and thro' Part of the
 " Forest of *Galtres*, he being also Lord thereof; the
 " Lord Abbot, upon the Request of the Major and
 " Guildable of the City of *Yorks*, did give unto them
 " a Summer Stray upon the Forest of *Galtres* aforesaide,
 " and a Winter Stray over his Grounds and Demains,
 " lyeing and being without *Bowdam* and *Monk-Barrs*;
 " and likewise three Faires for Cattle being yearly hol-
 " den without *Gillygate* End, (in a Place there called
 " the *Horse-Faire*) the saide Lord Abbot gave the Toles
 " of two of the saide Faires to the Citizens aforesaid,
 " and the Tole of the third Fair is reserved to the Lord
 " Bishop; other Toles likewise of *Corne*, &c. the Lord
 " Abbot gave unto them; in Lieu whereof, and for the
 " Considerations aforesaide, the saide Mayor and Guild-
 " able was to maintaine and paye, as often as Need
 " required, the King's Highways in *Bowdam*, *Gilligate*,
 " unto the Forest, Part upon the Forest and *Monckgate*;
 " and the saide Highways, not to be any wayes charge-
 " able unto the saide Lord Abbot or his Tenants, the
 " Con-

“ Considerations aforefaid far furmounting the Charges thereof.

2. “ The Sheriffs of *Yorks*, upon the two Faire Dayes aforefaide, ride down a Lane called *Chapel-Lane* adjoining upon *Glifton*, leading unto the one End of the faide Faire, and come back through *Gillygate*, on the other End of the Faire, which they do not do thro’ pretending any Titles to the faide Lands or Lanes, but as principal Highways leading to the faide Faire as all other Passengers do; for upon their fixt and fett Day of Rideing, about nine Days after *Martinsmas*, whereupon their Bounds and Claims lie, they do not, or ever did, ride down *Gillygate*, or came therein.

3. “ The Lord Bishop’s Steward and Officers rideing the faide Faire, rides downe the faide Lane, and comes back likewise through *Gillygate*, and setts Servants in the faide Lane and Street to take Tole therein, which the Sheriffs does not, or ever did.

4. “ In *Gillygate* some few Persons pave before their Houses for their own Conveniences, by Reason that the Workmen or Pavers imployed by the Lord Major, make the Causy which is the King’s Highway narrower then it has been formerly; so certainly such Persons as pave ought not to be punished for their Well-doing, but the others for lessening and diminishing the King’s Highway in Breadth ought to be presented.

5. “ If the Lord Major have any Power to constraine some Persons to pave, why does he not compel all Persons to pave (all along by the King’s Causy) which pays not at all, three Parts of the Street of *Gillygate* and *Bowden* lyeing unpaved, saveing the King’s Highway paved at the Lord Major’s Charges for the Considerations aforefaide.

6. “ These Bargains and Agreements betwixt the Lord Abbot and Major altered not the Property or Liberty of the Lands adjoining upon the faide Highways; nor the faide Highways, nor the Lands over which he gave the Stray; but at the Dissolution of the Abby was layd annexed to the Crowne, and sold from thence by Queen *Elizabeth*, &c. with the same Libertyes and Freedoms which the Abbot enjoyed, or
“ ever

“ ever did enjoy ; and by the King’s Prerogative (which
 “ ought not to be infringed) those Lands and Houses
 “ ought to do Suite and Service to the King’s Court
 “ holden for the Liberty of St. Mary’s, and not to the
 “ City.

7. “ Trespasses are locall Actions ; and by the Statute
 “ of *Anno* 1 and 2 of *Philip and Mary*, chap. 12. all
 “ Cattle trespassing ought to be impounded within the
 “ County or Jurisdiction where the Trespass is done,
 “ so that a Replevy may be had (if necessary) within
 “ the saide Jurisdiction, otherways the Person impound-
 “ ing the Cattle contrary to the saide Statute, forfeits
 “ for every Beast so by them impounded, One Hundred
 “ Shilling, and treble Damage to the Person grieved.
 “ *Vide the Statute.*

8. “ By this the Pinfold in *Gillygate*, which was per-
 “ mitted by the Lord Abbot to be sett within the Liberty
 “ of the Stray, stands in the Liberty of St. Mary’s and
 “ in the County, and not in the Jurisdiction of the
 “ City ; for all the Cattle therein impounded are taken
 “ from off the Lands formerly belonging to the Lord
 “ Abbot, being within the Liberty and County afore-
 “ saide ; so if the saide Pinfold stands in the City Ju-
 “ risdiction, (as they erroneously affirme) then does the
 “ Pasture-Masters, and other Persons impounding Cattle
 “ there, bring themselves within the Penalty of the
 “ saide Statute.

9. “ The Pinfold belonging to the City for Waves,
 “ Strayers, and Trespasses done in the City Jurisdic-
 “ tion, stands in a Place called *Taft-Green*, within the
 “ Walls of the saide City.

10. “ Lastly, in the Time of Rebellion, the Houses
 “ without *Bowdani-Barr* being burnt down, the most
 “ of them being rebuilt by Freemen of the City, the
 “ Owners and Occupiers thereof, by Reason of their
 “ Freedom’s Oath, and by the Threats of the Lord Majors
 “ and Aldermen in those bad Times, of being fined or
 “ imprisoned, one of the Constables of St. *Olave’s*, or
 “ St. *Mary’s*, was compelled to be sworne at the City
 “ Court Leets ; yet, notwithstanding, being a Con-
 “ stabulary, not within their ancient Books of Rates, or
 “ antient *Nomina Villarum*, never paid any Quarter
 “ payes to the City, viz. Bridge-Money, House of

“ Correction Money, lame Soldiers Money, &c. but
 “ the other Constable of St. Mary's, or St. Olave's,
 “ pays the whole Proportion for both Constableries to
 “ the Weapontake of *Bulmer*, and in Lieu thereof keeps
 “ the Poor Money to their own Constabulary, which
 “ should be distributed throughout both Constableries,
 “ they being both one Parish and Constabulary.”

At the End of this Street, next the *Horse-Fair*, stood once a small Religious House, called the Spital of St. Anthony in Gillygate.

Bootham hath been, Time out of Mind, Part of the Suburbs of the City of York. It is the King's Street *, and extended in Length from *Bootham Bar* to a Wooden Gate, at the farther End of that Street, which antiently was called *Galmhaulth*, where the Officers of the City used to stand to take and receive the Toll and Customs. The Breadth of it is from an antient Stone-Wall, which incloseth a Court there, called *Earlesburgh*, where the Monastery of St. Mary was afterwards seated, to a Ditch called *Kenyngsdyke*, which incloseth the Suburbs on the other Side. Within which Bounds there is a Street called *Gillygate*, and another Street which is called the *Horse-Fair*, where the Mayor and Bailiffs do every Year hold their chief Fairs belonging to the City.

Bootham must certainly have taken its Name from a Hamlet of Booths, erected here at certain Times by the Abbot of St. Mary's, where he kept a Fair in free Burgage. This was a great Grievance to the Citizens, and was the Occasion of many Disputes betwixt the Monks and them, which often ended with Bloodshed. In a Charte, wrote by a Monk of this Abbey, are several Notes taken of these Frays; particularly that, in 1262, a wicked Action was committed by the Citizens in the Monastery of St. Mary, which occasioned great Slaughter and Plundering. In the Year 1266, the same Author says that a Peace was concluded betwixt the Abbot and the Citizens in Relation to this Affair; but it held not long; for the Abbot taking this Opportunity

to
 10*, This appears, says Sir Thomas Arnold, out of the antient
 Charters Book of the City. 11. *Bootham* was a priory of St. Mary
 10. *Bootham* was a priory of St. Mary, in *monasterium S. Marise*
unde magna caedes et depredatio. *Lel. Coll. v. 111. p. 52.*

to build a strong Wall from the River Ouse to *Bootham Bar*, as a Defence to his Monastery, the Fair was again opened, and the old Bickerings renewed. They continued in this Manner, doing all possible Mischief to one another, till Archbishop *Thoresby*, scandalized at such Enormities, brought the Abbot to agree with the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, and to settle the Bounds of each Jurisdiction. This Accord was made by Indenture, dated at *York*, Jan. 16, 1353, wherein is specified that all that Part within great *Bootham*, extending the Length of the whole Street, except the Portal, Walls, and *St. Marygate* abutting on the same Street, with the Houses, Tenements, and Dwellings, although built by the Abbot and Convent, over-against *St. Mary's Tower*, be of the Jurisdiction of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of *York*, their Heirs, and Successors for ever; as also all other Parts and Places which are not expressly mentioned to belong to the said Abbot and Convent. The original Indenture is now amongst the City Records, and a Translation of it from the old *French*, we have given in the second Volume of our History of the Cathedral, p. 82 to 86.

An antient Claim of the Citizens to this District is given in these Words :

1. The Citizens say that the Street of *Bootham* is Suburbs of the City of *York*, and all the Tenements of the same are geldable to the King, and the Tenements there are geldable, and are held of the King by Huf-gable, and they be devisable by Will; and they are in all Things of the same Condition and Custom as other Tenements of the said City, and they pay no Relief.

2. That in the said Street of *Bootham* there was never any Market, Fair, Tumbril, Pillory, or any other Thing which belongeth to a free Borough levied; but all Things belonging to a Market, or to Custom or Toll, were taken and done by the Mayor and Bailiffs as within the Suburbs of the City.

3. The Street of *Bootham* doth begin from the great Gate of the City, which is called *Bootham Bar*, and goes to an outer Gate which antiently was called *Galmbarwist*, and to the Ditch of the said Suburbs which is called *Kenyngdykes*.

S 2

4. In

4. In all the Eyres of the Justices, Time out of Mind, as well the Pleas of the Crown as other Pleas of *Bootham*, have been pleaded within the City as a Suburb thereof; and the same have been presented and terminated by twelve Men, and by the Coroners of the City.

5. And whereas the Citizens have, by their Charters of the King's Progenitors, and by Confirmation of the King himself, that the Dogs in the Suburbs of the said City should not be expiated. In the Suburbs of *Bootham*, which is within the Forest of *Galres* that reaches to the great Gate of *Bootham Bar*, by Virtue of that Liberty the Dogs have not been expiated.

6. In the Book of *Domesday*, wherein all the Villes and Burghs in *England* are named, here is no Mention of *Bootham*.

7. Antiently upon the River *Ouse*, between the King's Street of *Bootham* and the River aforesaid, there was an antient Street inclosed with a Ditch, and doth yet appear, which in *English* was called *Earlesburgh*; and it was of old Time the Land of *Allan* Earl of *Richmond*, who gave that Street to *Stephen de Lastingham*, Abbot; within the Bounds of which Street, *Bootham*, or any Part of it, is not contained.

8. If *Bootham* was the Burgh of the Abbot, he should rather be called the Abbot of *Bootham* than the Abbot of *York*.

9. By the Law of the Land no Man ought to have a free Burgh, Market, or Fair, unless it be distant from the neighbouring Boroughs and Markets at least six Miles; and if a Borough so near as this was tolerated, the King would lose all his Contributions, Fines, Amerciaments, Escheats, and other Aids, to the Disherison of the King, and Subversion of the City.

By an Inquisition taken before *M. Pateshull*, and his Companions, Justices itinerant at *York**, in the third Year of King *Henry*, Son of King *John*, it is found that the said Abbot did challenge to himself Liberties, as well within the City as without, in the Suburbs of the same; and the Seisin of the said Abbot was inquired of by twenty-four Knights, and no Seisin was found in him of the Liberties within *Bootham*.

In

* *Ex MS. Sir Tho. Widdrington, Ebor. major ibid. de placito de Bootham, et libertat. suis sibi restituend. Claus. 29 Ed. III. m. 24.*

In the same Inquisition it is contained that *Walter Daniel*, a Serjeant of the Liberty of the Abbot, was appealed of the Death of his Wife, by *William Shyftlyng*, Brother of the Wife; and the Abbot did demand his Liberty, but he could not have it, and a Duel was joined between them, and *Walter* was vanquished in the Field and hanged, and his Goods and Chattels forfeited to the King. After this the Men of the Abbot came and took the Body, and interred it in the Garden of the Abbot, which he claims to be within the Precinct that he calls his free Borough of *Bootham*. The Abbot was hereof convicted and put in the King's Mercy, and the Bailiffs of the King digged up the Body, and hanged it again in an Iron Chain.

In the Iter of the Justices itinerant at *York*, in the eighth Year of King *Edward*, Son to King *Henry*, it will be found that the Abbot of *St. Mary's* had no Right, Claim, or Liberty in *Bootham*, nor challenged any.

In the Book of *Domesday* it is contained, that no Man hath Custom, as Burgess, except *Merleswain* in one House which is within the Castle, and except the Canons wheresoever they dwell.

William of the Abbey, and *William* of *Sutton*, *Trussay*, *Lawrence*, *Benchard* and *Lawrence* of *Bootham*, dwelling in *Bootham*, were heretofore Bailiffs of the City of *York*. We hope it will not be impertinent to insert here an Extract of the Claim of the Mayor and Commonalty in the Forest of *Galtres*.

Anno Regni Regine *Elizabethæ* duodecimo.

The Clame of the Mayor and Cittyzens of the Citty of York in the Forrest of Galtres.

THE Mayor and Cittyzens doe clame to be quit of all Manner of Toll, Lastage, and of Wreck, Pontage, and Passage, and of Trespasse, and of all Customes within the Forrest aforesaid.

By Charter of King *Richard I.*—*Allowed.*

The said Mayor and Cittyzens doe clame to be quit for ever of expediating their Dogs in the Suburbs of the said Citty, in the Forrest aforesaid being.

By several Charters of *Henry III.* and *Elizabeth.*—

Allowed.

S 3

3. "The

3. " The said Mayor and Cittyzens clame, That noe
 " Sheriffe or other Bayliffe of our Sovereigne Lord the
 " King (except the said Cittyzens) shall in any Manner
 " intermeddle within the Libertyes of the Citty ; that is
 " to say, in *Bowtham, Jelligate, Paynlath-Crofte, New-*
 " *biggin, Munckgate, and Barker-Hill*, being the Sub-
 " urbs of the Citty of *Yorke* within the said Forrest.—
 " By the same Charters.—*Allowed.*

4. " The said Mayor and Cittyzens doe clame, for
 " them and their Successors, to have all Manner of
 " Goods and Chattels of Felons, Fugitives, Outlawes,
 " condemned Felons of themselves, and Deodands
 " convict, Forfeitures, Escheats, Forfitts, and Revenues
 " of the same happening in the said Places called *Bow-*
 " *tham, Jelligate, Paynlath-Crofte, Newbiggin, Munck-*
 " *gate, and Barker-Hill* in the Suburbs of the said Citty,
 " being within the Forrest aforesaid.—By the same
 " Charters.—*Allowed.*

5. " The said Mayor and Cittyzens doe clame to hold
 " and keep two Faires in a certain Place called the *Horse-*
 " *Faire*, within the Forrest aforesaid, every Yeare twice ;
 " that is to say, on the Morrow after *Pentecost*, and on
 " the Feast of the Apostles *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, and
 " then and there to take, exercise, and have, dureing
 " the Faires aforesaid, Tolles, and other Customes,
 " Libertyes, Offices, Profitts, and Comodities to such
 " like Faires belonging and appertaining.—By Pre-
 " scription.—*Allowed.*

6. " The said Mayor and Cittyzens doe clame to have
 " Comon of Pasture for all Manner of Goods of the
 " said Cittyzens inhabiting in *Bowtham-Ward*, Parcell
 " of the said Citty and Suburbs, couching and arising,
 " depasturing of and in three hundred Acres of Land,
 " Meadow and Pasture in *Bowtham, Paynlath-Crofte,*
 " the *Horse-Faire, Jelligate, Barker-Hill, Newbiggin,*
 " and *Munckgate* in the Suburbs aforesaid, in the For-
 " rest aforesaid, being every Yeare from the Feast of *St.*
 " *Michael* th' Archangell untill the Feast of the Anun-
 " ciation of the blessed Virgin *Mary*, when and whilest
 " that the Lands there are not towne ; And of and in a
 " thousand Acres of Moore in *Clifton, Rochiffe, Hunting-*
 " *ton, and Wigginton* in the said County of *Yorke*, and
 " within the Forrest aforesaid, being at all Tymes in the
 " Yeare :

“ Yeare: And allsoe of and in two hundred Acres of
 “ Land, Medow and Pasture, in the Fields of *Clifton*
 “ aforesaid, on both Sides the Lane, there where the
 “ Gallows doe stand, and in *Huntington* in the For-
 “ rest aforesaid; being every Yeare from the Feast of St.
 “ *Michaell* th’ Archangell untill the Feast of the Anun-
 “ ciation of the blessed Virgin *Mary*, when the Lands
 “ there are not sowne, with free Ingresse into the same,
 “ and Regresse from the same.—*By Prescription.*

“ A Plea was pleaded in Bar to this Claim by the
 “ Queen’s Attorney, to which the Mayor and Citizens
 “ replied and joined Issue: Whereupon a Jury was im-
 “ pannelled and sworn, and gave their Verdict as fol-
 “ lows, *viz.* That the Citizens, Inhabitants of *Bootham*-
 “ *Ward*, have had and used, for Time immemorial, Liber-
 “ ty and Common between Sun-Rise and Sun-Set in the
 “ Day-Time for their own Cows, (*pro Vaccis suis propri-*
 “ *is*) within the Moors and Commons of *Huntington**, *Ro-*
 “ *cliff*, *Clifton*, and *Wigginton*, to stray from the Moor-
 “ Yate near the Gallows to *Wigginton* Wind-Mill, under
 “ the Care of a Herd at all Times of the Year, so as no
 “ Inhabitant of the said Ward should have there more
 “ than one Cow (*ultra unam Vaccam*): And in like
 “ Manner the said Inhabitants have used for the Time
 “ aforesaid, Liberty and Common in the two Fields of
 “ *Clifton*, when not sown, which lay next on both Sides
 “ of the Lane where the Gallows stand, Day and Night
 “ yearly, when the Cattle of the Inhabitants of *Clifton*
 “ go common thereon: And that the said Inhabitants
 “ of the said Ward have used for the Time aforesaid,
 “ Common of Pasture for their own Cows in *Paynlath-*
 “ *Crofts* yearly, from *Michaelmas* to the sixth Day of
 “ *March*, Day and Night, when the said Crofts are not
 “ sown with Grain: And that the said Inhabitants have
 “ no other Common or Pasture in the Places aforesaid,
 “ nor otherwise, nor elsewhere within the said Forest,
 “ nor any other Common in the Tofts or Crofts of
 “ *Bootham*. Which Verdict is accordingly confirmed.

7. “ *By*

* When Sir *Arthur Ingram* inclosed the Common of *Huntington*
 about the Year 1620, the Mayor and Commonalty had a fourth Part
 of it set out for the Use of the Citizens, Inhabitants of *Bootham*-
Ward, which has ever since gone by the Name of the *Inack*. City
 Records.

7. "*By Prescription.*—Allowed that all *Bowtham*, the *Harfe-Fair*, *Paym-lath-Crofts*, *Gillygate*, *Newbiggin*, *Monckgate*, and *Barker-Hill*, are Parcel of the Suburbs of *York*, and within the Jurisdiction of the Mayor and Cityzens. As to the rest of the Places in their Claim, it is neither allowed nor disallowed till the Mayor or Cityzens can better make out their Claim. Exemplified under the Seal of the Chief Justice in *Eyre*, *George Earl of Salop.* Dated at *Saint Mary's Palace* the first of *February*, 12 *Elizabeth*."

On the South-Side, from the Abbey-Gate to *St. Mary's Tower*, the Houses are all in the County, being built in the Ditch or Graft of the Abbey-Wall. These Buildings are of late standing, the oldest of them being but erected by a Grant from King *James I.* of Part of this Waste to build on.

The Name of *Bootham*, or *Boutham*, the learned Dean *Gale* has derived from the old *British* Language. *BOETH*, in *Brit. lingua significat exustum*; *TAR-BOOTH*, *exustum oppidulum Saxonica dictio HAM locus*. By which he conjectures it was the Place at or near which the *Romans* burned their Dead. That great Antiquary probably was led into this Mistake by the Quantity of Urns, Sarcophagi, &c. which were first begun to be discovered in his Time, by the digging Clay for Bricks in the Neighbourhood of this Place. The Name can bear no other Etymology than a Hamlet of Booths for the Fair before mentioned. But *GALMANLID*, the Name of the old Wooden Gate, which was anciently set at the End of this Street opposite to *St. Mary's Tower*, is a Word of much harder Interpretation. That there was a Monastery here before the Conquest appears from *R. Hoveden*, and that it bore the same Name as this Gate. *Stracmundus Sewardus decessit Eboraci ex monasterio Galmanho sepultus est.* *Leland* has extracted this Remark out of a Book wrote by a Monk of the Abbey of *St. Mary.* *An. Dom. 1266, inceptus est a Simone abbate, petrus murus circumns abbatiam S. Mariæ, Ebor. incipiens ab ecclesia S. Olavi, et tendens versus portam civitatis ejusdem quæ vocatur Galmanhlieth; [hunc Bootham-Bar.]* "In the "*Collected*" this Word is printed *Galmanlieth*, with an "*b* over the *l*, to shew that the true Reading is *Galmanlieth*,"

"*hith*, the first Letter being put over the other by *Le-*
land himself. *Hith* is a common Word from the
Anglo-Saxon *HYTH portus*; so *QUEENHITHE*, *portus re-*
galis. *Ho* has the same Signification. Mr. *Burton's*
[nunc Bootham-Bar] put in *Crotchets* in *Leland*, is the
 "modern Name, and explains the old one." This
 Port probably took its Name from being a Gate to
 which the vast Forest of *Galires* antiently extended; the
 Toll, called *Guyd-Law* †, was taken at it, which was
 first granted for the Payment of Guides, that conducted
 Men and Cattle through the said Forest; as well to di-
 rect them on their Way, as to protect them from wild
 Beasts and Robbers, with both which this immense
 Wilderness must have been abundantly stocked. Be-
 sides the Word *Galires* itself is most naturally deduced
 from the *British* *Cal a tre* ‡, which signifies *Nemus ad*
Urbem; the Forest extending up to the very Walls of
 the City on this Side. We shall take Leave of this
 outer Gate, with observing that the Sheriffs of the
 City do now annually ride in Procession to the very Spot
 where it formerly stood; and we wonder how the Abbot
 of *St. Mary's* could claim any Privilege in a Place that
 was thus fenced off by the City as an exterior Fortifi-
 cation.

WANDESFORD'S HOSPITAL.

By a Will, dated *Nov. 4, 1725*; the Hon. Mrs. *Mary*
Wandesford bequeathed certain Lands and Sums of Mo-
 ney to whatever Archbishop of *Tork* should, at the
 Time of her Decease, occupy the See; to the Hon. and
 Rev. *Edward Finch*; the Hon. and Rev. *John Wandes-*
ford; *William Woodyear*, Esq; and the Rev. *John Brad-*
ley, in Trust, to be by them applied to the Erection and
 Endowment of an Hospital for the Reception of ten poor
 Gentlewomen who had never been married.

His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, as Guardian to
 Lord *Castlesomer*, Heir at Law to the Testatrix, and at
 the Time of her Death a Minor, contested this Will,
 which, by a Decree in Chancery, pronounced in the
 Year

† *Forfezen* of decayed Intelligence, p. 137.

‡ For *Cal a*, see *Baxter* under the Words *Calagus*, *Calas*, *Cal-*
donia; and for *Tre*, see *Lloyd's Adversaria* at the End of *Baxter*.
 p. 272.

Year 1739, was confirmed, with some Limitations respecting this Bequest; for as Mrs. *Wandesford* had, in general Terms, given a Power to the Trustees to elect poor Gentlewomen who had never been married, the Decree in Chancery obliged them to elect only such as had past their fiftieth Year.

On the Confirmation of the Will, a Piece of Ground was immediately purchased out of *Bootham-Bar*, on the North-East Side of the Street, containing about one Acre, on which a neat Brick Hospital was finished with all convenient Expedition, and the poor Gentlewomen were admitted into it in the Beginning of the Year 1743.

They are here extremely well accommodated, each Gentlewoman having Possession of two Rooms, one below, and another above Stairs. Besides, there is a Chapel, in which, excepting on Holidays and *Sundays*, when the Attendance of the Gentlewomen is required at the Parish Church or the Cathedral, Prayers are every Day read once by a Chaplain, who is endowed by the Will with the Sum of 10*l.* a Year; and a Room for the Steward, whose yearly Stipend is 5*l.* in this the Trustees meet to transact the Business of the Hospital.

Each Gentlewoman has, by Mrs. *Wandesford's* Will, the Sum of 10*l.* a Year, which has been since augmented by Legacies to 11*l.*

On the Death of a Trustee, the Survivors elect a Successor. In them the Formation of Statutes, the Government of the Hospital, and Election of the poor Gentlewomen is vested by the Foundress. The present Trustees are his Grace the Archbishop of *York*, the Marquis of *Rockingham*, the Very Reverend Dr. *Fountain*, Dean of *York*, the Rev. Mr. *Mason*, and the Rev. Mr. *Eyre*.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Such Reflections on the wretched State of Lunatics, as will probably suggest themselves to every sensible Mind, induced some benevolent Persons to take into serious Consideration the miserable State of these unhappy People, with a View to alleviate their Distresses, as well as to remove a heavy and expensive Burden from their Parishes or Families.

Agreeable

Agreeable to this humane Idea, an Advertisement was inserted in the *York News Papers* on the seventh of *August*, 1772, in Consequence of which, a very respectable Meeting was held at the Castle. His Grace the late Archbishop* was invited to the Chair, who, after opening and explaining the Nature of the Meeting, proposed a Subscription for the erecting a suitable Building for the Reception of Lunatics, being either Parish Poor, or belonging to distressed and indigent Families.

This Proposal was unanimously approved of. A considerable Sum of Money was immediately subscribed, and a Committee appointed to further the Views of the Subscribers.

The first Attention of the Committee was to enquire into the Number of Lunatics within the three Ridings of the County of *York*, in order that some Judgment might be formed of the Number of these unhappy Persons in the neighbouring Counties, that probably might claim the Benefits of this Charity. The Returns made, were so numerous and alarming, that the Committee were induced to call a General Meeting on the 30th of *July*, 1773, when it was unanimously resolved to desire Mr. Alderman Carr to give in a Plan of a Building for the Reception of Lunatics, with all the necessary Conveniences, and he had it in Orders to construct the House in such a Manner that the Body of it might contain fifty-four Patients, with the Power of extending two Wings backward upon any future Occasion.

At a general Meeting held on the 25th of *August*, 1773, this Plan was received and approved; and a Committee was chosen with Powers to purchase a Piece of Ground, in the Neighbourhood of the City, for the Erection of a Building agreeable to the Plan given in. On the 11th of *March*, 1774, a Field of five Acres, without *Bootham-Bar*, on the North-East Side, was purchased for the Sum of 828*l*. and on the 12th of *May* following the Foundation of the Building was laid.

This is an handsome Structure, extending in Length 132 Feet, in Depth 52, and in Height consisting of three Stories. Of these the lowest is a Rustic, from which

* The Hon. and Most Rev. Dr. Robert Drummond.

which four engaged Columns are carried up to the general Entablature, and sustain a Pediment in the Centre of the Front, which has a South-West Aspect. The Ends of the Front are finished as Pavilions, and have a Projection equal to that of the engaged central Columns already mentioned. Over the Centre of the entire Building rises an elegant cylindrical Bell-Tower, surrounded with engaged Columns, and finished with a small Cupola and Vane. The internal Plan is simple and convenient, consisting only of a Corradore extending from End to End of the Building, and having on each Side of it, on the two upper Floors, Cells very commodiously and securely finished for the Reception of Lunatics; and on the lower Floor, besides Cells, a Committee-Room, and Apartments for the Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecary. Behind the whole are the Kitchen, Cellars, and other convenient Offices, so placed as to accommodate the present Edifice, which is adapted to the Reception of fifty-four Patients, and also the intended Wings, which are designed to contain fifty more.

The Government of this excellent Charity, which is called the LUNATIC ASYLUM, is vested in the Subscribers of 20*l.* or upwards, and any five of these form a Court.

At a General Meeting of the Subscribers, held *August 22, 1777*, it was resolved, "That the Asylum be deemed an Establishment for the County of *York*, with Liberty to the Governors to admit Patients from other Counties or Places on extraordinary Occasions."

"That in Consideration of the State of the Asylum-Fund, the Rate to be paid for each Patient be 8*s.* per Week."—On which it seems proper to remark, that an Increase of the Fund, which depends upon Subscriptions from the Benevolent, must diminish the Expence to the unfortunate Patients; and farther, that so long as the Hospital, agreeable to the original Design of the Charity, shall continue to receive only Paupers, or Persons in low and indigent Circumstances, the Physicians and Surgeons have humanely determined to receive neither Fee nor Reward for their Attendance.

It

It was also at the same Time resolved, That Apartments for twenty Patients should be immediately finished. These, with ten then prepared, amounted to thirty.

On the first of *November*, 1777, the House was opened, from which Time to the present (*May* 18, 1779) fifty-three Patients have been received, whereof three died, ten have been cured, twenty-two much relieved, ten are upon the incurable Fund, and eight remain under Cure.

It has been noted before, that an uniform Street once extended from *Bootham* Bar to a Place called *Burton-Stone*, where a Stone-Cross formerly stood, the Extent of the City's Liberties on this Side. Close by this, East, stood formerly a Chapel dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalen*, with a Spital called *Magdalen's Spital*; but no Remains of either do now appear.

Higher up in this Street, on the South-West Side, stands an Hospital, founded, in 1640, by Sir *Arthur Ingram*, sen. of the City of *York*, Knight, who, by his Will then made, whereof his Son Sir *Arthur* was sole Executor, appointed Lands of the yearly Value of Fifty Pounds, to be insured to the Hospital which he had lately built in *Bootham* for the Maintenance of ten poor Widows, viz. for every one of them Five Pounds a-piece yearly, and a new Gown every two Years for every of them; also twenty Nobles yearly for some honest and able Man for reading Prayers in the said House, to be assured for ever out of such Lands as his said Son and Heir should think fit. Willing that he and his Heirs should, from Time to Time for ever, have the placing, naming, and chusing of such poor Widows as shall be there placed, and of the Person and Persons who shall from Time to Time read Prayers in the said House. *

This Hospital suffered much by Fire at the Siege of *York* in 1644: It was afterwards repaired, but is not so handsome as it was at first. The Badge of these Widows is a Silver Cock gilt, the Crest of the Family; which, when any of them die, goes to the next old Woman that is put in her Stead.

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T

Nearer

Nearer the City still, on the same Side, stands a handsome Assembly-Room by a beautiful Bowling-Green; and not far from hence goes off a Street, due West, called *St. Marygate*, which leads down to the River *Ouse* and the great Gate of the old Abbey. This Street was antiently called *Earlsburgh*, but afterwards *St. Marygate*, from the Abbey of *St. Mary*, to which it adjoins.

The Parish Church of *St. Olave*, a Danish King and Martyr, stands in this Street, and is of the oldest Date in History, except the Cathedral, of any Church in or near the City. *Siuward*, the valiant Earl of *Northumberland*, is said to have founded a Monastery in this Place to the Honour of *St. Olave*, where he was buried in 1055. It was afterwards Part of Earl *Morcar's* Possessions, which the Conqueror gave to his Nephew *Alain* Earl of *Britain*, afterwards of *Richmond*. By this it appears to be the Mother of *St. Mary's* Monastery; and *Stephen**, the first Abbot, tells us, that Earl *Alain*, their Founder, gave the Church of *St. Olave* and four Acres of Land to build Offices on for the Monks to dwell in, where they were kindly invited by the said Earl to make that Church and Place their Residence. By an Inquisition taken in the Time of *Henry V.* for a Subsidy granted by Parliament on all Spirituals and Temporal, this Church is above double the Value of yearly Revenue to any within or without the City. We can assign no Reason for it, but that the Neighbourhood of this famous and once opulent Monastery might be an Occasion of its former Richness, as well as the Fall of that remarkable Place the Reason of its present Poverty. It was accounted as a Chapel dependent on the Abbey, and its being parochial could not save it from being miserably plundered at the Dissolution. The Rectory of *Clifton*, alias *St. Olave's*, was sold to *Thomas Eymis* for Seven Pounds Seven Shillings, Anno 15 *Elizabeth*. The Church being grown old and ruinous, and greatly shattered in its Fabrick by a Platform of Guns which played from the Roof in the Siege during the Civil Wars, and the Parish no ways able to bear the Charge of the Reparation, a Brief was granted and collected, by which Assistance the Church was in a Manner quite pulled down some Years ago, and rebuilt in the good Order it now stands in.

The

* *E libro Stephani primi abbatis S. Mariæ, Ebor.*

The Inside of the Church is supported by two Rows of elegant Pillars, which divide it into three Isles. It has a handsome square Steeple with three tuneable Bells in it.

It will not be amiss to take Notice that the Lord President of the North, who resided in the neighbouring Abbey or Manor, had a Seat built for him in this Church, which he usually went to for divine Service.

At the Bottom of *Marygate*, on the West-Side of a Lane leading to *Almry-Garib*, is a Charity-School for the Grey-Coat Girls, which was first set on Foot for twenty poor Girls in 1705, (but now thirty) to be lodged, fed, taught, and cloathed. The Girls are bound Apprentices to Household Service for four Years, under the Regulations of that School; they are new cloathed when they go out, and with each of them is given a Bible, a Common Prayer-Book, and the Whole Duty of Man.

North of this Street is a spacious Piece of rich Ground, yet called *Almry-Garib*, which Name it takes from the *French Aumonier*, *Latin Eleemosynarius*; and was formerly the Place where the Convent kept their Cattle which were ready for killing, and also put in what was charitably bestowed upon them. The Ground has been all walled in, except on the Side next the River: In it were the Abbot of St. Mary's Fish-Ponds, the Traces of which appear at this Day.

St. MARY'S ABBEY,

A most noble and magnificent Monastery, antiently one of the Glories of the City of York, was situated under the Walls without, and on the North-Side of the City, extending to *Earlesburgh*, or St. Marygate, already described. There is no Place in or about the City which could boast of a more agreeable Site, being on a rising Ground, the Aspect South-West, declining every where to the River *Ouse*, which forms a grand Canal at the Bottom of it. *J. Leland* informs us, from an antient Manuscript, that where now the Abbey of St. Mary stands, was, before the Conqueror's Time, a Place the Citizens made Use of to lay the Sweepings of their Streets and other Kinds of Filth in, and where Malefactors were executed: But be that as it may, it is

a fine Spot of Ground, almost square, and is inclosed on the North and East-Side with stately Walls, built with many orderly and large Towers embattled; on the West with the River *Ouse*, and on the South with the Rampire and Walls of the City. The whole Circumference, by an exact Mensuration, is 1280 Yards, or about three Quarters of a Mile; that is to say, From *Bootham Bar* to *St. Marygate Tower* 194 Yards; from *St. Marygate Tower* to the West Tower, abutting upon the River *Ouse*, 420 Yards; from the said West Tower to the Water-House Tower, on the South, 246 Yards; from the Water-House Tower, by the Rampire of the City to *Bootham Bar*, 420 Yards.

There is great Reason and Authority to believe that there was a Monastery standing, at, or near the Site of this Abbey, in the Time of the Saxons and Danes; and that it was built by *Siward*, the valiant Earl of *Northumberland*, who was buried in it*. The Monastery was then dedicated to *St. Olave*, the Danish King and Martyr; which Name it retained, even after *William the Conqueror* had refounded it, till, by *William Rufus*, it was changed to that of *St. Mary*. But what Order the Monks of this older Monastery were of is not known; the Parish Church, adjoining the Abbey, still retains the antient Name of its first Patron *St. Olave*.

The Origin of the Abbey of *St. Mary* will be best understood by a Translation from *J. Leland's* Collections, of an Abstract which that industrious Antiquary made from a little Book wrote by *Stephen* the first Abbot, concerning the Rise and Foundation of the said Monastery.

“ *Anno Dom. 1078*; and twelfth of the Reign of
“ *William the Great, King of England*, I took upon
“ me the Habit of a Monk at *Whitby*, and was Chief
“ Superintendant of the Monastery.

“ Being driven first from *Whitby*, and afterwards
“ from *Leavingham*, by *William de Percy*, one of the
“ King’s

* *An. Dom. 1056, strenuus comes Siwardus obiit et sepultus est in clauſtro monaſterii. ſanctae Mariae, extra muros ejusdem urbis, quod ipſe conſtruxerat. Ingulphus, p. 510. In monaſterio Galmanho. Vide etiam chron. Saxon. ſub hoc anno. R. Hoveden.* *Siward* was a Dane, and dedicated his Monastery to a King of that Country canonized for his Martyrdom to the Christian Religion.

" King's Barons, I became intimately acquainted with
 " a certain Earl called *Alan*, of a most noble Family,
 " being the Son of *Eudo* Earl of *Britain*; who, commi-
 " ferating our Condition, gave us a Church near the
 " City of *York*, dedicated to *St. Olave*, with four Acres
 " of Land adjoining to build Offices on. And, having
 " obtained Licence from the King, he kindly persuaded
 " us to come thither and make it the Seat of our
 " Abbey.

" But *Thomas* Archbishop of *York* claimed the Ground
 " given us by *Alan* to belong of Right to him.

" However, when the King came to *York*, *William*
 " *Rufus*, he came to visit us in our new Monastery;
 " and seeing that the Building was too strait and nar-
 " row for us, he projected a larger, and with his own
 " Hand first opened the Ground for laying the Foun-
 " dation of the Church of the Monastery. Several Lands
 " which are not here necessary to mention, the King
 " also gave towards the Maintenance of the Monks,
 " free from all regal Exaction for ever. Earl *Alan* gave
 " us a Town which is in the Suburbs of the City, near
 " the Church, upon the same Conditions. This hap-
 " pened, *Anno* 1088, and not long after our good Friend
 " *Alan* dying, the King, for the Sake of his Soul, gave
 " us the Towns of *Clifton* and *Onretton*, which were of
 " his Demefne."—Thus far *Leland's* Abstract from
 our Abbot *Stephen*.

But this Account being too short, we shall enlarge it
 from that of Abbot *Simon's*, printed in the *Monasticon*;
 the Original of which is still preserved in the *Bodleian*
 Library in *Oxford*. *

It seems the Contest about the four Acres of Land
 which Earl *Alan* had given to those Monks, and the
 Archbishop claimed, was very considerable. The Pre-
 late sued them for the same, and the Earl defended
 them; but the Matter could not be determined. Where-
 upon King *William* I. to compose the Difference, pro-
 mised the Archbishop other Lands in Lieu thereof, and
 so the Business ceased for that Time.

But in 1088, 2 *William* II. that King came in Per-
 son, attended with a great Number of Nobility, to *York*;

T 3

and

* Called *Annales Monast. beatae Mariae Eborum*. *Monast. Ang.*
 v. I. p. 383. The same Book in the *Bodleian* Library as the former.

and visiting this Monastery of *St. Olave's*, he found the same to be too little for such a Convent to inhabit, and therefore enlarged their Ground for the Foundation of a new Church. For it appears by his Charter, that he added thereunto the Church itself and the Site of the Abbey, which extended from *Galmon*, a Place so called in the Charter, to the Banks of the River *Ouse*, together with the Mill-Dam.

He also gave other Lands and Revenues towards the sustaining these Monks; *Alan* their Friend, and first Founder, bestowed on them that Borough, without the City Walls, for some Time called *Earlsborough*; and to strengthen the Abbey, with the Defence of the regal Authority, the Earl granted the Advowson thereof into the King's Hands.

In 1089, the first Foundation of this Abbey was laid in the Presence of the King, who laid the first Stone, and many of his principal Courtiers, as well Lords Spiritual as Temporal. The King then changed the Dedication of the Church from *St. Olave* to *St. Mary*.

After this, when *Thomas*, Archbishop of *York*, perceived that this Religious House daily increased, he, through the Persuasion of some that envied it, renewed his Suit again for the said four Acres of Land. *Stephen* the Abbot thereupon consulted the King, and he in a great Council of the Realm held at *Gloucester*, at the Feast of our Lord's Nativity, granted to the said Archbishop, on Condition that he waved his Suit, the Church of *St. Stephen* in *York**, in Exchange for the said four Acres of Land. Besides, Abbot *Stephen* himself, that he might be perfectly reconciled to the Archbishop, added, of his own free Will, to the Revenues of his See, one Carucate of Land in *Clifton*, and another in *Heslington*†.

In a general Conflagration which burnt down the whole City, in the Reign of King *Stephen*, this Fabrick was destroyed: And in 1270 it was begun to be rebuilt under the Direction of *Simon de Warwick*, then Abbot; who sitting in his Chair, with Mortar in his Hand, the whole Convent standing about him, after he had given Benediction to it, &c. laid the first Stone of the new Church‡; which, in twenty-two Years, he lived to see finished;

* On the North-Side of *York* Minster.

† *Mss. Ang. v. 1. p. 386.*—‡ *Idem, et Lelandi coll.*

finished; and this was the very Fabrick whose noble Remains we see at this Day.

In the Abbey Wall were only two principal Gates; the one on the East-Side, opening into *Bootham*, near the Gate of the City; the other on the North-Side, which was the main Entrance into the Abbey, and opens into *St. Marygate*, a little below the Church of *St. Olave*.

The Wall of the Abbey, quite round, has been very strong, on the Inside of which, towards *Bootham*, ran a wooden Gallery for the better Defence of it. The continual Bickerings between the Citizens and Monks of this Abbey, was the Occasion of the building this Wall. In 1262, an Attempt was made by the Citizens to destroy the Abbey, and much Plundering and Slaughter ensued. For which Reason, and to prevent the like for the future, *Simon*, then Abbot, got Leave of the King to build a Wall, which was perfected in 1266.

At the North-East Corner of these Walls is a Tower, called *St. Mary's Tower*, in which all the Records, taken out of the Religious Houses at their Dissolutions, on the North-Side of *Frent*, were repositd under the Care of the Lord President, and kept in their several Chests within this Tower, until an unforeseen Accident, for ever, dispersed and separated them. This Repository had antiently, also, been made Use of as a Place of Security for some of our Royal Records of Chancery, by a particular Grant of King *Edward III.* to one *John de S. Paul*, as Keeper of them*. Yet no Foresight could preserve the sacred Magazine, then deposited in this Tower, from such an unexpected Accident; and our painful Countryman, *Mr. Dodsworth*, had but just finished his Transcripts of these valuable Remains, when the Tower was blown up, in the Siege of *York*, in 1644, and most of the original Records were mixed with common Dust.

The Abbey-Church, or Cloisters, were 371 Feet in Length, and 60 in Breadth.

The

* *Rex concessit dom. Joh. de S. Paulo clerico. custod. rotular. &c. in locis diversis; et particulariter quidam alii clavi ejusdem alterius cistae apud Eboracum, in abbazia beat. Mariae Ebor. existentis, in qua quaedam rotuli et brevja ejusdem cancellariae similiter includuntur. Caus. ii. l. 3. pars 1. m. 23.*

The Abbot of this most magnificent Abbey had the Honour to be mitred, and had a Seat in Parliament, whence he was always stiled *Lord Abbot*. This and the Abbot of *Seiby* were the only two in the North of *England* who had that Privilege. Whenever he went abroad, either by Water or Land, his Retinue was great and numerous, and little inferior to that of the Archbishop of the Province. He had several Country Houses, of which those at *Deighton* and *Ouerton* were the chief. These Houses were situated at about three Miles Distance from the City, North and South of it. *Ouerton* was the chief, and had a most agreeable Situation.

Adjoining to the North-Gate of the Abbey was the Prison for Debtors in the Liberties of *St. Mary's*, which were very extensive. The Court, for the Liberties of *St. Mary*, was also here kept by the Steward of the same, for the Time being; who, by Charters from King *James* and *Charles I.* and their Successors*, had all those judicial Privileges granted to him, which were ever given to the Abbot of this Convent by the former Kings of *England*. But this Stewardship has been many Years vacant, the Gaol neglected, and the Chamber, where the Court was kept, is now nearly demolished.

A CATALOGUE of the ABBOTS of St. MARY'S.

<i>When instituted.</i>	<i>ABBOTS' Names</i>	<i>When vacated.</i>	<i>Authorities.</i>
<i>Anno Dom.</i> 1088	<i>Stephen de Whiby</i> , soon after the Foundation, was appointed first Abbot of this Place. He is said to have governed with great Prudence 24 Years.	By Death. <i>Anno Dom.</i> 1112	<i>Le'and. coll. & I. p. 22. t. II. p. 199. M.A. I. p. 395.</i>
1112	<i>Richard</i> succeeded; he governed 18 Years and 5 Months.	1131. <i>prid. kal. Jan.</i>	The same.
1131	<i>Godfrid</i> reigned 1 Year and 6 Months.	1132. 16 <i>kal. Aug.</i>	<i>Le'. coll. t. II. p. 199. M. A. I. p. 395.</i>
1132	<i>Savaricus</i> , or <i>Saverinus</i> , was Abbot; he governed 30 Years.	1161. 3 <i>non. Ap.</i>	The same.
1161	<i>Clement</i> succeeded, who is said to have ruled the Convent very ill for 23 Years.	1184. 15 <i>kal. Sept.</i>	<i>x script. p. 503. M.A. as before. R. Hoved. 355.</i>
1184	<i>Robert de Harpham</i> reigned 5 Years	1189. 13 <i>kal. Maii.</i>	<i>M.A. as before.</i>

When

* *Confirmatio abbat. S. Mariae Ebor. diversar. libertat. Primo an. Jac. f. 13. b. et pars 20. pat. a Car. n. 10. Rolls chap.*

When in- stituted.	ABBOTS' Names.	When vacated.	Authorities.
Anno Dom. 1189	Robert de Longocampo, Prior of Ely, B. Willis says, was elected Abbot this Year, and died in 1239, a 50 Years Reign *.	Deposed. 1195.	x script. 523- M. A. I. 395- R. Hoved. 429-
1239	William Roundele was Abbot, and reigned 5 Years.	1244. 3 kal. Dec.	M. A. 395.
1244	Thomas de Warterbille governed 14 Years.	1258. 16 kal. Junii.	The same.
1258. In fest. nat. S. Johan. bapt.	Simon de Warwick, a great and learned Man, and an excellent Governor and Benefactor to the Fabrick. He ruled the Monastery 38 or 39 Years †.	1296. 3 non. Jul.	Ibidem. Lelandi coll. t. I. p. 23-
1299. Pri- die fest. S. Jacob ap.	Benedict de Malton, called in the Monasticon erroneously Menton He ruled 7 Years, and then resigned his Charge.	By Resigna- tion. 1303. 7 kal. Aug.	Pat. 24 Ed. III. M. A. I. 395:
1303. Id. Aug.	John de Gillings, first a Monk of this Abbey, afterwards Prior of Weiberbale, was elected. He sat 10 Years.	By Death, 1313. 9 kal. Julii.	M. A. 395. Torre 827. from the Church Re- cords.
1313. 4 non. Jul.	Alan de Nefse, a Monk of this House, succeeded.	1331	M. A. 395. Torre.
1331. 7 kal. Jul.	Thomas de Malton, another Monk of this Convent, was elected.	1359	Pat. 6 Ed. III. Torre.
1359. 16 Maii.	William de Mareys, a Brother of this Monastery, came in.	1382	Pat. 34 Ed. III. Torre.
1382. 7 Sept.	William de Bridford, a Monk, was elected. Thomas Staynegrave.	1389 Died 1398.	Wood. Atb. Ox. t. I. coll. 553. Idem.
1398. Maii 24.	Thomas Pigott was confirmed Abbot of this Monastery.	1405	
1405. Jun. 27.	Thomas Spofford, he was afterwards Bishop of Hereford ‡.	By Resigna- tion, 1422.	Good. de praes. p. 580.
1422	William Dalton, who died the Year following, and	1423	Pat. 10 Hen. V.
1423	William Wells was elected Abbot. He was made Bishop of Rochester.	Resigned, 1437.	Pat. 1 Hen. VI. Goodw. p. 580.

When

* This is scarce possible. R. de Diceto mentions one Robert to have been chosen Abbot of this Monastery in 1197, and calls him Prior of Ely.

† Anno 1296, 3 non. Julii obiit. Simon de Warwick abbas monasterii S. Mariae Eboraci, cui praesuit ann. 39. Sepultus fuit coram mag. altari eccle. S. Mariae quam infra 24 an. de novo aedificabat. Coll. Lelandi.

‡ King Henry the Fourth's Mandate to his Escheator, in the County of York, to deliver up the Temporalities of this Abbey to Thomas de Spofforth, in his Election to be Abbot, bears Date at Westm., June 1, 1405. Ford. Ang. t. VII. p. 386.

<i>When instituted.</i>	<i>ABBOTS Names.</i>	<i>When vacated.</i>	<i>Authorities.</i>
<i>Anno Dom.</i> 1437. ult. Mart.	<i>Roger Kirkeby</i> was elected. He died the same Year, and was succeeded by	1437	
1438. Nov. 6.	<i>John Cottingham</i> , the Prior of this Monastery.	1464	Torre, p. 827.
1464. Oct. 4.	<i>Thomas Bathe</i> . It is not certain when he died; but <i>Anthony Wood</i> tells us he was succeeded by		<i>Abb. Ox. & I. col. 553.</i>
	<i>William Sever</i> , alias <i>Seveyer</i> . In 1495 he was elected Bishop of <i>Carlisle</i> ; and by a special Indulgence from the Pope held this Abbey in <i>Commendam</i> . But being afterwards preferred to <i>Durham</i> , it became vacant, and he was succeeded by	1502, by Translation to <i>Durham</i> .	<i>Good. de praef. 152. A. 9. 165.</i>
1502. Dec. 20.	<i>Robert Wanbop</i> , a Brother of this House; after whom came	By Death, 1507.	<i>Wood. Abb. Ox. & I. coll. 553.</i>
1507. Mart. 6.	<i>Edmund Thornton</i> , who dying, was succeeded by	1507	Torre, 827.
1521. Mart. 13.	<i>Edmund Whalley</i> , after whom came		<i>Idem.</i>
1530. Feb. 23.	<i>William Thornton</i> , or <i>William de Dent</i> , who was Abbot at the Time of the Dissolution, and surrendering up his Abbey to the King, obtained a very large Pension of 400 Marks per An. for his Life.	1540, surrendered.	Torre. Willis on the mitred Abbies.

The Religious of this House were Black Monks, of the Order of *St. Benedict*. There is one Thing in their Worship remarkable, however, that as several Cathedral Churches had their Liturgies *secundum usum sacrum*, as *York*, *Salum*, &c. so this Monastery had a Psalter or Office compiled for their Devotion; which was agreed upon and published May 30, 1390, and styled *Consuetudinarium beatae Mariae, Eborum*; which Book is now in the Library of *St. John's College, Cambridge*.

To

* The Abbots that died Here in all Probability were buried in the Monastery, but no Remains of any of their Tombs appear in the Ruins of the Abbey-Church at this Day; except one without any Inscription, *Leland* has this Remark, *Gul. Senows electus episcopus Dunelm. anno. 1502, obiit 1505, sepult. est Ebor. in monasterio S. Mariae ubi anteq. monachus fuerat. Coll. Lelandi.*

To this Abbey of St. Mary's, York, did formerly belong these six following Cells. *

St. Beex, or St. Bega, in Cumberland. St. Bega was a veiled Nun, born in Ireland, she built a small Monastery in the Deanry called *Coupland*, on the Borders, not far from *Carlisse*. This Monastery was, in the Time of Henry I. given to the Abbey of St. Mary's, York, by *William Meschines*, Son of *Ranulf*, Lord of *Coupland*, for a Cell to this Abbey, together with several Lands and Tithes. They were to send thither a Prior, and at least six Monks, to be constantly resident. One *Robert* is said to have been the first Prior of this Cell. Valued at 143*l.* 17*s.* 2½*d.* per Annum †. A Monastery called *Neddrum*, in the County of *Downe* in Ireland, was also given to this Cell, and to St. Mary's Abbey at York, by *John de Courcy*.

Wetherbal, or Wederball, in Cumberland, at the Time of the Foundation of the Abbey, was given to it by *Radulph Meschines* Earl of *Cumberland*. Here was a Church dedicated to St. *Constantine*, to which several Benefactors are mentioned; amongst them *David* King of *Scotland*, and his Son Prince *Henry*, are the chief. *Richard de Rem* was the first Prior. Valued at 117*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*

St. Martin's, near Richmond, was a Cell given to this Abbey by *Wymar*, Sewer to the Earl of *Richmond*, with several Lands. Confirmed to it in 1146, by Pope *Eugenius*. The several Rents and Revenues of this House may be seen in the *Monasticon*. *Jobn de Poppylton* first Prior. Valued at 43*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

Romburch, in Cambridgeshire, was given as a Cell to the Abbey of St. Mary, York, by *Alan* (some say *Stephen*) Earl of *Britain* and *Richmond*. Confirmed to it by *Theobald* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Gaufrid* Bishop of *Ely*, and *Ewerard* Bishop of *Norwich*; and that the Abbot and Convent might place and displace the Prior and Monks at their Pleasure. *Humphrey de Wouchum* first Prior. No Valuation.

Sandtoft and Henes, in Lincolnshire. *Roger Moubray* gave the Isle called *Sandtoft*, and large Possessions with it, for a Cell to the Church of St. Mary's, York; and *William* Earl of *Warren*, gave *Henes* to the said Monastery.

* Mon. Ang. v. I. p. 395, &c.

† Mon. Ang. v. II. p. 1022.

tery. *Thomas Plunket* first Prior of *Sandstoft* and *Hentes*. No Valuation.

The Cell of *St. Magdalene*, near the City of *Lincoln*. *Robert de Rothwelle* first Prior.

The Immunities and Privileges granted to this Monastery, by *William Rufus* and his Successors, Kings of *England*, were very great, and equalled, if not exceeded, most of the Abbies in the Kingdom. By the Charter of *Rufus* was granted to them the following Immunities*.

1. That their Lands be exempt from all regal Exactions.

2. That they be quit of all Pleas and Quarrels for Murder, Larceny, Scutage, Gelds, and Danegelds, Hidages, Works done at Castles, Bridges, and Parks, and of *Ferdwit*. He also granted to it Breach of Peace.

3. Fightings within their House, Invasions of their House, and all Assaults upon their Men, with *Soc*, *Sac*, *Tol*, *Tem*, *Infangthes*, and *Utsangthes*.

4. And further granted them, that the Men of *St. Mary's* shall not be compelled to attend or do Suit and Service at County-Courts, Trydings, Wapontaks, or Hundreds. That if the Sheriff, or his Ministerial Officers, have any Cause of Quarrel against the Men of *St. Mary's*, they shall first acquaint the Abbot therewith, and at an appointed Time shall come to the Gates of the Abbey, and there receive Justice and Right.

5. This King likewise granted them the Power of electing their Abbot from amongst their own Congregation.

King *Henry II.* by his Charter, ratified all the before-specified Privileges, and further granted to Abbot *Severius* and his Successors, &c. to enjoy the same Laws, Liberties, Dignities, and Customs, which either the Church of *St. Peter* in *York*, or that of *St. John* of *Beverley*, had ever enjoyed: Whereof this especially was one, that when *Yorkshire* was summoned to serve the King in his Army, then the Abbot hereof shall find one Man to bear the Standard of *St. Mary* in the said Host, as the said Churches were wont to send theirs.

King *Henry III.* confirmed, by *Inspecimus*, to the said Abbot and Convent of *St. Mary's*, all their antient Liberties, &c. which his Predecessors had granted to them.

And

* *Mon. Ang. v. I. p. 387 ad 390.*

And they were likewise confirmed to them by the Kings of England his Successors; most of which Confirmations may be seen amongst the Records of the Tower of London; as by *Edward I. Edward II. Edward III. Richard II. Henry IV. Henry V. Henry VI. Henry VII. and even by Henry VIII.* who, by a large Charter of *Inspecimus*, dated *February 27*, in the first Year of his Reign, confirmed all those Liberties to them at first, which he afterwards took from them. *

The Archbishop of York, for the Time being, had Power once a Year to visit this Abbey of St. Mary's, to correct and reform the same, by the Council of the said Religious, and by five or six of his Canons of the best Note. Whence it was that, in the Year 1343, *William* Archbishop of York, in his Visitation, questioning by what Right and Title the Abbot and Convent here did claim and receive the Tithes, Portions, and Pensions, from several Places there mentioned, amounting to a very great Number, they produced the Bulls of several Popes, and Grants of his Predecessors, Archbishops of York: Whereupon they were by the said Prelate allowed, and their Title declared good and sufficient. †

It has been before hinted, that great Animosities and Divisions were carried on betwixt the Mayor and Citizens on one Side, and the Abbot and Convent of St. Mary's on the other, about their separate Jurisdictions and Privileges. And it seems that had not the Monks been well supported by the Civil Power, their Sanctity would scarce have protected them from the Resentment of the Citizens, who seemed to watch all Opportunities to destroy them. The Annals of the Convent, before quoted, mention a violent Affray betwixt them in 1262, wherein the Citizens slew several of their Men, and burned a Number of their Houses out of Bootham Bar. *Simon* the Abbot bought his Peace at the Price of 100*l.* but, terrified to the last Degree at this extraordinary Insult, he thought fit to leave the Con-

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vent

* The Renewing of these Charters of Liberties was not always gratis from the Throne; for we find that the Abbot paid 100*l.* for it in the first of King *John*: A great Sum in those Days. *Madox Exceq.* p. 560. *Pro cartis renovandis et habend. confirm. regis pro decima venationis Mag. rot. Joh. anno primo rot. 8. b. p. 276.*

† *M. A. ibidem.*

vent for a Year or more; for he did not return to it till *Christmas*, 1264. In 1266, upon the Instance of divers Persons, the Citizens of *York* were reconciled to the Abbot and Convent, and did voluntarily give several Releases each to the other, with a Saving of the Liberties of each Party, and of those which belonged to the Crown. But this Peace did not continue long; for, in 1301, Pleas were held of the Liberties of *St. Mary's* within the Gate of the said Abbey; and there sat on the *Quinden* of the Purification of the Virgin, *Benedict* being then Abbot, the King's Justices, *Sir Ralph de Mettingham*, *William de Bereforth*, *William de Hauward*, *Peter Maleverer*, *E. de Bermingham*, and *Lambert de Trickingham*, in the thirtieth Year of the Reign of King *Edward I.* in the Presence of the Lord *Edward* Prince of *Wales*.

In 1308, there was a Charter obtained for the Liberties of *St. Mary's*, and confirmed by King *Edward II.* in the first Year of his Reign, that there should be a Fair and Market in *Bootham*. This was proclaimed throughout the whole County of *York*, and was inrolled in Chancery; but upon the earnest Solicitations of the Citizens, setting forth the great Damage it would do to them and the King's Revenue, the same was some Time after revoked, and a Penalty laid thereon.

In the Year 1315, on *Martinmas* Day, say the Annals, the Citizens of *York* came with a strong Hand, and did fill up the Ditches joining upon the Walls of the Abbey, which were made by *Alan* the Abbot against the Enemies of *England*, viz. the *Scots*. This they did, adds our Authority, at the Instigation of *Nicholas Flemming*, then Mayor, and others of the Citizens, amongst whom one *Sezevaus** was a Principal, against divine Law and regal Justice.

In 1316, the Mayor and Citizens of *York* came to the said Abbey, and pulled down an Earthen Wall made there, but five of the Workmen were killed by the Fall of it. In the same Year the Mayor and Citizens made a great Ditch between *St. Leonard's* Hospital and the Abbey. And thus they continued to vex one another till Archbishop *Thoresby*, scandalized at their Proceedings,

* 6 and 7 *Ed. II.* *Nich. Sezevaus* was Representative in Parliament for the City. See the List, 1313, 1314.

ings, brought them, with much ado, to an Agreement, and Indentures were interchangeably sealed and delivered betwixt them, dated *Jan. 16, 1343*; a Translation of which is given in our History of the Cathedral, under the Life of that Prelate, Vol. II. p. 82.

An odd Case or two, relating to the Church of St. *Olave*, and adjudged for the Convent in the Consistorial Court of *York*; may not be improper in this Place.

“ Master *Nicholas de Easingwold*, Procurator for the “ Abbot and Convent of St. *Mary's, York*, shews, that “ though the Abbey hath long had that Chapel of St. “ *Olave's* in their proper Use, yet they did permit the “ Parishioners to meet and offer Oblations, &c. yet “ hearing that the said Parishioners intend to make it “ parochial, to the Prejudice of the Abbey, he did, in “ the Name of his said Masters, appeal against them “ in the Cathedral Church of *York*, Feb. 4, 1390.

“ And afterwards the same Procurator, viz: *July 15, 1398*, exhibited Articles against three Women, viz. “ *Johan Park, Agnes Chandler, and Maud Bell*, for that “ they did bury one *John* ———, an Inhabitant of “ *Fulford*, in the Chapel-Yard at *Fulford*, and not in “ the Chapel-Yard of St. *Olave's*, where such Inhabitants ought to be buried; the same being done without Consent of the said Abbot and Convent of St. “ *Mary*, and without due Solemnity or priestly Function. Now, lest the Inhabitants of *Fulford* aforesaid, “ by this execrable Example, should be drawn to commit the like Offence, the Court enjoined them for “ Penance, that the said *Johan, Agnes, and Maud*, “ should, within three Days then next following, dig “ up the Body of the said *John*, and carry it to the “ Church-Yard of St. *Olave's*; there to be buried with “ due Solemnity. And further, that the said *Johan, Agnes, and Maud*, should go in Procession six Sundays “ in the Cathedral Church of *York*; six Sundays before “ the Procession of the said Abbot and Convent in the “ Church of St. *Mary's*; six Sundays about the Chapel “ of St. *Olave's* aforesaid; and six Sundays about the “ Chapel of St. *Oswald* at *Fulford*, bareheaded and “ barefoot, after the Manner of Penitents, each of “ them holding a Wax-Candle in their Hands each of “ the said Sundays. And that hereafter they do not

“ commit the like Offence, and shall submit to this:
 “ Penance under Pain of the greater Excommunica-
 “ tion; and to this, they were made to swear upon the
 “ Gospel. *In quorum omnium testimonio atque fidem pre-*
 “ *sentes literas nostras ex inde fieri fecimus testimoniales,*
 “ *per magistrum Rogerum de Cathrick clericum, publicum,*
 “ *apostolica auctoritate notarium, disceque curie scribam etc*
 “ *registraterem. dat. &c. pontif. Bonifacii noni novo*.”*

The ORDER and AWARD made betwixt the Mayor and Commonalty of the one Part, and the Abbot and Convent of St. Mary's, near the City of York, on the other Part, concerning the Bounds and Common of Pasture in Clifton and Foulford, made by Commissioners, August 19, in 1484; et Regis Ric. III. 2.

FIRST, The Bounds of the Franchise of the City of York, towards Clifton, to begin at the East End of the Dyke that closeth the *Almery-Garth*, at the End of *Bootham*, on the West Side of the King's Highway leading from York to Clifton. And so by the West Part of the same Way, North, to against the South End of *Maudlen-Chapel*. And overthwart the Way East, by the South End of the said Chapel, into a Way leading to a *Wind-Mill*, sometime called *John of Roucliff's Mill*, unto the next *Head-Land* on the South Side of the same Way, and so down by the said *Head-Land* unto a *Style*, and so forth overthwart the Lands, and overthwart the *Outgange* called a Way that goeth toward *Sutton*, to a *Moor* that goes into a Way that goes towards *Huntington*; and from the East End of the said *Moor* on by the said Way unto the *Stone-Cross* that is written upon, that stands above *Astyl-Brigg*; and from the Cross even to the Water of *Foss*, and forth by the West Side of the Water of *Foss*, toward York, and the West Part of the Water-Mills of the said Abbot and Convent, and the *Stanke* of the said Mills, and then over the Water of *Foss* beneath the said Mills.

Item, The Bounds of the Franchise betwixt the said City and Foulford, shall begin at the South-West End of

* From Sir Thomas Widdrington's Manuscript, who says the original Transcript from the Record was, in his Time, in the Possession of Mr. Ballwood, Vicar of St. Olave's.

of the *Green-Dykes*, besides *St. Nicholas*; and from thence by a Dyke that lies betwixt the South End of the Arable Lands of a Field called *Seward Howfield*, and a Pasture called the *Ox-Pasture* to the South End of a Moor that goes from *Seward-How-Mill* to the said *Ox-Pasture*; and from thenceforth by the said Dyke towards the West to a *Head-Land* of the said Abbot and Convent, and by the North Side of the *Head-Land* into a *Highway* that goes from *York* to *Foulford*, and there a Cross to be set, and called the *Franchise-Cross* of the said City; and so overthwart the said Way North, towards *York*, by the East Side of the said Way to a little Stone-Bridge, upon a Causeway leading from *Foulford* aforesaid into *Fisher-gate*, butting upon the *King's-Dyke* on the East and West Part of the said Bridge, and so by the said *King's-Dyke* to the Water of *Ouse*.

Item, The Mayor and Commonalty of the said City, and their Successors, for their Hackneys, Key, Whyes*, and Beasts, that they hold and occupy, couching and rising, within the said City, shall have Common in Average Time, under *Hiirdshaffe*, in all the Fields and Meadows on the East-Side of the Town of *Clifton*, betwixt the Outgang that goes from *Clifton* into the Forest of *Galtres* and *York* unto the Water of *Foss*, when they lie unsown, except that a Close of the said Abbot and Convent, called *Paynelatke-Croftex*, otherwise called *Turpyn-Croft*, alias *Paynlatblex*; and also divers other Closes and Garthings, to the same Closes annexed, be kept several at all Times. And that the said Mayor and Commonalty, and their Successors, have Common of Pasture in the Fields betwixt *York* and *Foulford*, for the said Cattle within the said Bounds of the Franchise of the said City, every Time there after the Corn and Hay be had away, called Average Time, when they lie unsown, until *Candlemas* next following. Foreseen always that Winter-Corn in the said Fields, in the said Time, then alway to be kept and sowed. And that it be lawful to the said Abbot and Convent and their Successors, Servants, and their Tenants of *Foulford*, in all the Fields, Meadows, and Pastures of the said Town of *Foulford*, out of the said Bounds and Franchise of the said City, to cast up Dykes at their Pleasure, to keep

U 3

and

* Cows and Heifers.

and defend the Cattle of the said City from the said Meadows and Pastures. And if the Cattle of the said Mayor and Commonalty enter, or come by Escape in any Ways into any other of the Fields then not sown, Meadows and Pastures of the said Common of *Foulford* and *Clifton*, where they have no Common, out of the said Bounds of the Franchise Limits of the said City in Average Time, after all the Corn and the Hay be had away, the said Abbot and Convent and their Successors, Officers and their Servants, shall not pind or empark them, but drive them out in godly wise; so that the said Cattle escape not voluntarily, or by evil Will, or by Cause of negligent Keeping. And the said Mayor and Commonalty, and their Successors, shall not vex or trouble the said Abbot and Convent, or their Successors, Servants, Officers, or Tenants, nor none of them, for driving out the said Cattle out of the said Fields, Meadows, and Pastures, in the Form aforesaid. And that it shall be lawful for the Mayor and Commonalty, and their Successors, to have, use, and occupy their Ways, and their Moors, and Pastures, as they have used towards *Foulford*, between the *Green-Dykes*, on the East-Side of *Seward-horw-Fields*, and the *Green-Dykes* to *Heslington*; and on towards *Clifton*, by one Outgang that goes from *Clifton* into the Forest of *Galtriss*, and by the Outgang that goes from *York* by the *Horse-Fair* towards *Sutton*; and in the Summer Season, from the foresaid Forest, by the said Outgang of *Clifton*, to the Water of *Ouse*, for watering their Cattle, at Times necessary, as it has been aforetime used; and from the Moors of *Foulford* and *Heslington*, by a Highway that goes from *Heslington* to the Water of *Ouse*, betwixt the *Mill-Syke* and the *Brekks* to the said Water, for watering the said Beasts, Time necessary, as it has been aforetime used, without Interruption or Disturbance of the said Abbot and Convent, their Successors, Officers, or Tenants, to be done or demanded; so that the said Cattle tarry not in the Fields of *Foulford* and *Clifton*, except within the Bounds and Time after rehearsed. Alway foreseeing, that no Man of the said City shall have no other Cattle pasturing within the said Lordships of *Foulford* and *Clifton*, but Hackneys, Key, and Whyes, couching and rising within the said City, in the

the Manner and Form aforesaid. Nor that they, nor any other Man of the said City, shall tether or fasten Horse nor Cattle in the said Fields sown, or Meadows within the Bounds aforesaid, but in Average Time, after the Corn and Hay be led away. Also foreseeing that this Award be no Prejudice nor Hurt to no Man of the said City, of his Common within the Lordships of *Foulsford* and *Clifton*, that they have by reason of their Holding as Tenants within the said Lordships. And in Case the said Abbot and Convent, or their Successors, or their Tenants, inclose any Fields, or Parcel of Field, pertaining to the Lordships of *Foulsford* and *Clifton*, being or lying within the Bounds aforesaid, that the said Abbot and Convent, or their Successors, Servants, or Tenants, shall, every Year, in Average Time, after Corn and Hay be had away, make reasonable Gaps for all Manner of Cattle for them that have any Right of Common to enter into the said Fields or Parcel of Fields so inclosed, within six Days after having away of Corn and Hay. And if the said Abbot and Convent, and their Successors, and Servants, will not make reasonable Gaps within the Time aforesaid; that then it be lawful to any Man or Person that have any Common Right within the said Bounds, to make reasonable Gaps in the said Fields contained within the said Bounds, or any Parcel thereof so inclosed.

Item, That neither the said Mayor, Sheriffs, nor Commonalty, nor no Officer, nor no Minister of theirs, shall raise, or make to be raised, Issues, Fines, Amerciaments, nor Pains, set or to be set, upon the said Abbot and Convent, their Successors, and Tenants, by reason of any Lands or Tenements that they hold of the said Abbot and Convent, for making, or mending, or repairilling, or unmaking, unmending, or unrepairilling, of any Ways, or Bridges, Sewers, or Causeways within the said Bounds of the Franchises of the said City. And that the said Mayor and Commonalty, and their Successors, shall acquit and discharge the said Abbot and Convent, their Successors, and their Tenants, for the Land they hold of them for evermore, against the King, his Heirs and Successors, of all such Amerciaments of Pains for making, amending, or repairilling, and for none amending, making, and repairilling of the

the said Bridges, Ways, Sewers, and Causeways within the said Bounds of the Franchise of the City. Foreseeing alway, that within the said City, and Suburbs of the same, the said Abbot and Convent, and their Successors, for their Tenements, edified within the said City, shall make to be amended and repairrilled in Time of Need the Bridges, Highways, and Causeways before the Tenements within the said City, to the Midst of the said Highways and Causeways, after the Use and Custom of the said City.

Item, That within the Fields, Arable and Meadows, pertaining to the Lordships of *Foulford* and *Clifton*, being and lying betwixt the said City and the said Towns, nor in the Ways within the Bounds and Metes aforesaid, without the said City and Suburbs of the same, except in the *Paynelatb-Crofts*, *Boothamleze*, the *Horse-Fair*, and the Clofes in *Fisbergate*, shall neither the said Abbot nor Convent, nor their Successors, their Servants, nor Tenants, nor none of them, nor none of their Goods nor Cattle, be arrested nor disturbed by the said Mayor nor Sheriffs, nor their Successors, nor their Ministers, nor none of them, within the said Arable Lands, Fields, and Meadows, or Highways, occupying, coming and going to and fro, for no Cause nor Quarrel; but if it be for Treason, or lawful Warrant by Process, to be made of Felons out of foreign Courts and Counties, directed to the Officers of the said City, for the Time being, or in any wrestling Time in the Presence of their Officers: Saving always to the said Mayor, Sheriffs, and Commonalty, all Manner of Executions of Law against the said Tenants and their Servants of *Foulford* and *Clifton*, within the said Highways, within the Bounds aforesaid, not being occupied, coming and going about, to nor fro, their Husbandry, and against all other Persons or Person, except before excepted, throughout all the Fields, Meadows, and Ways within the aforesaid Bounds, and also against the said Abbot and Convent, and their Successors, their Tenants and their Servants in other Places within the said City and Suburbs of the same; reserving to the said Abbot and Convent, and their Successors, all such Liberties in *Bootham* as is comprehended in an old Accord betwixt the said Parties aforesaid made.

The

*The Names of all the Towns and Villages in her Majesty's Liberty and Court of Records of the late dissolved Monastery of St. Mary's, near the Walls of the City of YORK, holden before THOMAS ADAMS, Esq; Steward of the said Court, by Virtue of several Charters from the Kings of this Realm, and confirmed by several Acts of Parliament; digested under the several Weapontakes and Hundreds in the County of YORK. **

N. B. If there be but one House in a Village or Town, the Chief Bailiff, by the Process of the Court, can justify the Arresting or Distraining in the Highway or Common thereunto belonging, by the Custom of the Court, and the Queen's Royal Prerogative, being Lady Paramount. *Note*, The Towns marked with the Letter [x] the Records remain in the Abbey; and the Towns marked with the Letter [A] pay a Fee-Farm Rent belonging to the Abbey; and the Towns marked with [Mon.] are taken out of the *Monsficium Anglicanum*, being allowed as an Authority since the late Wars, that the Round Tower, in which the Records were lodged of all the Monasteries of this Side Trent, was burnt.

A GBRIGG and MORLEY
in the West-Riding.

ALLERTONSHIRE in the
North-Riding.

Winton, r.

AINSTY, West-Riding.

Apelton-Nun cum Coulton,
r. f.

Acaster and Acaster-Selby,
r. f.

Acomb, r.

Askam-Bryan, Mon. f.

Bilton, r. f.

Bilbrough, r. f.

Heslay, r. f.

Knapton, r. f.

Moor-Munckton, r. f.

Marston, Mon.

Nun-Munckton, Mon. f.

Poppletons ambo, r. f.

Redhouses, Mon.

Rufforth, Mon.

Walton, Mon.

BARKSTON-Ash in the West
Riding.

Bramham and Bramham-
Moor, r.

BIRDFORTH in the North-
Riding.

Birdforth, r.

Coxwold, r. f.

Cessa, r. f.

Coulby, Mon.

Osgodby, Mon.

Seslay, r. f.

Sowerby, r.

Thirsk, f.

Yapham, Mon.

BUCKROSE in the East-Ri-
ding.

Burdsall, r. f.

Burdall, r.

Bugthorp, Mon. r. f.

Barthorp, Mon.

Eddie-

* From a Paper printed at York, by Order of the Steward of St. Mary's, in 1703.

- Eddlethorp, *Mon.*
 Finmer, *r. f.*
 Fridaythorp, *r. f.*
 Grimston *cum membris, r. f.*
 Grimston, North-Riding.
 Hunckleby, *r. f.*
 Howould, *r.*
 Kirby-under-Dale, *r. f.*
 Kennithorp, *r.*
 Langton, *Mon. f.*
 Painthorp, *r. f.*
 Raisthorp, *Mon. f.*
 Skirtenbeck, *r. f.*
 Skirringham, *Mon.*
 Scampston, *r.*
 Sutton near Malton, *r.*
 Thixtondale, *r. f.*
 Wintringham, *r.*
 Wellam, *Mon.*
 BULMER in the North-
 Riding.
 Alne, *r.*
 Bootham *cum Marygate,*
r. f.
 Bennibrough, *r.*
 Buttercrambe, *r. f.*
 Barton in the Willows, *r. f.*
 Boswell, *Mon. f.*
 Clifton, *r. f.*
 Claxton, *r.*
 Cromb, *r.*
 Dalby, *r. f.*
 East-Lilling, *Mon. f.*
 Foston, *r.*
 Flaxton, *r. f.*
 Flouith, *r. f.*
 Forest of Galtres, *r.*
 Gate-Helmſley, *Mon.*
 Gowthorp, *Mon. f.*
 Huntrington to Monk-
 Bridge, on both Sides of
 the Way, *r. f.*
 Hutton-Sheriff, *r. f.*
 Harton, *Mon.*
 Helmſley-Gate, *r.*
 Heworth and Heworth-
 Moor, *r. f.*
 Hutton upon Derwent, *Mon.*
 Lilling-East, *Mon. f.*
 Myton, *r. f.*
 Munck-Bridge, *r.*
 Marton, *r.*
 Moor between Tholthorp
 and Myton, *r.*
 Newton upon Ouse, *r.*
 Newparke, *Mon.*
 Overton, *r. f.*
 Ouzegate Sutton, *Mon. f.*
 Roccliffe, *r. f.*
 Roynes in Galtres, *Mon.*
 Sutton in Galtres, *r. f.*
 Sterefby, *r. f.*
 Scackelden, *Mon.*
 Shipton, *r. f.*
 Stitnam, *r.*
 Skelton, *Mon. f.*
 Sheriff-Hutton, *r. f.*
 Terrington, *alias Tarring-*
ton, Mon.
 Thornton-Lilling, *r.*
 York Manor & Queen's Pa-
 lace, Horse-Fair, Goose-
 Lane, Gillygate, Munck
 Bridge, and Grange-
 House.
 CLARO in the West-Riding-
 Aldbrough, *Mon.*
 Boroughbridge, *r. f.*
 Brantdon-Green, *Mon. f.*
 Dunsford ambo.
 Denton-Hall.
 Ellingthorp, *r.*
 Grafton, *r.*
 Minskip.
 Rowcliff.
 Stocalia.

Staine-

- Staineburne.
 DICKERING in the East-Riding.
 Arpam, alias Harpham cum Quinton, r. f.
 Butterwick, r.
 Bridlington, alias Burlington, r.
 Burton-North, r. f.
 Brunton, r.
 Burton-Agnes, Mon. f.
 Bampton, r. f.
 Foxholds, r. f.
 Foston, Mon.
 Garton, r. f.
 Rulston, r. f.
 Rudston, r. f.
 Willerby, Mon.
 EWCROSSE in the West-Riding.
 Clapham, r. f.
 GILLING-EAST in the North-Riding.
 Appelton, r. f.
 Boulton upon Swale, r.
 Brough, r. f.
 Barton, r. f.
 Croft, r. f.
 Couton-Long, Mon. f.
 Danby Parva, r. f.
 Dalton upon Teale, r. f.
 Danby upon Wisk, Mon. f.
 Ergam nigh Teale, r.
 Ellerton juxta Swale, r. f.
 Ereholm, Mon. f.
 Gerresford, r.
 Garford, r. f.
 Gainford, r. f.
 Kneeton, r.
 Kirby-Wisk, r. f.
 Middleton-Tyas, r. f.
 Moultons ambo, r. f.
 Morton cum Fingall, Mon.
 Redmire, Mon.
 Smeaton, r. f.
 Scorton, Mon.
 Stapleton, Mon.
 Stainehow, Mon. f.
 Sedbury, Mon. f.
 Uckerby, r. f.
 GILLING-WEST in the North-Riding.
 Appleton, r. f.
 Ask, Mon.
 Askrigg, Mon.
 Barforth, r. f.
 Brignal, r. f.
 Cella Sancti Martini prope Richmond, r. f.
 Cleasby, r.
 Eastby prope Richmond, r. f.
 East-Laton, r. f.
 Epleby cum Carlton, Mon. f.
 Forsett, r. f.
 Gilling-West, r. f.
 Gillmonby, r. f.
 Hinderthwait, Mon.
 Kirby-Hill, r. f.
 Kirby-Ravensthorpe, r. f.
 Kirkham in Ask, Mon.
 Langtons ambo, r. f.
 Lanytons ambo, r. f.
 Maske, r.
 Neufam, Mon.
 Newton Morall, r. f.
 Ovington, Mon. f.
 Richmond Chapel and Frenchgate, r.
 Ravensworth, r. f.
 Rombold-Kirk, Mon.
 Thorp, r.
 Wicliffe, r.
 HARTHILL in the East-Riding.
 Baynton, r.
 Brugh, r.
 Burnby,

- Burnby, *r.*
 Brantingham, *Mon.*
 Burnholme, *Mon. f.*
 Brumfleet, *r. f.*
 Cottingwith-East, *r. f.*
 Dalton-North, *r. f.*
 Driffield Magna, *Mon. f.*
 Elmswell, *r. f.*
 Everthorp, *r.*
 Eastburn, *r.*
 Ellerton, *Mon. f.*
 Foggerthorp, *r. f.*
 Full-Sutton, *r. f.*
 Goodmadam, *Mon. f.*
 Huggitt, *r. f.*
 Hesle, *r.*
 Hermitage, *r.*
 Kirkburne, *Mon. f.*
 Latham, *r. f.*
 Lund, *Mon.*
 Millington, *r. f.*
 North-Dalton, *r. f.*
 Sunderlandwick, *r.*
 Thorpfield Parva, *r. f.*
 Thornton, *Mon.*
 Wasland *alias* Wawland, *r.*
 Willerby, *Mon.*
 Watton, *Mon.*
 Yapham, *Mon.*
 HOLDERNESS *in the East-*
 Riding.
 Beeforth, *r. f.*
 Coniston, *r. f.*
 Constable-Burton, *or* Horn-
 sey-Burton.
 Elke, *Mon.*
 Hornsey-Burton, *f.*
 Hornsey *and* Hornsey-
 Beckhold, *r. f.*
 Long-Preston, *r.*
 Long-Ruiston, *r.*
 Sutton *and* Norton-Bridge,
 r.
 Tunsdale, *r.*
 Wassand, *r.*
 HULL-SHIRE *in the East-*
 Riding.
 Anlaby *alias* Onlonby, *r.*
 Ferreby.
 HALLEXELD *in the North-*
 Riding.
 Ainderby-Whernhow, *r.*
 Burniston, *r. f.*
 Baldersby, *r.*
 Brugh, *r. f.*
 Carthorp, *r. f.*
 Exelby, *Mon. f.*
 Gatenby, *Mon. f.*
 Holme, *r. f.*
 Kirklington, *Mon.*
 Langthorne *cum* Twinghall,
 r. f.
 Leeming *and* Leeming-
 Lane, *Mon. f.*
 Middleton *in* Teasdale, *r.*
 Milby, *r.*
 Middleton, *r.*
 Melmerby, *Mon.*
 Marton *upon the Moor,*
 Mon.
 Pickall, *Mon. f.*
 Snape *cum* Wells, *Mon.*
 Theakston, *r. f.*
 Tanfields *ambo,* *Mon. f.*
 Wath, *Mon.*
 HANG-EAST *in the North-*
 Riding.
 Appleton Magna *in Cat-*
 terick Parish, r. f.
 Aldburgher Audbrough, *r.*
 Askrigg, *Mon.*
 Appleton, East *and* West, *r.*
 Brunton-Patterick, *r. f.*
 Catterick, *r. f.*
 Crakehall *ambo,* *Mon. f.*
 Coleburne, *Mon. f.*
 Cowpland,

Cowpland, *Mon.*
 Fleta *alias* Fletham, *r. f.*
 Fearby, *Mon.*
 Firby, *Mon.*
 Horneby near Smeaton, *r.*
 Hipswell, *r. f.*
 Kirby-Fleatham, *Mon.*
 Morton, *Mon.*
 Patrickbrunton, *Mon.*
 Richmond *Chapel and*
 Frenchgate, *r.*
 Riswick, *r. f.*
 Scuton, *r.*
 Stainton *nigh* Ellerton, *r.*
 Scotton Parva, *r. f.*
 Thornton-Watlas, *r.*
 Tunsdale, *r. f.*
 Wells, *Mon. f.*
 HANG-WEST *in the North-*
 Riding.
 Bellerby, *Mon.*
 Coram, *r.*
 Carleton *cum Coverdale,*
Mon. f.
 Coveram, *Mon. f.*
 Dunham, *r. f.*
 East-Witton, *Mon. f.*
 Fingall, *r.*
 Hawkswell *ambo, r. f.*
 Hudswell, *r. f.*
 Layburne, *r.*
 Morton, *Mon.*
 Melmerby, *Mon. f.*
 Middleham, *Mon.*
 Redmire, *Mon.*
 Scruton, *r.*
 Spennythorne, *r.*
 Skitby, *Mon.*
 Sandbeck, *Mon.*
 Thornton-Steward, *r.*
 Thoroby, *r.*
 Witton-East, *Mon. f.*

HOWDENSHERE *in the East-*
 Riding.
 Aislaby, *Mon. r.*
 LANGBAUGH *in the North-*
 Riding.
 Efton, *Mon.*
 Eafeby, *Mon. f.*
 Exilby, *r.*
 Hutton *juxta* Rudby, *r. f.*
 Liverton, *Mon. f.*
 Lofthouse *ambo*
 Porto, *Mon. f.*
 Stoxley, *r.*
 Stainton, *r.*
 Scotherskelfe, *r.*
 Wasall, *r.*
 Whorleton, *f.*
 Yarm, *r.*
 OSGOLDCROSS *in the West,*
 Riding.
 Adlingfleet *Part, Mon. f.*
 Armin, *Mon. r.*
 Eastoft, *Mon.*
 Gould, *Mon. f.*
 Haudenby, *r.*
 Hemsworth, *Mon.*
 Hooke, *r.*
 Holdenby, *r.*
 Marthland, *all of it, Mon.*
r. f.
 Redness, *r. f.*
 Swinfleet, *Mon. f.*
 Usfleet, *r. f.*
 Whitgift, *r. f.*
 OUSE and DERWENT *in the*
 East-Riding.
 Cottingwith-West, *r. f.*
 Derwent *Water to Ouse,*
r. f.
 Deighton, *r. f.*
 Esgrigg, *r. f.*
 Fulfords *ambo, r. f.*

Kellfield, *r. f.*
 Thorgonby, *r. f.*
 Wheldrake, *Mon. f.*
 PACKERING-LYTH in the
 North-Riding.
 Hutton-Bushell, *Mon.*
 Kirby-Misperton, *r. f.*
 Middleton, *r. f.*
 Murton, *r.*
 Osgodby, *r.*
 Ruffon, *r.*
 Seamer, *r. f.*
 Thornton, *r.*
 Wickham *alias* Wikeham,
 r. f.
 RYDALE in the North-
 Riding.
 Appleton-Wood, *r. f.*
 Barton in the Street, *r. f.*
 Butterwick, *r. f.*
 Colton, *r.*
 Calongia-Wood, *so called,*
 nigh Wood-Appleton, *r.*
 Dowthwaite-Dale, *r. f.*
 Edfton, *Mon. r.*
 Farndale, *r. f.*
 Forest of Spawnton, *r.*
 Gilling, *r. f.*
 Hutton in the Hole, *r. f.*
 Holvingham, *r. f.*
 Holme-South, *r.*
 Kirkbymoorside, *r. f.*
 Keldam, *r.*
 Lestingham, *r. f.*
 Malton, *r. f.*
 The Moor between Nor-
 mandby and Spawnton,
 called Sinynton-Moor, *r.*
 Normandby, *r. f.*
 Nunnington, *Mon. f.*
 Rosale, *r. f.*
 Spaunton, *r. f.*
 Sproxton, *r.*

Terrington *alias* Torrington,
 Mon.
 STAINCROSSE in the West-
 Riding.
 SKYRACKS in the West-
 Riding.
 Bramham and Bramham-
 Moor, *r.*
 Bingley, *Mon.*
 STRAFFORD in the West-
 Riding.
 Doncaster Church and six-
 teen Houses, *r.*
 Warmeswick, *r.*
 STAINCLIFFE and Cliffords
 Fee in the West-Riding.
 Clapham, *r. f.*
 Eastby, *r.*
 Stretton, *r.*
 TICKHILL in the West-
 Riding.
 WHITBY-STRAND in the
 North-Riding.
The Names of several Places
within the Liberty which
are not placed in the Wea-
pentakes or Hundreds be-
fore-mentioned.
 St. Andrew-Hermitage, *r.*
 Allerthorp-Hall, *r. f.*
 Agotha, *r.*
 Amerfett, *r.*
 Baynham, *r.*
 Baynham, *r.*
 Brumfield, *r. f.*
 Besward, *r.*
 Baldersby Hall, *r.*
 Bingham, *r.*
 Birker, *r.*
 Barnby, *r.*
 Corbow, *r.*
 Coates, *r.*

Elton,

Elton, r.	Murton, r.
East-Kirk, r.	Mogfikes, r.
Eversham, r.	Morthum, r.
Greenby, r.	Newton in the Willows.
Garford, Mon.	Syvon Flu.
Hempfield, r.	Summerhouse, r.
Hickling, r.	Thoralthorp, r.
Hylom, r.	Tilehouse, r.
Kirkland, Mon.	Thurynstoft, r.
Kirby and Sandwith, Mon.	Wicke, Mon. r.
Marrow the Manor, r.	

The Towns and Villages before enumerated, (and others in different Counties) were either wholly or in Part the Possessions of St. Mary's Abbey, bestowed at separate Times by several of the Kings, Princes, Nobility, and other piously disposed Persons.

To give the Reader an Idea of the yearly Revenues of this Abbey as early as the 9th Henry II. in 1173, we shall give the following Account of some Payments out of them whilst it remained in the King's Hands: *Abbatia de Everwick.* Godefridus de Lucy reddit computum de so much whereof paid in camera curie 70 marcas per breve regis, et item in camera curie 20l. per breve regis, et elemosina constituta 4l. 7s. ad pannos prebendariorum hoc anno, et in operatione eccl. 4l. 7s. hoc anno; et precentori eccl. 1l. 11s. 4d. ad faciendos libros ecclesie; et sacriste ejusdem ecclesie. 20l. 11s. 8d. ad luminaria et vestimenta et alia ornamenta eccl. hoc anno; et camerario eccl. 36l. 17s. 2d. ad vestimenta monachorum hoc anno; et ad procurationem monachor. 157l. 17s. 2d. hoc anno; et celerario eccl. ad potum monachorum 13l. 7s. 9d. hoc anno; monachis ejusdem ecclesie 105l. 8d. veteris monete ad faciend. calicem vel textum in obsequio eccl. per breve regis. Mag. rot. 19 Hen. II. 31. Maddox's Excheq. p. 211. g.

At the Dissolution its yearly Revenues were computed to amount to 1550l. 7s. 9d. by Dugdale; but 2085l. 1s. 5½d. Speed. Which, considering that these Computations were then usually made by those that had a Mind to be Purchasers, and the Difference of Money then and now, the bare Rents of the Lands would amount to an inconceivable Value at this Day.

At the Dissolution of Monasteries by *Henry VIII.* the Site of this noble and rich Abbey, with all its Revenues, fell to the Crown*; and here it was that Prince ordered a Palace to be built out of its Ruins, which was to be the Residence of the Lords Presidents of the North for the Time being, and called the *King's Manor*, that the very Name and Memory of the Abbey might be lost for ever. It continued in that State to the Reign of *James I.* who, at his first coming to *York*, gave Orders to have it repaired and converted into a regal Palace, intending to make Use of it as such, at his going to and returning from *Scotland*. Many Testimonials are of this Prince's Design in Arms and other Decorations about the several Portals of the Building. However, this Palace continued to be the Seat of the Lords Presidents to the last.

After this it continued in the Crown to the Revolution; and when King *Charles II.* took some Displeasure at the City, and appointed a Governor over it, this House again became the Residence of that Officer. Lord *Fretchville*, Baron of *Stavely*, was then appointed; and after his Death, Sir *John Kersby*, Bart. Representative in Parliament for this City, was made Governor of it by King *James II.* and lived in it till the Revolution.

In the Reign of King *James II.* a large Room in the *Manor* was fitted up and made Use of as a Popish Chapel, where one Bishop *Smith*, as he was called, celebrated Mass openly. But it was not long before the enraged Populace pulled it to pieces, and this consecrated Room was some Years afterwards converted into an Assembly-Room for the Meeting together of the Nobility, Gentry, and Ladies at the Races; as also to be the common Entertaining Room for the High Sheriffs of the County at the different Assizes.

After the Revolution *Robert Waller*, Esq; sometime Lord Mayor, and Representative in Parliament for this City, procured a Lease of this Abbey, or Manor, for thirty-one Years from the Crown; which, when run out, was

* The Inrolment of the Surrender of this Abbey, in the usual Form, is in *Claus. an. 31 Hen. VIII. pars quarta n. 19.* with this Title, *De scripto abbatis et conventus S. Mariae juxta civitatem Ebor.* Dat. in domo sua capitulari et recog. apud Seynt Maryes vicesimo nono die mensis Novembris anno regni reg. Hen. VIII. tricesimo primo, 1540. Rolls chap.

was obtained again for *Tancred Robinson*, Esq; second Son to Sir *William Robinson*, Bart. in whose Family it hath ever since continued.

In 1696 and 97, the old hammered Money, with the clipt and counterfeit, being every where called in, in this Kingdom, a Mint for Coinage was erected in the Manor at *York*, where the Sum of 312,520*l.* 6*d.* was coined*. This Money, for Distinction Sake, bears a Y under the King's Head on the Coin.

The present Condition of this once-magnificent Pile of Gothic Architecture is very deplorable, only a small Part of the Cloisters being now left standing.

What has contributed much to the almost total Destruction of it was some Grants from the Crown, for the pulling down and carrying away its Stone for the Reparation of other Buildings.

In 1701, King *William*, under his Sign Manual, gave Licence to pull down and carry away so many of the Stones belonging to the Manor, or Abbey of *York*, as should be set out and approved of by Sir *William Robinson*, Bart. and *Robert Byerley*, Esq; towards the Re-building of the County Gaol of *York*. Accordingly a large and spacious Stable was pulled down, and, with other Stone of the Abbey, the present noble Structure of the Castle of *York* was chiefly built.

In 1705, Queen *Ann* granted some more Stone from this Abbey towards the Reparation of the Parish Church of *St. Olave*, then become ruinous, and the Parishioners unable to repair the same.

In 1717, King *George* the First granted Licence, for the Space of three Years ensuing, to pull down and carry away Stone from the dissolved Monastery of *St. Mary, York*, towards the Reparation of the Church of *St. John of Beverley*, commonly called *Beverley Minster*, then in great Ruin and Decay; accordingly a great Quantity of Stone was taken and carried by Water to *Beverley*. Of late Years great Quantities of Stone have been burnt into Lime on the Spot, or conveyed away to repair Roads, or for private Buildings.

The Foundations of the Wall which faced and ran parallel with the River, being all Ashler-Stone, were dug up and used in building the *Staitb* or *Key* at *Lendall Ferry*.

X 3

* *Thoresby's Ducat. Leod.*

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Ferry. The Kitchens and other Offices of the Abbey stood near this Wall. The Staith or Landing-Place was opposite to the Spring now made Use of for a Cold Bath.

In the Lords Presidents Times a large Bowling-Green was used near the Ruins of the Church, where the Scots had that memorable Defeat, after blowing up and entering St. Mary's Tower. The noble Stone-Vaults are still in Being, and may be compared to any Thing of that Kind in *Britain*. To conclude this Account of its present State, the greatest Part of this large Inclosure is now a Pasture. The rest of the Ground is chiefly lett off by the Lessee into Gardens, and such Part of the Palace as is now tenantable is lett off to several Tenants.

We come now to describe the City itself, but first its Inclosure or Fortification must be taken Notice of. The City of *York* is in Circumference two Miles and almost three Quarters, which is thus measured: *

From the <i>Red Tower</i> to <i>Walmgate-Bar</i>	60	} Perches.
From thence to <i>Fisbergate-Postern</i>	99	
From thence to <i>Castlegate-Postern</i>	58	
From thence to <i>Skeldergate-Postern</i>	34	
From thence to <i>Micklegate-Bar</i>	136	
From thence to <i>Northstreet-Postern</i>	140	
From thence to <i>Bootham-Bar</i> ———	86	
From thence to <i>Monk-Bar</i> ———	116	
From thence to <i>Layertborpe-Postern</i>	66	}
From thence to the <i>Red Tower</i> again	80	

Total 875 Perches.

That is, two Miles five Furlongs and ninety-six Yards.

There are four principal Gates or Bars for Entrance into the City, and five Posterns, *viz.*

Micklegate-Bar to the South-West.

Bootham-Bar ——— North-West.

Monk-Bar ——— North-East.

Walmgate-Bar — South-East.

Northstreet-Postern — *Skeldergate-Postern*. — *Castlegate-Postern*. — *Fisbergate-Postern*. — *Layertborpe-Postern*.

To

* Surveyed, Feb. 1664, by John Main, *Ex MS.* The City of London, within the Walls, is very little more in Extent, being only three Miles in Circumference, containing 448 Acres.

To these Sir Thomas Widdrington adds *Lendal-Postern*, but that has been for many Years disused; and we may add the *Long Walk Postern*, erected about the Year 1731.

BRIDGES in the CITY and SUBURBS.

Ouse-Bridge, five Arches.—*Foss-Bridge*, two Arches.
Laythorpe-Bridge, five Arches.—*Monk-Bridge*, three Arches.—*Castlegate-Bridge*, one Arch.—The new *Bridge* on the *Long Walk*, one Arch.

John Leland's Account of the City's Fortifications, as they appeared in his Days, we shall give in his own Words:

"The Towne of *York* standith by West and Est of
" *Ouse* River running through it, but that Part that
" lyeth by Est is twice as gret in Building as the other.

" Thus goeth the Waul from the Ripe of *Ouse* of
" the Est Part of the Cite of *Yorke*.

" Fyrst, a grete Towre with a Chein of Yron to cast
" over the *Ouse*, then another Towre, and soe to *Bow-*
" *damgate*: From *Bowdamgate*, or Bar, to *Goodramgate*,
" or Bar, x Towres; thens four Towres to *Laythorpe*, a
" Postern-Gate, and soe by the Space of a two flite
" Shotts the blind and deep Water of *Fosse*, cumming
" out of the Forest of *Galtres*, defendeth this Part of
" the Cite without Waules; then to *Waumgate* three
" Towres, and thens to *Fisbergate*, stoppid up sins the
" *Communes* burnid it yn the Tyme of K. *Henry VII*.

" Thens to the Ripe of *Fosse* have three Towres, and
" yn the three a Postern; and thens over *Fosse* by a
" Bridge to the Castelle.

" The West Parte of the Cyste is thus ynclosed; first,
" a Turrit, and soe the Waul runnith over the Side of
" the Dungeon of the Castelle on the West-Side of
" *Ouse* right agayn the Castelle on the Est-Ripe. The
" Plotte of this Castelle is now called *Ould Baile*, and
" the Area and Ditchies of it doe manifestly appeare.
" Betwixt the Beginnyng of the first Parte of this West
" Waulle and *Micklegate* be ix Towres, and betwixt it
" and the Ripe agayn of *Ouse* be xi Towres; and at
" this xi Towres be a Postern-Gate, and the Towre of
" it is right agayn the Est Towre to draw over the
" Chein on *Ouse* betwixt them."

It

* *Leland's Itin.* Vol. I. His Itinerary was first begun in 1538, at the Command of *Henry VIII*.

It is not easy to determine in what Year, or under what Reign, our present City Walls were erected: But we find that in the Beginning of the Reign of *Henry III.* a Patent was granted for taking certain Tolls in Specie of Goods, &c. coming to be sold at *York*, for a certain Time three specified, towards the Support of the Walls and Fortifications of the City.

We shall here insert three Writs of Mandamus to the Dean and Chapter of *York*, charging them that they do not hinder their Men from paying these Tolls.

De villa Ebor. claudenda.

- “ **R**EX majori et probis hominibus *Ebor.* salutem.
 “ Sciatis quod concessimus vobis in auxilium ville
 “ *Ebor. ad securitatem et tuitionem ejusdem ville*, simul et
 “ partium adjacentium, quod capiatis a die *Pentecostes*
 “ anno regni nostri x. usque ad festum *S. Michaelis*,
 “ anno regni nostri xi. de qualibet caretta sive carro
 “ comitatus *Ebor.* ferente res venales in eandem villam
 “ ibidem vendendas unum obulum; et de qualibet ca-
 “ retta sive carro alterius comitatus ferente res venales
 “ in eandem villam ibidem vendendas unum denarium;
 “ et de quolibet summagio rerum venalium ibidem ven-
 “ dendarum, preterque de summagio *Busch.* unum qua-
 “ drantem; et de quolibet equo et equa, et bove, et
 “ vacca venali illuc ductis ad vendendum unum obulum;
 “ et de decem ovibus, vel capris, vel porcis venalibus,
 “ illuc ductis ad vendendum unum denarium; et de
 “ quinque ovibus, vel porcis, vel capris, unum obulum;
 “ et de qualibet nave veniente in villam *Ebor.* carcata
 “ rebus venalibus ibidem vendendis quatuor denarios.
 “ Ita cum quod occasione istius concessionis nostre de
 “ hujusmodi caretis, carris, summagiis, equis, equabus
 “ bobus, vaccis, ovibus, capris, vel porcis, vel nave veni-
 “ ente in villa carcata rebus venalibus nihil capiatur
 “ post predictum terminum completum, sed statim com-
 “ plecto termino illo cadet consuetudo illa et penitus
 “ aboletur. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod, in auxilium
 “ ville predictæ *claudende*, consuetudinem predictam ca-
 “ piatis, usque ad predictum terminum completum,
 “ sicut predictum est.
 “ T. R. apud *Westm.* xiii. die *Maii*, anno reg. x.
 “ coram iusticiariis; mandatum vicecomiti *Ebor.*
 “ quod

“ quod hanc consuetudinem predictam, per totam
 “ ballivam suam, clamari faciat et firmiter obser-
 “ vari, sicut predictum est, T. rege apud *Westm.*
 “ ut supra.” *

Ad Decanum et cap. pro eadem causa.

“ **R**EX Decano et capitulo *Ebor.* salutem. Roga-
 “ mus vos quod in consuetudinem quam capi con-
 “ cessimus in civitate *Ebor.* ad eandem civitatem clau-
 “ dendam, ad tuitionem et defensionem ejusdem civi-
 “ tatis, et partium illarum, et ad indemnitate[m] ve-
 “ stram et communem utilitatem omnium de partibus
 “ illis, ab hominibus vestris capi permittatis ad presens
 “ usque ad terminum quem ad hoc per litteras nostras
 “ concessimus; sicuti quod nolumus quod hujusmodi
 “ consuetudo predicta terminum illum illapsum
 “ vobis in prejudicium vel, trahetur in consuetudinem.
 “ In cujus rei testimonium has litteras patentes vobis
 “ mittimus.
 “ Teste et data ut supra.” †

*Ebor. de tallagio ibidem super reddit. et catall. pro
 muris fossatis, &c. reparandis.*

Ad Decanum Ebor. super eadem causam.

“ **R**EX dilecto clerico suo magistro *Roberto Pykerynge,*
 “ Decano ecclie. beati *Petri Ebor.* salutem. Cum
 “ ut intelleximus major ballivi et cives civitatis nostre
 “ *Ebor.* quoddam tallagium super redditibus et catallis
 “ suis in eadem civitate pro muris et fossatis ac aliis
 “ fortaliciis dicte civitatis reparand. et corroborand.
 “ pro salvatione et defensione civitat. illius, ex unani-
 “ mo consensu suo apposuerunt per constabularios war-
 “ darum dicte civitatis levand. Vos levationem hujus-
 “ modi tallagii per predict. majorem ballivos et cives,
 “ ex unanimo consensu eorundem, ex causa predicta sunt
 “ assessi, impedire nitentes predictos constabularios quo
 “ minus tallagium illud sic assessum de aliquibus tenent.
 “ que de nob. tenentur in capite in predict. civitate
 “ levare possint per censuras ecclesiasticas impeditis, in
 “ maximum periculum civitatis predictae, ac hominum
 “ in eadem civitate commorantium et nost. prejudicium
 “ mani-

* *Pat. 10 Hen. III. m. 5.* — † *Pat. 10. Hen. III. m. 3.*

“ manifestum; unde plurimum admiramur. Nos securi-
 “ tati dicte civitatis et indemnitatis hominum in eadem
 “ commorantium modis et viis, quibus bono modo po-
 “ terimus providere volentes, vobis mandamus firmiter
 “ injungentes quod, si ita est, tunc constabularios pre-
 “ dictos hujusmodi tallagium per predictos majorem
 “ ballivos et cives ex unanimo consensu eorundem ut
 “ premittitur appositum juxta ipsorum ordinationem
 “ factam levare absque impedimento aliquo permittatis.
 “ Taliter vos habentes in hac parte quod ex defectu
 “ vestro in premissis per nos redargui non debeatis quo-
 “ vis modo.
 “ Teste R. apud *Marleberg*, primo die *Januarii*.” *

It is probable these Walls were rebuilt in *Edward*
 the First's Time, when the *Scottish* War began; for then
 it was absolutely necessary to put this City in a very
 good Posture of Defence. In the Progress of that War,
 in his Son's Reign, the *Scots* made such Inroads into
 the Country, as to penetrate as far as the very Gates of
York, though they durst not attempt a Siege. In *Edward*
 the Third's Reign, we have given a Mandate, from the
Fœdera, for putting this City in better Repair as to its
 Fortifications †, with the Method how the Charge of it
 was to be borne. That the Walls were tenable against
 the Conqueror, is also taken Notice of in the Annals,
 nor must we forget here to mention that there is evident
 Testimony that this City was strongly walled, as well
 in the Times of the *Saxon* and *Danish* Wars, as in the
 Time of the *Roman* Government in *Britain*: It appears
 in later Times that Sir *William Todd*, Merchant, was a
 great Benefactor to the Reparations of these Walls, two
 Inscriptions, near old *Fisbergate-Bar*, still in Being, de-
 noting as much. The one is this; under a Piece of
 indifferent Sculpture of a Senator in his Robes, and a
 Woman kneeling by him,

A. Dom. M.CCCC.LXXXVII. Sir William Tod Mair
jou-ates some Tyme was Schyriffe did this Cost himselfe.

Near this, on a Table under the City's Arms, is,

Aº Domini M. CCCC. LXXXVII. Sir William Tod
Knight L... Mayoer this Wal was mayde in his Dayes
ix Terdy.

This

* *Claus. 14. Ed. III. m. 12. verso.—† Vide annal. sub an. 1329.*

This Senator's Name is also on a Stone on the Platform on the South-Side *Micklegate-Bar*. After the Siege of York, 1644, the Walls stood in great Need of Repairs; accordingly the next Year they were begun, and were three Years in perfecting. *Walmgate-Bar*, which suffered the most from a terrible Battery upon *Lamel-Hill*, and being undermined in the Siege, was repaired, as appears from an Inscription under the City's Arms over the outward Gate, viz. An. 1648. In 1666, the Walls of the City were repaired betwixt *Monk-Bar* and *Layterborpe-Postern*; as also near *Bootham-Bar*, 1669, at the Charge of the City. In 1673, the Walls betwixt *Walmgate-Bar* and the Red Tower were taken down and repaired. In this watery Situation the Walls run all upon Arches, as they do in other Places which want that Support: But what adds most to the Ornament, if not to the Strength of the City, are the Reparations of the Walls from *Northstreet* to *Skeldergate-Posterns*; and again from *Fisbergate-Postern* to *Walmgate-Bar*. These were, about fifty Years ago, levelled upon the Platform, paved with Brick, and made commodious for walking on for near a Mile, having an agreeable Prospect of both Town and Country from them. This makes it to be wished that the Ramparts on the Inside were no where leased out for private Gardens; for then, where the Rivers would permit, a Walk of this Kind, like that on the Walls of *Chester*, might be carried quite round the City.

The City is divided, within its Walls, into four Districts, or Wards, which take their Names from the four great Gates of the City, viz. *Micklegate-Ward*, *Bootham-Ward*, *Monk-Ward*, and *Walmgate-Ward*.

Micklegate-Ward is in the South-West Part of the City, and is encompassed by the City's Wall and the River *Ouse* together. This Ward contains six Parishes, viz. *Bishop-Hill* the *Elder* and *Younger*, *Trinity's*, *St. Martin's*, *St. John's*, and *All-Saints*.

Bootham-Ward takes the North-West Angle, and has three Parishes in its District, viz. *Belfrey's*, *St. Ellen's*, and *St. Martin's*.

Monk-Ward lies on the North-East of the City, and contains five Parishes; that is to say, *Trinity's*, *St. Cuthbert's*, *St. Savicour's*, *Christ's*, and *St. Sampson's*.

Walmgate-

Walmgate-Ward is South-East, and has seven Parishes, viz. *St. Margaret's*, *St. Dennis*, *St. George*, *Crux*, *Albhallows*, *St. Mary's*, and *St. Michael's*. These Divisions take up the whole City within its Walls, except the Close of the Cathedral

Before we begin to particularize the several Streets, Lanes, &c. that compose these several Wards, we shall take Notice that the Word *GATE* * is not with us, as in the South, taken for a Port, or strait Entrance into any City, Town, &c. but for an open Passage, Street, or Lane, being used as an Adjunct, as *Castle-gate*, *Spurrier-gate*, *Collier-gate*, and the like. We have few Places called *Streets* in *York*; and the great Gates or Entrances to the City are called *Bars* †. We meet with a Number of Names assigned to Streets or Lanes in this City in old Records, or elsewhere, which are now changed into others, or the Streets quite lost; as *Hertergate*, *Kerregate*, *Hattergate*, *Hammerton-Lane*, *Bretergate*, *Frere-Lane*, *Thrusgate*, *Bonlay-Lane*, *Ratten-Row* tum *les Tofts*, *Littlegate-Street*, *Lemingate*, *Glover-Lane*, &c.

Micklegate, formerly called also *MICKELLYTH*, from the *Anglo-Saxon* *MICEL*, *Great*, and *HYTH*, a *Port* or *Gate*, is a long spacious Street extending from the Bar of that Name to *Ouse-Bridge*. The Port or Entrance to it is a noble one indeed, and still bears a Testimony of that Antiquity which few in the Kingdom can boast of. It is adorned with lofty Turrets, and handsomely embattled; over the Arch hangs a large Shield with the Arms of *England* and *France* painted and gilt; on each Side two lesser, with the Arms of the City on them. It appears by a Record in the Pipe-Office, that one *Benedict Fitz-Engelrau* gave half a Mark for Licence to build a certain House upon this Bar, and Sixpence annual Rent for having it hereditary ‡, in the Eighth of *Richard I.* but this does not ascertain the Age of the present

* *GATE*, viz. *g. d. iter, transitus*. Belg. *GAT*. Tent. *GASSE*. Dad. *GADE*, Platea, vicus, omnia ab *A. S.* *Ganire*. Skinner & *diſt.*

† *BARRE*, a Belg. *BAERE*, Repagulum, Vectis. Franco-Gaul *Barre & Barreau*, vectis & cancelli tribunalis. Datur a Cam. Br. *Barre vectis nostras*, credo, originis. *Idem*.

‡ *Benedictus filius Engelranni deb. dim. m. pro habenda licentia edificandi quandam domum super portam de MIKEL LYTHE in civitate Eboraci; et pro annual. redditu vid. pro habenda prefata domo hereditarie. Rot. Pipe. 8. R. 1.*

present Structure. Yet it is observable that the Flower de Lucies in the Royal Arms are not confined to the Number three; which puts it out of Doubt that they were placed there before *Henry* the Fifth's Time, who was the first that gave that particular Number in his Bearing. The Bar is strengthened by an outer Gate which had a massy Iron Chain went cross it, then a Port-Cullis, and lastly a very strong double Wooden Gate, which is closed in every Night at Ten o'Clock. It has the Character altogether, as to antient Fortification, to be as noble and august a Port as most in Europe. The Inside was renewed and beautified in 1716, *Richard Towne* Lord Mayor, as appears by an Inscription upon it. There is also against the Wall, in the middle Partition of this Bar, a Shield bearing the Arms of Sir *John Lister Kaye*, Bart. with this Inscription, *Renovata, A. C. 1737*, in which Year he was Lord Mayor. And in the Year 1754 a Postern was made adjoining this Bar, for the greater Safety of Foot Passengers.

Having entered this Gate, the first Thing that offers itself to an Antiquary's Observation, is an antient Gateway, that stands on the Right Hand in this spacious Street, and was the Portal to the Priory of St. *Trinity*, which stood in the Gardens beyond it.

The Priory of St. *Trinity* was a Cell to that of *Mar-montier*, or *Majus Monasterium*, in *Tourain* in *France*, founded by *Ralph Paganel*, who, in the Conqueror's Time, having a certain Church in *York*, given him in Fee, built to the Honour of St. *Trinity*, heretofore stored with Canons and Ecclesiastical Ornaments, and endowed with predial Rents, but destroyed by King *William* the Conqueror at the Rendition of the City; this *Ralph*, designing to restore the Service of God therein, granted the same to the Abbey of S. *Martin*, *majoris monasterii* in *France*, and to the Monks thereof, for a perpetual Possession, and to be of their ordering and Visitation for ever. *

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Y

And

* *Mon. Ang. v. 1. f. 564.* By the Conqueror's Survey, this *Ralph Paganel*, who came in with him, held at that Time ten Lordships in *Devonshire*, five in *Suffolk*, fifteen in *Lincolnshire*, and fifteen in *Yorkshire*. *Dug. Bar.* In the Conqueror's Time he was High Sheriff of *Yorkshire*. *Lel. Col.* *Hutton-Paganel*, *Newport-Paganel*, and several other Towns, still bear the Name of this Family.

And for the due Sufkentation of these Monks he granted them the Church of *St. Trinity* itself, together with three Crofts appertaining, lying on the West Side of the City. Likewise the Church of *St. Elene* within the said City, with the Toft of one Deacon adjacent. Also the Churches of *All-Saints* in *Northstreet*, and *St. Bridget* in *Muclegate*, and the Chapel of *St. James* without the Bar. And

1 In *Yorkshire*, he gave the Church of *St. John of Adele*, with one Carucate of Land. The Tithes of *Ardington*, the Mediety of the Town, with the Hall Tithes there. Also one Carucate of Land in *Bardeby*. The Church of *Barton* in *Rydale*, and two Parts of his Demefne Tithes. The Mediety of the Church of *Cranburn*. The Town of *Drax*, with one Piscary, with the Tithes of the other Piscaries. Two Carucates of Land in *Drengshirefes*. The Tithes of *Fademore*, and the Hall Tithes there. Half a Bovate of Land in *Hampole*. Fourteen Bovates in *Heflesey*. The Church of *Hoton* in *Bilbam*, and the Hall Tithes thereof, with two Parts of the Demefne Tithes. The Cell of *Hedley**, and Chapel of *Holbeck*. The Church of *Ledy*, with the Hall Tithes, and half a Carucate of Land; as also two other Carucates and two Bovates of Land there. The Church of *Monkton*, and one Carucate and Half of Land there. The Church of *Newton* with the Hall Tithes, and two Parts of the Tithes Demefne of *Radulph de Rolli*. Two Parts of the Demefne Tithes of *Newton super Ouse*. Two Bovates of Land in *Secroft*. One Bovate in *Sipeleer*. Two Bovates of Land in *Suiterton*†. The whole Town of *Stratton* and Tithes thereof, and Tithes of *Strattonhaul*. The Church of *St. Elene* of *Tern-fco*, and two Parts of the Demefne Tithes there. Four Bovates of Land in *Hufburn*‡; also Enthorning in the Wood of *Rye*.

In *Lincolnshire* §, the said *Ralph de Paganel* gave them the Church of *Barton*, and two Parts of the Demefne Tithes. In *Esseby*, two Parts of the Demefne Tithes of *Simex Teckett*. The Church of *Erncam*, with its Glebe Land Tithes, and two Parts of the Demefne Tithes; and two Parts of the Tithes of *Afclyno-Hall*. The Town of *Conigefthorpe*. The Churches of *Rafyne* and *Rochbury*.

* *Mon. Ang.* v. 1. f. 563.—† *Ex originali*.—‡ *Mon. Ang.* 564.
§ *Idem*.

Rochebury. Two Parts of the Demeſne Tithes of *Simon Tochetti* in *Soaletherie*. And two Parts of the Tithes Demeſne of *Ralph de Rolli* in *Tanceſby*.

Rad. Pannantarius granted to God and the Church of *St. Trinity*, and to the Monks *majoris monaſterii*, all his Land appertaining to two Oxgangs of Land in *Gereford* *. Also *Adam de Preſton* granted to them all his Land in *Gereford* nigh *Ledes Road*. And *Robert*, Son of *Jordan de Buggethorpe*, gave them all his Land pertaining to four Oxgangs of Land in *Gereford*. *Heraldus*, Son of *Ralph*, gave to them one Oxgang of Land in *Mikelfield*. And *Adam Fitz-Peter* granted to God and *St. Trinity* ten Acres of his Meadow in *Smedbale*. By the following Patent of *Edward III.* this Priory had an ample Confirmation of all its Poſſeſſions and Privileges.

Pro priore eccleſie Sancte Trinitatis, Ebor. de confirmatione.

“ **R**EX omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Inſpeximus
 “ cartam quam celebris memorie dom. *Hen. rex*
 “ *Anglie*, progenitor noſt. fecit in hec verba: *Hen. rex*
 “ *Anglie* archiepiſ. epiſ. juſt. vicecom. baronibus, et om-
 “ nibus fidelibus ſuis *Francis* et *Anglis*, ſalutem. Sciatis
 “ quod ego concedo Deo et eccleſie *S. Trinitatis de Ebo-*
 “ *raco*, et monachis in ea Deo ſervientibus, omnes tenuras
 “ ſuas in eleemoſynis, in eccleſiis, et terris, et decimis, et
 “ hominibus, et omnibus aliis beneficiis, que *Radulphus*
 “ *Paganellus* illis dedit et conceſſit, ſicut in carta ſua
 “ continetur; ipſam ſcilicet eccleſiam *Sancte Trinitatis*
 “ et terras ſuas extra portam de *Mikleliſh* que jacent
 “ ad occidentalem partem ipſius civitatis, cum omnibus
 “ pertinentiis, et cum omnibus libertatibus ſuis, et liberis
 “ conſuetudinibus ſuis, eidem eccleſie pertinentibus,
 “ cum ſoca et ſacca et tol et them et inſangentheſ li-
 “ beras et quietas ab omnibus ſecular. ſervitiis in eadem
 “ civitate, eccleſiam *S. Helene* et quecunque ad eandem
 “ pertinentia ante eandem eccleſiam, toſtum unius dia-
 “ cono in *Lincolnſi ſciras*, eccleſiam de *Irnem* et quic-
 “ quid ad eam pertinet, et duas partes decimarum de
 “ dominico ejuſdem ville et duas partes omnium deci-
 “ marum de dominicis de *Scakebia* et de *Aſpelenade* feodo
 “ *Odantis Tuſſhe*, et duas partes omnium decimarum de
 “ dominico de *Tanceſbia*, et molendinum ejuſdem ville
 “ Y 2 “ de

* Now called *Garforth*.

“ de feudo *Rad. de Bolliaco*, ecclesiam de *Rasa* et quit-
 “ quid ad illam pertinet et decimas aule, ecclesiam de
 “ *Beribona* et que ad eam pertinent, et duas partes
 “ omnium decimarum de dominico ejusdem ville, ec-
 “ clesiam de *Rokebsia* et quicquid ad eam pertinet, et
 “ duas partes omnium decimarum ejusdem ville domo.
 “ In *Eboracensi* scira in villa que vocatur *Dracx* pesca-
 “ toriam unam et decimam ceterarum piscator. et unam
 “ carrucatam terre in *Bardelbeia*, ecclesiam de *Newtona*
 “ et quicquid ad eam pertin. et decimas de dominio
 “ ejusdem ville, ecclesiam de *Monketona* et quicquid ad
 “ eam pertinet, et unam carrucat. terre et dimid. in
 “ eadem villa, et quatuordecim bovat. terre in *Heselsay*,
 “ ecclesiam de *Ledes* et quicquid ad eam pertinet, et
 “ decimas de dominio, et dimid. carrucat. terre in eadem
 “ villa, totam etiam villam de *Strettona* cum omnib.
 “ pertin. suis et duas partes decim. de dominio, eccle-
 “ siam de *Hotona* et quicquid ad eam pertinet, et duas
 “ partes omnium decim. de dominio ejusd. ville, eccle-
 “ siam *S. Helene* de *Tirnescogh* et quicquid ad eam per-
 “ tinet, ecclesiam *S. Johan.* de *Adela* et quicquid ad
 “ eam pertinet et unam carrucatam terre in eadem villa,
 “ et decimas de *Ardingtona* et omnium villarum que
 “ eidem adjacent, et decim. de dominio, dimid. eccle-
 “ sie de *Cramburn* et quicquid ad illam pertin. eccle-
 “ siam de *Barthona* in *Ridala* et quicquid ad eam per-
 “ tinet et duas partes omnium decim. de dominio ejusd.
 “ ville, decimas etiam de *Fademora* ex dono *Jordani*
 “ *Peinel* filii ipsius *Radulphi*, villam de *Kunyngestherp*
 “ totam et integram cum omnim. pertinen. suis sicut
 “ carta ipsius testatur, duas partes omnium decim. de
 “ dom. de *Newtona* super *Wald*. Et volo et concedo et
 “ firmiter precipio quod honorifice et bene et in pace et
 “ libere et quiete omnia super nominata habeant et te-
 “ neant non disturbent, et ubicunque terras habent volo
 “ ut sint quieti et liberi ab omni servitute et consuetu-
 “ dine de hundredo et wapontack. Test. *Nigello de Al-*
 “ *imi*, *Roberto de Brus*, *Simone Dapifero*, *Rad. de Bolliaco*,
 “ *Alano Flealdi* filio, *Ranulpho Thesauraria* nost. apud
 “ *Eboracum*. Insuper etiam quandam aliam cartam
 “ ejusdem progenit. nost. in hoc verba. *Hen. Dei gratia*
 “ rex *Ang.* dux *Norman.* *Aquit.* et comes *Andeg.* archi-
 “ episcopis, episcopis, abb. comit. baron. justic. vice-
 “ com.

“ com. balliv. et omnibus minist. et fidel. suis totius
 “ Ang. et Norman. salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et
 “ hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecc. S. Trin.
 “ Ebor. et monachis de Majori monasterio ibidem Deo
 “ servient. eccles. S. Johan. de Adela cum omnib. pertin.
 “ suis et unam carrucat. terre in eadem villa de donat.
 “ Rad. Paganelli et confirm. filior. ejus sicut carte eorum
 “ testant. Et ideo volo et firmiter precipio quod pre-
 “ dict. monachi pred. ecc. habeant et teneant bene et
 “ in pace quiete et honorifice cum omnib. libert. ad
 “ eandem eccles. pertin. T. Stephano de Turen. senescallo
 “ Andegavie, Ranulpho de Glanvillis, apud Turen. Nos
 “ autem cartas predict. et omnia et singula in eis con-
 “ tenta rata habentes et grata ea pro nob. et hered.
 “ nost. dilecto nob. in Christo Johanni de Chesiaco nunc
 “ priori loci predict. ac monach. ibidem Deo servient.
 “ eorum success. ratificamus conced. et confirm. prout
 “ carte predict. rationab. testantur. In cujus, &c.
 “ T. R. apud Westm. 25 die Novembris.
 “ Pro dimid. marca solut. in banappio.”

This being an alien Priory, the Priors thereof were always preferred by the Abbots de majori monasterio in Normandy, the proper Patrons. It was found, by Inquisition taken the 24th of Edward I. at York, that the Heirs of the Founder, claimed no Right in the Temporals of this Priory, upon the Death of any Prior, but only to place a Porter to see that the Goods of the Priory, be not stolen during the Vacation; and that when a Prior should be deputed by the Abbot of Marmontier, he might take Possession of the Priory without any Contradiction.

In the 30th of Henry VIII. this Priory of Holy Trinity, Ebor., was surrendered by the Prior and ten Priests. Valued at the Dissolution, at 196l. 11s. 10d. Dug. The Site of this Priory, with the Demesne Lands, were sold, to Leonard Beckwith, 34th of Henry VIII.

The Chantry of Thomas Neleson, in the Church of St. Nicolas, alias St. Trinity's, was founded and ordained for one Chaplain, for ever, to celebrate at the Altar of St. Thomas, the Martyr, in this conventual Church or Priory, for the good Estate of himself while he lives, and

after

Y 3
 * Burnet's History of the Reformation.

after his Decease for his Soul, and for the Soul of *Catharine* his Wife. He willed the same to be called by this special Name of *The Chantry of Thomas Neleson* †.

And moreover willed and ordained, that every Chaplain of the same Chantry, shall every Week celebrate for their said Souls three Masses, *viz.*

1. *De Spiritu Sancto*; 2. *De Officiis Mortuorum*; 3. *De Sancta Cruce*; and at the End of each Mass, immediately after the Ending of St. *John's* Gospel, shall make, *sua retroversa*, and say for their said Souls *De profundis*, together with the Collect *Fidelium Deus*, &c. also that every Day they say for the Souls afore said, *Placebo*, *Dirige*, with accustomed Prayers.

For the Sustainment of this Chantry, a Rent was charged coming out of the Manor of *Connystrye*, the Priory's Possession of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and 40*l.* *per Annum* Allowance for the Priests' Meat and Drink, which was paid by the King's Majesty *Henry VIII.* from the late suppressed House of St. *Trinity*. *Valut de claro* 4*l.* 19*s.* †

This Church is now of small Compass, but has been abundantly larger, as appears by the Building. The Steeple of it, being exceeding ruinous, was blown down in 1651, and rebuilt again at the Charge of the Parish, but not in the same Place the former stood. The Living is of small Value now, and is in the King's Gift, Five Pounds *per Annum*, besides the Parsonage-House standing in the East Corner of the Church-Yard, built in 1639, by Mr. *H. Rogers*, Minister thereof. To this was united, in 1585, the Parish of St. *Nicolas*, according to the Statute.

The Circuit of the Ground, belonging to the Site of this Priory, is of great Extent, being bounded by the Street on one Side, *Trinity-Lane* on the East, the City Walls on the West, and its own Wall on the South. It is now called *Trinity Gardens*, the Ground belonging to the Family of the *Goodrickses* of *Ribstan*.

Behind these Gardens, in the South-East Corner of the City, is a Place of great Antiquity; so old as seems to mock any Search that can be made for its Original. It is called, in the antientest Deeds and Histories, *Verus BALLIUM*, or *Old Baile*; which, according to the Etymology

† MS. *Terra*, p. 783.—† *Steven's* Add. Vol. I.

mology of the Word, can come from nothing sooner than the *Norman Baile*, a Prison or Place of Security; or from *Baile*, an Officer who has the Jurisdiction over a Prison. It took this Name probably after the Conquest, when the *French* Language was substituted, in all Places, instead of the *English*; and for that very Reason seems to have been a Castle or Fortrefs before that Time. It is said by several Authors, quoted in the Annals, that *William* the Conqueror built two Castles at *York*, for the better Security of both City and Country about it. But it seems a more probable Conjecture, that he built one Castle from the Foundation, and repaired the old one; for that there was a Fortrefs here in the Time of the *Saxons*, when King *Athelstane* besieged and blocked up the *Danes*, has also been shewn in the Annals. *Leland*, and after him *Camden*, are positive that this is the Platform of an antient Castle. And, indeed, whoever carefully views it at this Day, must be of the same Opinion, especially when he is told that the Ramparts, when dug into, are full of Foundation Stones. *R. Hoveden* says, that when the Bishop of *Ely*, Lord Chancellor and Regent of *England*, came down to punish the Citizens for their barbarous Massacre of the *Jews*, he delivered the High Sheriff over to the Custody of his Brother *Oshert de Longchamp*, and then began to repair the Castle in *veteri castellaria*, which King *William* had rebuilt. There is no Doubt but by this *vetus castellum* is meant our *Old Baile*; and this is sufficient to prove it a very antient Fortresa. *

How it came from a State Fortrefs to be the Archbishop's Prison, is uncertain; yet such it was, and not a Palace for them, as some have supposed, it being absurd to think they had two Palaces in the same Town. The Site of *Old Baile*, and the District extending towards *Ousebridge*, is still called *Bishopbill*; and in our old Registers, in the Accounts of the Constableries of the City, and their proper Officers, this is left for the Nomination of the Archbishop, viz. *Anno 1380, vetus balium in custodia archiepiscopi*, Ebor. It is also uncertain how, or when, the Church gave it up to the Civil Magistrate, for at present it is Part of the Possessions of the Lord Mayor and Commonalty.

In

* *R. Hoveden sub an. 1189, 90.*

In 1326, i Edward III. a Dispute arose betwixt the Citizens † and *William de Melton*, then Archbishop, which of them were obliged to repair the Walls round this Place. The Cause was heard before *Isabel*, the Queen-Mother, at that Time resident in the Archiepiscopal Palace at *York*, in Council, where *Nicholas Langton*, then Mayor of the City, alledged, that this District was the expresse Jurisdiction of the Archbishop exempt from the City, and therefore he ought to keep up the Fortifications of it. The Archbishop pleaded that it stood within the Ditches (*infra fossatas civitatis*) and therefore belonged to those that repaired the rest. Upon Hearing it was given against the Archbishop, who was obliged to repair these Walls; and this is the Reason of that Passage in *Stubbs's* Life of this Prelate, taken Notice of by *Camden* and others, viz. *Locum in Eboraco, qui dicitur vetus BALLIUM, primo spissis et longis xvii pedum tabulis, secundo lapideo muro fortiter includebat.* The former Account, in an old Register of the City, explains the latter, and gives us to understand, that it was only the City Walls, round this Place, which the Archbishop repaired. — Another Dispute happened betwixt the Archbishop and Corporation, which of them should have the Custody of the *Old Baile* against the Assaults of the Scots, in the very next Year, which was heard before the King's Council in the Archbishop's Palace, and is thus intolled, *Clausi i Ed. III. p. 2. m. 17. dorso 1327.*

Ebor. archiep. de memorand. irrotulat. de custod. et defens. cujusdam partis civitatis voc. Ballium tempore guerrae, viz. cum ad presat. archiep. aut ad cives ib. de jure pertineat.

“ **M**emorand. quod die Mercurii proximo ante festum *S. Petri* ad vincula anno regni regis *Eduardi* tertii post conquestum primo coram concilio dom. regis in palatio venerabilis patris *W. archiep. Ebor. Anglie* primatis, ubi domina *Isabella* regina *Anglie* hospitata fuit in presentia ejusdem archiep. ac venerabilium patrum *J. Eliens. cancellar. et H. Lincoln.* thesaur. ipsius regis et *J. Wynton. episcoporum, Galfrid. Lescrope*, ac aliorum de concilio dom. regis, *Nicholaus*”

† *Ex registro Ebor.*

“ *Nicholaus de Langton* major civitatis *Ebor.* et *Nicholaus*
“ *de Sexdecim vallibus* clericus ejusdem civitatis person-
“ aliter constituti petierunt a prefato archiep. quod ipse
“ suis sumptibus custodire faciet locum suum vocatum
“ *Vetus Ballium* contra *Scotorum* aggressus prout ipsi
“ muros ejusdem civitatis faciunt custodiri, asserentes
“ quod ipse et predecessores sui locum illum temporibus
“ retroactis tempore guerre custodiri et munire consue-
“ verunt, et idem archiep. asseruit quod major et com-
“ munitas *Ebor.* tenent eandem civitatem de domino
“ rege ad firmum perpetuam sine periculo custodiend.
“ tam tempore guerre quam pacis, nullo loco infra
“ eandem civitatem excepto, videlicet nec *Ballio* pre-
“ dicto nec alio quocunque, et quod *Ballium* predict.
“ est parcella civitatis predictæ et infra fossatam ejusdem
“ civitatis quousque locum custodire non tenet nec pre-
“ decessores sui eundem locum custodire consueverunt,
“ sed quod alia vice propter maximum periculum quod
“ eidem civitati tunc imminebat dari fecit locum illum
“ et quosdam homines pro munitione ejusdem durante
“ periculo predicto posuit, et super hoc facta fuit in-
“ dentura inter prefatum archiepiscopum et majorem et
“ ballivos et communitatem civitatis predictæ, quod
“ idem archiepiscopus sic fecit imminente dicto periculo
“ de sua liberalitate, et gratia, non cederet sibi aut suc-
“ cessoribus suis prejudicium nec traheretur in consa-
“ gentiam in futuro. Et predicti major et clericus non
“ dedixerunt indenturam predictam, sed dixerunt quod
“ predictus locus non est parcella civitatis predictæ, nec
“ infra fossatam ejusdem civitatis, sed quod fossata circa
“ locum illum sunt propria fossata ipsius archiepiscopi,
“ nec major et communitas civitatis illius se de loco illo
“ habeant in aliquo intromittere, et quod idem archi-
“ episcopus et successores sui locum illum suo periculo
“ custodire debent et illum custodire consueverunt totis
“ temporibus retroactis. Et postmodum idem archiep.
“ pro eo quod premissa discuti et terminari tunc non
“ potuerunt, dixit quod contemplatione dicte domine
“ regine ac filii et filiarum suarum infra eandem civi-
“ tatem tum commorantium ponere voluit de homini-
“ bus suis ad custodiendum locum predict. ista vice, ita
“ tamen quod si periculum per ipsorum *Scotorum* ag-
“ gressus loco illi quod absit immineat, idem major et
“ civis

“cives civitatis illius ordinent pro defensione loci illius”
 “cum hominibus dicti archiepiscopi sicuti de aliis locis”
 “civitatis predicti. prout melius viderint expedire, ita”
 “etiam quod illud quod sit factum de gratia sua ex”
 “causa predicti. sibi seu successoribus suis non cedat in”
 “prejudicium temporibus futuris. Et predicti major”
 “et clericus concesserunt quod ipsi ordinabunt de cu-”
 “stodia loci predicti. cum hominibus predicti. archiep.”
 “si magnum periculum ibidem immineat precipue pro”
 “securitate dicte civitatis melius fore viderint faciend.”
 “et quod illud quod sit factum non cedat eidem archi-”
 “episcopo aut ecclesie sue seu successoribus suis in pre-”
 “judicium in futuro. Salva tamen prefatis majori et”
 “civibus calumpnia sua si quam habeant in hac parte”
 “cum voluerint inde loqui.”

The Area of this ruined antiquated Castle, or what you will call it, used formerly to be a Place open for Sports and Recreations, but is now inclosed and leased out by the City. The Mount which *Camden* mentions to have been raised for a Tower to be built on, exactly corresponds to the Citadel, called *Clifford's Tower*, on the other Side of the River. This Mount, the pleasantest Place for Prospect about the City, was planted with Trees in 1726, by the late Mr. *Henry Parsons*, Merchant, then Lessee of the Ground.

At the Foot of *Old Baile* lies *Skeldergate*, a long narrow Street running parallel with the River as far as the Bridge. It has a Postern-Gate at the South-End of it leading to *Bishopthorpe*, which was widened of late Years for Coaches and Carriages to pass through, in Compliment to the Archbishop, who now comes always this Way into the City. This Street derives its Name from the Dutch Word *Kellar*, *Keldar**, a Cellar, from the many Merchants Cellars, or Warehouses, there kept. Near the Postern is the Corporation's publick Crane for loading and unloading of Ships, Lighters, and other Vessels. A few Years since another Crane, for the like Purpose, was built, besides some others for private Use.

There

* *Keller*, *Keldar*, Belg. *Cella vinaria, penaria seu promptuaria* *lat. cellarium et cella*, a Cave or Vault. *Skinner*.

There is an Hospital erected on the West-Side of this Street, of the Foundation of Mrs. *Ann Middleton*, Relict of *Peter Middleton*, Gent. who was one of the Sheriffs of the City in 1618. It was built and endowed in 1659, for the Maintenance and Lodging of twenty poor Widows of Freemen, each Widow to have 4*l. per Ann.* the Disposition and Nomination of whom was left to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City. For the Erecting and Endowment of this Hospital, the said *Ann Middleton* gave, by her Will, 2000*l.* but some considerable Part being lost in ill Hands, the Widows are now reduced to 3*l. 9s. per Ann.* each. The Hospital is a square Brick Building round an inner Court; the Rooms or Cells are all on the Ground-Floor; the Doors of which, in Number twenty, open all into one Passage. Over the front Door is placed the Effigies, in Stone, of the Foundress, with this Inscription: This Hospital was founded and endowed in the Year 1659, by Dame *Ann Middleton*, for the Lodging and Maintenance of twenty poor Freemen's Widows of this City. Repaired and ornamented in the Year 1771. *Edward Wallis*, Esq; Lord Mayor.

Thomas Norfolk, Gent. who was one of the Sheriffs of this City in 1741, also bequeathed the Sum of 200*l.* to this Hospital, the Interest of which to be divided amongst the Widows.

On the Back of this Hospital is a square Garden, where every Widow has a Proportion allowed for her particular Use.

Turning the Corner of this Hospital, up a Lane called *Kirk-Lane*, stands the Parish Church of *St. Mary, Bishophill the Elder*, to distinguish it from a Sister Church of the same Name near it. This was a Rectory of Medieties*; one whereof belonged, antiently, to the Prior and Convent of *Helagh Park*, afterwards the *Merringtons*, *Newils*, and the Crown; and the other to the Families of the *Percys*, *Vavasours*, and Lord *Scropes* of *Bolton*.

In 1585, the Parish Church of *St. Clement's*, without *Skeldergate* Postern, was united to this Church, according the Statute of the first of *Edward VI.*

The

* Ex MS. Torre, f. 713.

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The two Medicines were of equal Value in the King's Book, *vix.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
First Fruits ———	5	6	8
Tenths ———	0	10	0
Procur. <i>Scrope's Med.</i>	0	6	8

Bass's Chantry. There was a Chantry the 12th of May, 1319, founded, in this Church of *St. Mary, Bishophill the Elder*, at the Altar of *St. Katharine Virgin*, in the Chapel thereunto annexed, by *Roger Bass*, some Time Citizen of *York*, to pray for the Soul of the Founder, &c. *Valet de clare 40l.*

Bass's second Chantry, founded by *Elizabeth Bass*, April 4, 1403, to pray, &c. † at the aforesaid Altar of *St. Katharine* in this Church, and to pay thirteen poor People yearly on *St. Lucy's Day*, which was the Day of her Burial, Thirteen Pence each, having an annual Rent of Seven Pounds out of the Manor of *Bilbrough* ‡ in the County of *York*. *Valet de clare 6l. 5s. 9d.*

The Fabrick of this Church discovers a great Quantity of Mill-Stone Grit to be wrought up in the Walls of it. The Church being run much to Ruin, the Parishioners built a handsome square Steeple of Brick in 1659, and repaired the Roof of it, &c. The Inside is divided into two Isles by one Row of Pillars.

North of this Church, in the same Parish, stood a large Mansion-House, (now totally wasted) known by the Name of *Buckingham-House*. It was built by *Thomas Lord Fairfax* §, and after his Death came to *Villars Duke of Buckingham*, who married his Daughter and Heiress. When that great, but unfortunate, Nobleman was banished the Court, and had run his vast Estate into Difficulties, he chose to retire to *York*, where he lived for some Time.

Higher up, on *Bishophill*, and near adjoining to the Back of the Priory of *St. Trinity*, stands a Parish Church called *St. Mary's, Bishophill the Younger*.

This

† The Original of this Chantry is in the Chamber of City Records.

‡ *Pat. 4 Hen. IV. p. 1. m. 2.*

§ It appears by several antient Deeds, that the Site of this House in *Sheldergate*, and the Gardens on *Bishophill*, were purchased from several Hands by *Tbwaites*, from whom it came to the *Fairfaxes* by a Marriage of the Heiress of that Family, in the Time of *Henry the Eighth*.

This Church was esteemed one of the great Farms. Belonging to the Dean and Chapter of York, and by them usually demised, with the Advowson of the Vicarage, to one of the Canons Residentiary, at the Rent of sixty Marks *per Annum*, being called the Farm of *Copmanthorpe*. - The Town of *Copmanthorpe* belongs to this Church and Parish of St. Mary, the Dean and Chapter having the Tithes-Corn and Hay thereof, usually left to Farm at the Rent of 16*l.* *per Ann.* The Town of *Over-Popleton* belongs to this Parish also. *

Feb. 21, 1449, an Arbitration was made between the Dean and Chapter and the Abbot and Convent of St. Mary's, York, that this Church of St. Mary, *Bishop-hill*, should receive the Tithes of certain Faggots and Astelwode in the Wood called *Suth-wode*, against *Over-Popleton*. †

The Vicar of this Church hath for his Portion the Oblation of his Parishioners, Mortuaries, and personal Tithes; also the Tithes of Orchards and Nurseries; and Increase of Cattle, for which he shall cause the Church and Chapel honestly to be served, and pay yearly to the Farmer of the Chapter of York 20*s.* All the Residue the Canon Residentiary hath for forty Marks. ‡ *l. s. d.*

Value in the King's Books,	First Fruits	10	0	6
	Tenths	0	10	6
	Subsidies	0	6	8

This Church stands at the Junction of three Lanes, viz. *Trinity-Lane*, *Bishop-hill*, and *Fetter-Lane* §. It is a large Church, but not handsome; the Steeple is the largest square Tower of any Parish Church in Town. The North Side of this Fabrick is almost wholly built with large and massy Stones of the Grit, on some of which may be traced the Mouldings of the regular Orders.

From hence, down a Lane called *St. Martin's Lane*, we come to the Parish Church of *St. Martin*, which stands in *Mickle-gate*.

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This

* *Ex MS. Torre, f. 697.*

† *Idem.* — ‡ *Ex MS. Torre, f. 697.*

§ The Street formerly called *Seynte Mary-gate*, juxta *Bishop-Hill*, was near this Place, but the Site of it is at present unknown.

This Church was an antient Rectory belonging to the Patronage of the Barons *Trusbutt*, then to the Priory of *Wartyr*, after to the Lords *Scrope of Massam*.

In 1585, the Church of *St. Gregory*, with all its Members, was united to this Church of *St. Martin*, and the Parish thereof, according to the Statute of 1 *Edward VI*.

The Rectory of *St. Martin* is thus valued in the King's Books

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
First Fruits	6	13	0
Or	—	2	12 0
Tenths	—	0	5 2½
Procurations	0	6	8

This Church, sometimes called *St. Martin cum Gregory*, is a handsome Structure; the Steeple of it, being very ruinous, was taken down to the Foundation, and rebuilt at the Charge of the Parish, in 1677.

In 1565, *John Been*, Lord Mayor, gave 100 Marks to buy three tuneable Bells for this Church. And in the Year 1680, a new Clock and Dial were put up in the Steeple, at the Charge of *Sarah Bawtry*, of this Parish, Widow of Alderman *Bawtry*.

We come now to the North-Side of *Micklegate*, and near the Bar stood formerly a Church dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, which was an antient Vicarage in the Patronage of the Prior and Convent of *St. Trinity*. May 1, 1455, the Appropriation of the Church and Altar of *St. Nicholas** was obtained by the Prior of *St. Trinity*, to be served by any Secular Priest or Chaplain at their Pleasure. By the Statute of 1 *Edward VI*. this Church was united to the Church and Parish of *St. Trinity*, tho' before it made but one and the same Vicarage.

Toft-Green, called antiently *Les Toftes*, or *les Kingestoftes*, so called from the Houses waited in the Time of *William the Conqueror*, was an open Place up to the Walls, where formerly was a weekly Market kept every Friday for live Cattle, as we find by an Ordinance in the City's Records, dated 1457, for all Oxen, Cows, Hogs, and other Animals for sustentation of Mankind to be sold there, and no where else in the City, Suburbs, or Precincts of the same. This has been long disused, except

* MS. *Torre*, f. 865.

except for the Sale of Hogs, which is held on *Wednesday*; but the Place now is partly inclosed. †

From this goes a Street called *Tanner-Row*, so called from the People of that Trade formerly residing in it, their Tan-Pits being on the Back of it; it opens into *Micklegate* by a Lane, called formerly *Gregory-Lane*, where once stood the Parish Church of *St. Gregory*: This was an antient Rectory belonging to the Patronage of the Prior and Convent of *St. Trinity*, and was united to the Parish of *St. Martin* in *Micklegate* with the other Churches.

Lower down in *Tanner-Row* stands a neat but small Hospital, founded in 1700 by the Lady *Hewley*, Relict of *Sir John Hewley*, of *Bell-Hall*, some Time Member for this City. This Lady died a Dissenter, and the Hospital was designed for ten old Women of that Persuasion, who have Ten Shillings paid them every first *Monday* in the Month: But antiently the Site of this Place, and the Ground beyond it, was put to another religious Use; for on the Back of this Hospital is a large Spot of Ground belonging to it, called the *Fryars Gardens*, in which did antiently stand the Monastery of the *Fryars Preachers of York*. This House was of Royal Foundation, as appears by the Confirmation of their Charters by King *Edward IV.* which proves, by *Inspeximus*, that the Site of this Monastery was granted to them by King *Henry III.* It recites, That this King bestowed on them his Chapel of *St. Mary Magdalene*, standing in a Place called *Kinges-Toftes*, and the Ground about it exactly described by Butments and Boundaries, to reach to the City Walls one Way, and the King's Street the other, for them to build upon, &c. This Charter was dated at *Westminster* the 8th of *March*, in the 12th Year of his Reign, or 1228. By another Charter of *Inspeximus*, granted by the same King, he gives to this Priory another Piece of Ground, near the Walls of the City, to inclose for the Enlargement of their Site; and also gives Leave to dig another Well for one that was made in it, &c. Dated at *York*, *Sept. 3.* in the 52d Year of his Reign, or 1268.

Z 2

King

† This was also called *Pageant-Green*, from the Fraternity of *Corpus Christi* drawing up here in order for the religious Cavalcade round the City.

King *Edward I.* grants them three Tosts, with their Appurtenances, towards the Enlargement of their Situation, the Statute of *Mortmain* notwithstanding: Dated at *Langley*, Feb. 18, in the 26th Year of his Reign, or 1298. The same King, by another Charter, grants them another Piece of Ground, as is expressed, contiguous to the Court of their Monastery towards the Water of *Ouse*, for the Enlargement of the said Court. Dated at *Stamford*, May 1, in the 28th Year of his Reign, or 1300.

King *Edward II.* in the 8th Year of his Reign, grants these Monks, for the Sake of his Soul, and those of his Ancestors and Heirs, two Perches of Land and a Half in Breadth contiguous to their Site, of the King's Measure, viz. Twenty Foot to a Perch, and fifteen Perches in Length, of that vacant Space called *Kinges-Tostes*, to inclose and keep to their Use for ever. And because there is a Well in the same for publick Use, he gives them Leave to dig another Well at their proper Costs, in some convenient Place, for the common Use of the Men of the City. Dated at *Westminster*, November 15, 1315. All these former Grants, by *Inspecimus*, were confirmed to this Fryery by King *Richard II.* and because some Part of their Inclosure was broken down, without due Process of Law, he gives the Priars Leave to re-build and re-inclose, and to hold it for them and their Successors for ever. Dated at *Westminster*, November 24, in the 5th Year of his Reign, or 1382.

Lastly, King *Edward IV.* grants and confirms all the recited Charters to this Monastery, and all and singular Places and Lands therein contained, to them and their Successors for ever. Witness the King at *York*, June 21, in the 4th Year of his Reign, or 1464. *Pat. 4 Ed. IV. p. 1. m. 9.*

Being of the Order of *Mendicants*, or Begging Friars, they had no Lands but the Site of their Monastery, which was given up to the King by *Brian Godson*, Prior or Guardian, by Surrender, dated in the Chapter-House, Nov. 27, 30 *Henry VIII.* as appears by Claus. 30 *Henry VIII. Pars 5. N°. 61.*

The Site of this antient Monastery is now a spacious Garden, and was many Years occupied by the late Mr. Alderman *Telford*, and now by his Grandsons, whose Knowledge, in the Mystery of Gardening, render them

a Credit to their Profession. The Alderman was the first that brought our Northern Gentry into the Method of planting and raising all Kinds of Forest-Trees for Use and Ornament.

The Church of *All-Saints*, in *Northstreet*, comes next to be described. It is an antient Rectory belonging formerly to the Patronage of the Priory of *St. Trinity* aforesaid, which was granted to it in the Time of *William I.* and was confirmed thereunto by the Bull of Pope *Alexander II.* *

This Rectory is thus valued in the King's Books.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
First Fruits —	4	7	6
Tenths ———	0	8	9½
Procurations	0	6	8

There were many Chantries and Obits belonging to this Parish-Church; no less than eight original Grants of them are amongst the City's Records.

John Benge, Chaplain †, founded a Chantry in this Church at the Altar of *St. Mary* the Virgin, to pray for the Souls of the said *John* and *Hugh Benges*, and their Ancestors.

In 1407, there was another Chantry founded in this Church at the Altar of *St. Thomas* the Martyr, for the Soul of *William Vesey*, of *York*, Mercer; who, by his Testament, July 28, 1407, bequeathed one Messuage in *Micklegate*, and 100*l.* Sterling out of his Goods, for the Founding thereof.

There was another Chantry founded within this Church by *Allen Hammerton* †, some Time of the said City, Merchant; *William Skelton*, late Citizen of *York*; *John Carion*, of the same, and *Emetta*, his Wife. — Yearly Value 4*l.* †

Another by *Adam del Bank*, Litterster, of the yearly Value 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Z 3

This

* *Mr. Torre*, f. 601. — † *MS.* p. 615.

† *Dodsworth's Collections.*

† *Sir Thomas Widdrington* gives this Memorial of the Chantries in this Church; to one five Messuages. *Pat. anno 11 Hen. IV. pars 1. m. 7.* Another of five Marks. *P. an. 9 Ed. II. pars 2. m. 9.* Another, *John Benges*, p. an. 18 *Ed. II. pars 1. m. 20.* Another, p. an. 7. *Ric. II. pars 1. m. 22.* and p. an. 2 *Hen. IV. pars 3. m. 6.* At the Altar of *St. Peter* in this Church, a Messuage called *Stanbow*, p. an. 2 *Hen. IV. pars 3. m. 6.* and p. an. 19 *Ric. II. pars 1. m. 26.*

This Church is a handsome Structure, supported within by two Rows of Pillars which make three large and spacious Isles, the painted Glass in the Windows being better preserved than in any Parish-Church in Town. It has a noble Spire Steeple, neatly wrought up from the Foundation to its Apex. The South-Wall is very antient, being built of Grit, some *Roman* Brick and Pebble.

Robert Savage, Lord Mayor, 1393. (unto whom King *Richard II.* gave the first Mace to be borne before him) by his Will gave his Body to be buried before St. *Nicholas's* Altar in this Church, where the Body of *William Savage*, his Father, was interred.

In *Norbsstreet*, called so from its Situation, lying parallel with the River, are several exceeding strong Water Walls, which have, no Doubt, been the Outworks of several large Buildings and Ware-Houses belonging to Merchants formerly inhabiting in this Street. Sir *Thomas Widdrington* supposes them to have belonged to the Jews when they were in York. There is nothing else particular till we come to the Parish-Church of St. *John* the Evangelist, commonly called St. *John's* at *Ouse-Bridge* End. This Church belongs to the Dean and Chapter of York, being accounted one of their greater Farms, and rented at 12*l.* per Annum.

Mr. *Torre* has given us the following Account of three Chantries erected here.

Shupton, or *Briggenball's* Chantry at the Altar of St. *John Baptist*. *

In Feste S. Martini in hyeme, An. Dom. 1321.

Whereas *John de Shupton*, Grandfather to *Richard Briggenball*, late Merchant of York, whose Heir the said *Richard* is, being Son of *Catherine*, Daughter of the said *John de Shupton*, had, by his Charter, dated at York, ordained a certain Chantry at the Altar of St. *John Baptist* in this Church, and given thereunto six Marks annual Rent out of the City. Now on the 10th of October, 1400, the said *Richard Briggenball*, by the King's Licence obtained, granted all his Lands and Tenements, with all those his Edifices against the Church Yard hereof, unto *John de Grafton*, Chaplain, and his Successors for ever, that he and they might celebrate
for

for his Soul in the same Church at Mattins, Vespers, and other Canonical Hours, *placebo, dirige, &c.* †

Wately's Chantry, founded in this Church, at the Altar of St. *Katherine* the Virgin, for the Soul of *Richard Wately, &c.* The original License, from *Edward II.* for the founding this Chantry, is amongst the Records of the City.

Toller's Chantry, founded in this Church by *Richard Toller*, at the Altar of St. *Mary* the Virgin, late Merchant of *York*, to pray for his Soul, &c.

In the additional Volume to the *Monasticon*, from *Dodsworth's Collections*, this Chantry is said to be founded by *Richard Toller*, or *Tollier*, Ancestor of *Edmund Sandford, Esq;* and *Isabel* his Wife; *March 13, 1320.* Value at the Dissolution, 1*l.* 16*s.* per Annum.

York's Chantry. Founded by Sir *Richard York, Knt.* at the Altar of our Lady in this Church, to pray, &c. and help Divine Service in the said Church. Value, per Annum, 8*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* †

The Steeple of this Church was blown down in 1551, and was never since rebuilt; a Ring of six tuneable Bells are in a small Turret, the three largest of which were brought from St. *Nicholas* Church, without *Walmgate*, and hung up here in 1653.

We now come to *Ouse-Bridge*, which, as Mr. *Camden* remarks, is a noble one indeed, consisting of five Arches; the middlemost of which is eighty-one Feet, or twenty-seven Yards wide from the first Spring of the Arch, and seventeen high, and was esteemed, formerly, one of the largest in *Europe* *. The Reason this Arch was carried on to this extraordinary Dimension, was to prevent the like Accident from happening which chanced to overturn the old Bridge in 1564; when, by a sharp Frost, great Snow, and a sudden Thaw †, the Water rose to a vast Height, and the prodigious Weight of the Ice and Flood drove down two Arches of the Bridge, by which twelve Houses were overthrown, and twelve Persons drowned. The Bridge continued unrepaired some

† *P. an. 12 Ed. II. p. 2. m. 25.* — † *Dodsworth's Collections.*

* The Bridge of the *Rialto* at *Venice*, three Parts of a Circle, is ninety-five Feet from one End to the other, on the Level of the Canal, supposed by this to be near twenty-four Feet high.

† *Lawyer Hildyard's Ant.*

some Time, till a proper Sum could be levied, and there it was rebuilt in the Manner it now stands. Towards which Work one Mrs. Hall, Relict of Alderman Hall, gave 100*l.* and the City bestowed a Brass-Plate, which was fixed on the North-Side of the Bridge, with this Inscription to her Memory, now lost.

WILLIAM WATSON, Lord Mayor, An. Dom. 1566.
*Lady Jane Hall lo! here the Works of Faith does shew,
 By giving a Hundred Pound this Bridge for to renew.*

This is the History of the new Bridge; but of what Antiquity the old one was we cannot learn. Stone^a Bridges were not in Use till long after the Conqueror's Time in this Kingdom: London Bridge was no more than a Timber one till 1176; it was begun to be built with Stone, and, as *Stow* says †, was thirty-three Years in finishing, which argues them mean Artists at such Kind of Work in those Days.

In 1154, when *William*, Archbishop of York, made his first Entrance into the City, this Bridge being crowded with the Multitudes that came to meet him, the Timber gave way *, that it was then built with, and all fell into the River; but by the Prayers of the Archbishop not one of the Company perished. Stone-Bridges coming soon after in Use, ours seems to take its Date from about the Year 1235; for we find that *Walter Gray* †, then Archbishop, granted a Brief for the rebuilding of *Ouse-Bridge*, most probably of Stone, by charitable Contributions.

In 1268, there is an Account of the Origin of a Chapel on *Ouse-Bridge* §, in the *Collectanea*, when there was a Peace and Agreement made with *John Comyn*, a Scotch Nobleman, and the Citizens of York, (*mediantibus regibus Angliæ et Scotiæ*) for a Fray which had happened upon the Bridge, and wherein several of *John Comyn's* Servants had been slain. The said Lord was to receive 300*l.* and the Citizens were obliged to build a Chapel on the Place where the Slaughter was made, and

† Survey of London.

* Brompton inter x script. rupta est lignei pontis compago. See the Life of St. William.

† Ex rotul. Wal. Gray, an. pont. xviii.

§ Coll. Lelandi ab annual-mon. beate Mariæ, Ebor.

and to find two Priests to celebrate Mass for the Souls of the Slain for ever.

How long they continued to pray for the Souls of these Scots, or whether this is not the Chapel which was dedicated to St. *William*, we know not. But such a one there was at the Reformation in Use on this Bridge, in which Mention is made of these Chantries.

One of the Foundation of *Richard Towler* and *Isabel* his Wife.

Another of *Helewis de Wistoe*, Widow of *Robert de Wistoe*, Citizen of York.

Value at the Suppression, 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

A third founded by *John de Newton*, and *Rauff Marry*, Executors of the Testaments of Sir *Roger de Marry*, Priest *ad altare S. Eligii in capel. S. Willielmi sup. pontem* Use,

Value at the Suppression, 1*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*

The Chantry of *John Fourbour* at the same Altar. The Originals of all these Grants are amongst the Records of the City.

The Chapel, being a neat and convenient Building, was, after the Reformation, converted into a Burse, or Exchange, where Merchants of the City usually met every Morning to transact Business; but upon the great Decay of Trade here, this was disused.

On the Bridge also stands the great Council-Chamber of the City, near which the Records were kept, till of late Years they were removed to the Guildhall. The Exchequer and Sheriffs Courts were also here till the Year 1778, when the Sheriffs Court was removed to the Guildhall. Beneath these is the Prison for Felons, belonging to the City, commonly called the *Kid-cote*; and opposite is the Gaol for Debtors, which was built, as appears by an Inscription, at the equal Expence of the City and Ainsty, in 1724. The old Prison on this Side was erected in 1575*, at which Time another Arch was added to the Bridge by Way of Support to it; but being become exceeding ruinous, it was taken down and rebuilt; and, considering the Straitness of the Place it stands on, is as commodious and convenient as most Gaols in England.

Island.

* *Lawyer Hildyard's Ant.*

Leland, in his *Itinerary*, says that *Ouse-Bridge* had, in his Time, six Arches in it; that there was on it a Chapel, a Town-Hall, a Guild, and an Hospital; the two last we can find no other Account of. For the Sustainment of the Bridges of *Ouse* and *Foss*, King *Richard II.* by Charter, grants Power to the Mayor and Citizens to purchase Lands to the Value of 100 *l.* a Year, &c. as appears by the Charter †. This Bridge, like that of *London*, was crowded with Shops on both Sides nearly to the Centre, which belonging to the Corporation, have been pulled down as the Leases thereof expired; so that within the last twenty Years the two largest Arches have been entirely disincumbered.

The Name of *Ouse*, which this River taketh before it comes to *York*, has been elsewhere touched upon, and both *Leland* and *Camden* quoted for Authorities: But it is absurd to think, that the little paltry Brook at *Ouseburn* should change the Name of a noble River; and it is much more probable to suppose that the Town and Brook took their Names from the River, than it from them. This River seems to have had two antient *British* Names given it, *Uys* and *Eur*; both which signify no more than Water in general ‡; so that the River went by one Name or the other, according as the Terms *Uys* or *Eur* prevailed. In some Places, as particularly about *Aldburgh*, it seems to have gone by both Names, from whence we have the Compound *ISURIUM*. The Saxon *Ouse* seems plainly to be corrupted from the Roman *Isis*, as this is deduced from the *British Uys*, being more agreeable to the Idiom of that Language: So that there is no Manner of Reason, with *Camden*, to make the little Brook at *Ouseburn* the Parent of this Name; since both *Isis* and *Eurus* have been alternately used, antiently, for the whole Course of the River, though Custom has since confined the former Word to this lower Part of the Stream. The Source and Progress of this River, as first described by *Leland*, and copied by *William Harrison*, without naming his Author, with some Additions, we shall give the Reader in their own Words:

“ The

† *Litterum licent. concessa ad inquis. cl. terre in perpet. sustentat. pontium de Ouse et Foss, et alior. et capellan. celebrant, in capellis edific. super pontes predictos. Pat. 9 Hen. IV. p. 1. m. 32.*

‡ See *Baxter's Gloss. Brit.* p. 119; and *Lloyd's Adversaria*, p. 265.

“ The *Ifis*, or *Ure*, riseth in the farthest Parts of all
 “ *Richmondsbire*, amongst the *Catterine Hills*, in a Moss
 “ towards the West, fourteen Miles beyond *Middlebam*;
 “ from thence it runneth in a small Stream, and taketh
 “ in the Cover out of *Couerdale* by *Ulsfway-Bridge*, to
 “ *Holbeck*, *Hardraw*, *Hawshouse*, *Butterside*, *Askbridge*;
 “ thence to *Askarth*, where there is a wonderful Cascade
 “ of a very great Fall, through *Wanless-Park*, under
 “ *Wenslaw-Bridge*, built two hundred Years since by
 “ *Alwin*, Parson of *Wenslaw*, to *Newpark*, *Spennithorn*,
 “ *Danby*, *Jerwaulx-Abbey*, *Clifton*, and *Masbam*. At
 “ *Masbam* it receiveth the *Burn*; from thence the *Ure*
 “ runneth to *Tanfield*, *Newton-Hall*, *North-Bridge*, *Ri-*
 “ *pon*. Beyond this it taketh in the *Skell*, who run
 “ together to *Hewickbridge*, *Roccliff*, *Thorp*, *Burrough-*
 “ *bridge*, *Aldborough*, *ISUROVICUM*, and soon after meet-

“ eth the *Suiale*. These run to *Aldwark-Ferry*, taking
 “ in *Ouseburn* Water from the South-East, and here the
 “ *Ure* changes into *Ouse*. From thence by *Linton* upon
 “ *Ouse*, *Newton* upon *Ouse*, to *Nun-Monkton*, where the
 “ *Nid* joins it. Thence to *Redhouse*, *Overton*, *Netber-*
 “ *Poppleton*, *Clifton*, and *Yrk*. At *York* it receiveth the
 “ *Foss*, and so goes on to *Water-Foulford*, *Bishopthorp*,
 “ *Naburn*, *Acaster-Malbis*, *Acaster-Selby*, *Stillingfleet*, not
 “ far from which it receives the *Wharf*. Thence to
 “ *Carwood*, *Kellsfleet*, *Barlby*, *Selby*, *Turmanball*, *Lang-*
 “ *rick*, where it meeteth the *Derwent*, *Booth*, *Airmin*,
 “ where the *Air* joins it. From thence to *Haok*, *Skelton*,
 “ *Sandball*, *Gole*, where it meets the *Dun* at the *Dutch*
 “ *Cut*, *Swinfleet*, *Redness*, *Saltmarch*, *Whitgift*, *Ousefleet*,
 “ *Blacktoft*, *Foxfleet*, where it lastly receiveth the *Trent*;
 “ and running from thence to *Bromesfleet*, loseth itself
 “ and Name in the River *Humber*.”

The Source of the *Ouse* lying up in the North-West Hills, and the taking in of so many different Streams to its own, renders it very liable to Inundations; some of which have been exceeding great, and frequently when we have had no Rains at all at *York*.

In 1263, it is recorded that the River *Ouse* flowed to so great a Height as to run over the End of the Bridge, where the four Streets meet *; and in 1689, a mighty Flood

* *Uſque ad quadrivium*. Tho. Stubbs lib. pont. Ebor. inter x ſcripta.

Flood came down, which meeting with Spring Tides at the same Time flowed as high as the former, and did an incredible Damage to the Country. The Mark of the Height of the Water at this last Flood was put up on a wooden Board, by some curious Person, on the Wall at the Bottom of the *First Water-Lane*, with the Day and Year it happened upon. In *January*, 1732, the River rose in one Night's Time near three Yards perpendicular, filled the Street at the West-End of the Bridge, and endangered the Lives of the poor Prisoners in the low Gaol; yet it was observed not to reach the Mark aforesaid by eleven Inches. But in *December*, 1763, by the great Quantity of Snow and Rain that fell, accompanied with a high Wind, the River rose eight Inches higher than it was ever known before, *viz.* Twenty-five Feet perpendicular from low Water-Mark in the driest Summer. The Ground-Floors of all the Houses in *Skeldergate* and *Northstreet*, and the Back-Houses in *Coneystreet*, were under Water for three Days.

The Flow of the Tide up the *Ouse* is far from being now so good as formerly. In *August*, 1643, the Spring Tides at *Ouse-Bridge* rose to the Height of five Feet; a Thing almost incredible to the present Age: Indeed it has been observed formerly to rise four Feet, which is extraordinary enough, the common Course being only two Feet, or two Feet and a Half; which is a vast Disproportion from those mighty Flows which are often sent us from *Boroughbridge*, &c.

At the East-End of *Ouse-Bridge* is a Place that must not be omitted in this Work; it is a Hole which many believe to run under Ground, arched as far as the Minister; but for what Reason we cannot learn. Amongst the City Records is this Remark on it:

“Salt-Hole-Greces left open for mending the Arches
“on *Ousebrigg*.” *

At the Foot of *Ouse-Bridge*, on the East-Side the River, is a convenient Key or Wharf, commonly called the *King's Staith*, strongly walled and paved, for lading and unlading Goods and Merchandize, which had gone greatly

* *Salt-Hole-Greces* is plainly derived from a Hole for Salt near a Pair of Stairs; *Greces* being Stairs in old French; whence our Degrees from *Lat. Gradus*.

greatly to Decay, but in the Year 1774 it was new-paved, and put into good Repair.

On the other Side is a Staith erected in 1660, *Christopher Topham*, Mayor, in which he had such a Hand, as to occasion its being called after his Name. It has had several Reparations since, as, in 1676, and enlarged 1678; and many Years after it was new built for the Use of the Butter Factory, when it changed its Name to that of the *Butter Staith*.

All the Religious Houses that laid towards the River had Keys, or Landing-Places, of their own on it.

We shall here take Notice of a once-famous Monastery, which stood in this City, belonging to the Brethren of the Order of *St. Francis*, or *Friars Minors*: The Situation of which, whether on the West or East Side of the River *Ouse*, we cannot ascertain, as the Records relating to this Religious House, in the Tower of *London* and elsewhere, do not point to its Site; tho' neither those nor History are silent as to several Royal Grants and Testifications of the antient Magnificence of this Building. We are informed by Historians, that this Monastery was usually the Residence of our former *English Kings* when they came to *York*; and that it was noble and spacious we are assured by *Froisart* *, who tells us that *Edward III.* and his Mother both lodged in it, when the Affray happened betwixt the *English Soldiers* and the Strangers, as related in the Annals of this Work. We find by this Historian, that the Building was so convenient, that each of these Royal Guests, tho' attended with a numerous Suit of Quality, kept Court apart in it; which must argue it a Structure of very great Extent and Magnificence. By a Patent of *Richard II.* this Affair of its being made Use of as a Regal Palace is confirmed. That King strictly prohibits any Persons from carrying of Filth, or laying of Dunghills, &c. in the Lanes or Passages leading to this Monastery; where, as the Patent expresses, he himself, as well as his Grandfather, used to inhabit. Also Butchers, and other Persons, are by the same prohibited from cast-

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* *Ils tint un grande cour en le maison de Freres Mineurs, où le roy et madame sa mere estoient habergez, et tenoient leur tinal cbacun par lui; le roy de ses chevaliers et le roign de ses dames. Froisart. Tinal, in old French, signifies Houholdry, or Train.*

ing into, or washing in, the River *Ouse*, any Intraills of Beasts, or other Nastinesses, to the Prejudice or Nuisance of this Monastery. This last plainly proves that the Site of it was somewhere on the Banks of the River; and in a Patent of *Edward II.* being a Grant to them to purchase some Houses contiguous to their Monastery, for the Enlargement of their Courts, those Houses and Places are said to extend from the middle Gate of the said Monastery, near the Chancel of their Church, on the Back, as far as a Lane called *Hertergate*, and so descending towards the Water of *Ouse* to the West. Hence we might suppose that our Monastery lay on the East Side of the River; but then again as *Hertergate* is a Place unknown at this Day, and there are other Letters Patents granted to them as high as *Henry III.* which seem to contradict the former Notion, we are as uncertain as ever. That Prince, in his 53d Year, gave Licence to the *Friars Minors of York* to inclose a certain Ditch, within the King's Domain, but contiguous to their Area by the East, lying betwixt the said Area, or Court, and *Baill-Bridge*, for the Enlargement of their said Court. That they were to inclose this Ditch with an earthen Wall twelve Feet high, and the Place to serve for preaching in, so as that they might make it fit for all Persons coming to hear them, to pass and repass at Pleasure, that they might keep up this Place, so inclosed, for ever; unless that by Disturbance of the Peace, or open War, or any other Reason, it was thought necessary to open that Ditch for the Defence of the Castle of *York*. If the *Pons-Ballii*, or *Baill-Bridge*, here mentioned, be supposed to allude to our present *Old Bail*, the Case is clear that the Site of this House must have been some where on *Bishopphill* or in *Skeldergate*; but as we are very uncertain as to that Point, we shall give ourselves no further Trouble about it.

There are two more Evidences, on Record, that this Monastery once stood in our City, and one of them again puts us to seek it on the East Side of the River. King *Edward I.* gave Licence to this Brotherhood to inclose a certain Lane which extends itself from the King's Street, in Length and Breadth, as far as the Lane which goes towards the Mills near the Castle. There can be no Mills but Wind-Mills near *Old Bail*; and if we suppose them

them the Water-Mills near the other Castle, as we have proved them very antient, we know no Place near them on the *Ouse* capable of such a Situation, but what was taken up by other Monasteries.

The last Evidence is from our own Records, which is a Copy of Letters Patent, directed to the Warden and Brethren of this Monastery from the same King, about settling the Privileges of a Sanctuary they pretended had been violated by the Citizens, &c. Copies of all these Records follow.

*Ebor. Fratres Minor. ibidem de quodam fossato de dominico regis contiguo aree dictæ. fratrum ex parte orient. inter eandem aream et Pontem-Ballii concess. per regem ad aream suam elargand. **

“ **R**EX omnibus, &c. Quia accepimus per inquisitionem quam per majorem et ballivos nost.
 “ *Ebor.* fieri fecimus, quod non est ad damnum nostrum
 “ nec non civitat. nost. *Ebor.* concedere dilectis nobis
 “ in Christo *Fratribus Minoribus* ejusdem civitat. quod-
 “ dam fossatum, quod est in dominico nostro, contiguum
 “ aree dictorum fratrum, ex parte orientali, inter ean-
 “ dem aream et *Pontem-Ballii* : Nos, pro salute anime
 “ nost. et hered. nost. dedimus et concessimus eisdem fra-
 “ tribus fossatum predictum ad ampliationem aree sue
 “ predictæ, ita quod fossatum illud muro terreo inclu-
 “ dant, et exaltent in altitudine usque ad duodecim
 “ pedes, ad predicationes factas in eodem loco tenendas,
 “ prout ingredientibus ad predicationes illas audiendas,
 “ et egredientibus locum illum magis viderint expedire;
 “ et fossatum illud sic inclusum tenere possint in perpe-
 “ tuum. Ita etiam quod, si per turbulationem et guer-
 “ ram, vel alio modo, necesse fuerit, fossatum illud eva-
 “ cuari ad defensionem castri *Ebor.* nos et heredes nost.
 “ fossatum illud evacuari faciamus, prout melius ad
 “ opus nost. novimus fore faciend. In cujus, &c.

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Pro

* *Pat. 3 Hen. III. m. 4. 1269.*

Pro Fratribus Min. Ebor. de quadam venella includenda.*

“**R**EX omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Quia accepimus per inquisitionem quam per vicecomitem nost. *Ebor.* et dilectos fideles nost. *Johannem de Lithegregnes* et *Nicholaum de Seleby* majorem civit. nost. *Ebor.* fieri fecimus, quod non est ad dampnum seu prejudicium nost. seu alior. si concedamus dilectis nob. in Christo fratribus de ord. *Minor.* ejusdem civitat. quod ipsi quandam venellam, que contigua est muro suo ibidem, et que se extendit in longitudine et latitudine, a via regia, usque ad venellam que se ducit versus molendina juxta castrum nost. *Ebor.* includere, et eam sic inclusam tenere possint sibi et successoribus suis in perpetuum: Ita tamen quod quandam aliam venellam ejusdem longitudinis et latitudinis, eidem venelle contiguam, in solo suo proprio faciant. Nos, eisdem fratribus gratiam facere volentes, in hac parte, concessimus eis, pro nob. et hered. nost. quantum in nobis est, quod ipsi predict. venellam includere, et eam inclusam tenere, possint sibi et successoribus suis in perpetuum. Ita tamen quod quandam aliam venellam, ejusdem longitudinis et latitudinis, eidem venelle contiguam, in solo suo proprio faciant, sicut predict. est. In cujus, &c.

“Test. rege apud *Westm.* xxvii die *Jan.* 1290.

Ebor. de ordine Fratrum Minor. ibidem de situat. domus sue, &c. †

“**R**EX omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod ad requisitionem *Isabelle* regine *Anglie* consortis nost. carissime concessimus et licentiam dedimus, pro nob. et heredibus nost. quantum in nob. est, priori et fratribus de ordine *Minor. Ebor.* quod ipsi omnes domos et placeas, a media porta ipsorum fratrum juxta caput cancelli eccles. sue ibidem ex transverso, usque in venellam que vocatur *Hertorgate*, et sic descendendo, usque ad aquam de *Ouse* versus occidentem, aree sue ibidem contiguas, adquirere possint, et tenere sibi et successoribus suis, ad elargitionem aree sue predictae in perpetuum, statuto de terris et tenementis

* *Pat.* 18 *Ed.* I. m. 42. — † *Pat.* 8 *Ed.* II. p. 1. m. 27.

“ mentis ad manum mort. non ponend. edito non ob-
 “ stante. Cum tamen per inquisitiones inde, in forma
 “ debita, faciendas et in cancellaria nostra et heredum
 “ nost. retornandas compertum est sic quod id fieri po-
 “ terint, absque dampno, vel prejudicio nost. vel hered.
 “ nost. et alterius cujuscunque.

“ Teste rege apud Ebor. secundo die Aug.

Per breve de privato sigillo.

*Privilegia Fratrum Minorum civitatis Ebor. **

“ **E** Douardus, Dei gratia, rex Angliæ et Franciæ, et
 “ dominus Hiberniæ, vic. Ebor. ac majori et balli-
 “ vis civitatis ejusdem, qui nunc sunt, vel qui pro tem-
 “ pore fuerint, necnon omnibus aliis ballivis et fideli-
 “ bus nostris, ad quos presentes literæ pervenerint, sa-
 “ lutem. Ex querelosa insinuatione dilectorum nobis
 “ in Christo, Gardiani et fratrum de ordine Minorum
 “ civitatis prædictæ, concepimus qualiter quibusdam
 “ felonibus nostris et aliis ad hospitium et ecclesiam,
 “ ipsorum fratrum metu mortis, sibi inferendæ, pro im-
 “ munitate ecclesiastica obtinenda, sæpius ante hæc
 “ tempora fugientibus, vos, vel saltem quidam vestrum,
 “ caeterique quamplures, vestra autoritate vel mandato,
 “ seu saltem velamine vestro, vel instinctu, insidias et
 “ tam diurnas quam nocturnas vigilias, infra fratrum
 “ septa, perperam fecistis, et quandoque nepharie dicta
 “ septa intrantes, et in hujus facientes ausu sacrilego
 “ irruentes, et manus et plagas imponentes, ipsos extra
 “ dicta septa expulistis, et extraxistis ipsos fratres, et liber-
 “ tatem ecclesiasticam temere contemnendo, domos suas
 “ et muros enormiter frangend. et gardina sua calcand.
 “ et alia quamplurima illicita et inhonesta impetuoso
 “ animo attemptando; per quæ dicta libertas violatur,
 “ divinorum celebrationes perturbantur, pax et quies
 “ popularis laeduntur, ac dicti gardianus et fratres
 “ ibidem Deo servituri, non modicum turbantur, adeo-
 “ que perterriti redduntur, quod sæpius clausam suam
 “ egredi non sunt ausi. Nos, dicta gravamina et ne-
 “ pharia corditer abhorrentes, honorem et reverentiam
 “ sanctæ matris ecclesiæ, quos delectabiliter amplecti-
 “ mur, et libertates ecclesiasticas in suis juribus tēper-

A a 3

“ volu-

* *Ex registro antiq. Ebor. folio 142.*

“ volumus, pro viribus, et fovere ad quietem dictorum
 “ gardiani et fratrum suscepimus ipsos et eorum hospi-
 “ tium, ecclesiam, et omnia infra septa habitationis suae,
 “ ipsaque septa, in protectionem et defensionem nostram
 “ specialem; et ideo, vobis omnibus et singulis, sub gravi
 “ forisfactura nostra, inhibemus, firmiter injungentes, ne
 “ dicta septa, manu violenta seu temeraria, ingredi de
 “ cetero praesumatis clam vel palam, nec muros aut
 “ gardina sua, seu domos suas frangere, vel calcare, vel
 “ alia quaecunque, quominus ipsi gardianus et fratres
 “ circa divina celebrand. et alia quae ad ipsos ratione
 “ ordinis et regulae suorum pertinent faciend. in quiete
 “ vacare valeant attemptare, seu fugientes ad dictum
 “ hospitium; pro tuitione inde consequenda, postquam
 “ septa habitationis ingressi fuerint, insequi, vel in ipsos
 “ manum violentam et sacrilegam vincere aut imponere,
 “ aut vigiliis super eos, de die vel de nocte, seu insidias
 “ apertas vel occultas, infra dicta septa facere de cetero,
 “ aut fieri procurare, aut ipsis gardiano aut fratribus aut
 “ familiaribus seu servientibus suis quibuscunque, in
 “ personis vel rebus suis, dampnum, injuriam, molestiam,
 “ impetitionem, violentiam aliquod, seu gravamen in-
 “ ferre, seu ab aliis inferri, colore aliquo, procurare aut
 “ ipso ratione ministratum, victualium hujus fugien-
 “ tibus caritative faciend. impetire aut causare praesu-
 “ matis, sub poena antedicta; et si quid contrarium, quod
 “ absit, actum vel gestum fuerit, id, sine dilatione, debite
 “ reformari et plene corrigi faciatis.

“ In cujus rei testimonium, has literas nostras fieri
 “ fecimus patentes.

“ Teste me ipso apud *Westmonasterium* vicesimo octavo
 “ die *Julii* anno regni nostri *Angliae* tricesimo
 “ tertio, regni vero nostri *Franciae* vicesimo.”

*Ebor. ne intassina et alie sordes per lanios, &c. ibidem
 projiciantur prope domum Fratrum Minor. ibidem in quo
 dom. rex solebat hospitari.*

“ **R**EX omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Monstra-
 “ tum est nobis ex parte dilector. nob. in *Christo*
 “ gard. et conventus domus ordinis *Fratrum Minor. de*
 “ civitat. nost. *Ebor.* qualiter ipsi per carnifices et alios
 “ de

“ de civitat. nost. predict. sunt et diu extiterunt per-
 “ gravati, ex causa quod iidem carnifices et alii fimos et
 “ alias feditates, ac exitus et intestina bestiarum ibidem
 “ occisar. prope ecclesiam et mansionem gard. et con-
 “ vent. predict. ponunt, quod tam pre fetore et hor-
 “ ribilitate dictar. feditatum quam pre muscis et alia
 “ vermina de eisdem feditatibus provenient. predict.
 “ gard. et convent. in domo sua predict. absque maxi-
 “ ma poena et inquietudine morari, seu divinum obse-
 “ quium de die vel de nocte, ut deberent ad exorand.
 “ pro animabus progenitorum nost. aut alior. benefac-
 “ torum suorum, et omnium Christianorum, ibidem facere,
 “ seu secundum quod eorum ordo et religio exigunt,
 “ ibidem ministrare non possunt; unde nob. supplica-
 “ runt de remedio opportuno sibi providendo. Nos ad
 “ premissa, et quomodo dicta domus, per progenitores
 “ nost. est fundata, et quod nos, in casu quo ad civitatem
 “ nost. predict. veniremus, in domo ante dicta essemus
 “ hospitati, prout dom. *Ed.* nuper rex *Anglie* anno
 “ tempore suo extitit, condignam habentem considera-
 “ tionem, concessimus pro nobis et hered. nost. quan-
 “ tum in nobis est, prefatis gard. et conventui et eorum
 “ successoribus quod exuant, in futurum, aliqua fimi
 “ feditates, exitus, vel intestina bestiarum, aut alia sordida
 “ quecunque, per carnifices, vel aliquas alias personas
 “ non ponantur, laventur, seu projiciantur in aqua de
 “ *Ouse*, vel in venellis aut aliis locis infra civitatem pre-
 “ dictam, vel extra, prope domum supradict. in nocu-
 “ mentum dictor. gard. et conventus, vel aliquorum
 “ aliorum habitantium sive confluentium apud dictam
 “ domum, seu omnimode fimi, feditatis, exitus, et intestina
 “ bestiarum et alia sordida quecunque provenientia, tam
 “ de carnificio, quam de aliis locis, infra dictam civita-
 “ tem et suburbia ejusdem ponantur, laventur, et projici-
 “ antur, in aliis placeis, vel alia placea, per ordinationem
 “ majoris et ballivorum ejusdem in tantum distantibus
 “ vel distante, de predict. domo, quod prefati gard. et
 “ convent. et successores sui in perpetuum, et omnes
 “ alii, ad confluentes eandem domum inhabitare valeant,
 “ et morari continue, in ipta domo, absque fetore aut
 “ alio gravamine, inquietudine, vel nocumento, fimorum
 “ feditatum, exituum, intestinorum, et sordidorum pre-
 “ dict. Inhibentes districtius et precipientes majori et
 “ bal-

“ livis et probis hominibus dicte civitatis nost. quod ipsi
 “ quicquam non faciant, vel fieri permittant, per aliquem
 “ habitantium vel confluentium in predict. civitatem,
 “ contra concessionem nost. super dict. sub pena incar-
 “ cerationis corporum delinquentium in hac parte, vel
 “ alia pena graviore delinquentibus hujusmodi impo-
 “ nend. ad voluntatem nost. et hered. nost. predict.

“ In cujus, &c.

“ Teste rege apud *West.* xxiii die Junii.

Per breve de privato sigillo.

*De scripto prioris Fratrum Minor. civitate Ebor. **

“ **O**mnibus *Christi* fidelibus ad quos prefens scriptum
 “ pervenerit *Willielmus Warasfour*, sacre theologie
 “ professor prior sive gardianus *Fratrum Minorum* infra
 “ muros civitatis *Ebor.* et ejusdem loci conventus salu-
 “ tem in Domino sempiternam et fidem indubiam pre-
 “ sentibus adhibere. Noveritis nos prefatos priorem
 “ sive gardianum et conventum unanimi assensu et con-
 “ sensu nost. animis deliberatis, certa scientia et mero
 “ motu nost. ex quibusdam causis justis et rationabilibus
 “ animas et conscientias nostras specialiter monentibus,
 “ ultro et sponte, dedisse et concessisse, ac per presentes
 “ dare et conced. reddere, diliberare, et confirmare illu-
 “ strissimo in *Christo* principi et domino nost. *Hen.* octavo
 “ Dei gratia *Anglie* et *Francie* regi fidei defensori domino
 “ *Hibernie*, et in terris supremo ecclesie *Anglicane*, sub
 “ *Christo*, capiti, totum dictum prioratum sive domum
 “ conventualem nost. predict. ac totum scitum, fundum,
 “ circuitum, et precinctum ejusdem domus nostre, nec
 “ non omnia et singula maneria dom. messuag. gardina,
 “ curtilagia, tosta, terras et tenementa nostra, prata, pas-
 “ cua, pasturas, boscos, redditus, reversiones, molendina,
 “ passagia, communias, libertates, aquas, piscarias, pen-
 “ siones, portiones, annuitates, oblationes, ac omnia et
 “ singula emolumenta, proficua, possessiones, heredita-
 “ menta, et jura nostra spiritualia, et temporalia quae-
 “ cunque, tam infra regnum *Anglie* et marchiarum
 “ ejusdem, quam alibi ubicunque, prefate domui nostre,
 “ quoquo modo, pertinentes, spectant. appendentes, sive
 “ incumbentes, et omnimodas cartas, evidencias scripta,
 “ muni-

* *Claus. 30 Hen. VIII. part. 5.*

munimenta noſt. dictæ domui noſtre maneriis terris et
tenementis ejuſdem, ac ceteris premiſſis, cum pertinen-
tiis, ſive alicujus inde parcellæ, quoquo modo, perti-
nentibus et ſpectantibus; habend. et tenend. et gaudend. dict. dom. ſive prioratui noſt. ſcitum fundum
circuitum et precinctum ejuſdem, nec non omnia et
ſingula predicta maneria, dominia, meſſuagia, gardina,
terras, et tenementa, ac cetera premiſſa, cum omnibus
et ſingulis ſuis pertinentiis, prefato invictiſſimo principi,
et domino noſtro regi, heredibus et assignatis ſuis in
perpetuum, cui in hac parte ad omnem juris effectum,
qui exinde ſequi poterit, aut poteſt, nos et domum
noſtram predict. ac omnia jura nobis qualitercunque
acquiſita, ut decet, ſubjecimus et ſubmittimus; dantes et concedentes, eidem regie majeſtati, omnem et
omnimodam plenam et liberam facultatem, autoritatem et poteſtatem, nos et domum noſtram predictam,
una cum omnibus et ſingulis maneriis, terris, tenement.
redditibus, reſerſionibus, ac ceteris premiſſis cum ſuis
juribus, et pertinentiis uniſverſis, diſponend. ac pro ſue
libere voluntatis regie libito ad quoscuque uſus
majeſtati ſue placentes alienand. donand. convertend.
et transferend. hujusmodi diſpoſitiones, alienationes,
donationes, conversiones, et tranſlationes, per dictam
majeſtatem ſuam quoviſmodo ſciend. ex nunc ratiſi-
cantes rataſque et gratas ac perpetuo firmas habituros
promittimus per preſentes. Et ut premiſſa omnia et
ſingula ſuum debitum ſortiri valeant effectum, electionibus nobis et ſucceſſoribus noſtris, nec non omnibus
querelis, provocationibus, appellationibus, accuſationibus,
litibus et inſtanciis, aliis que quibuſcunque
juris et facti remediis, ac beneficiis nobis forſan ac
ſucceſſoribus noſtris in ea parte, pretextu diſpoſitionis
alienationis, tranſlationis, et conversionis pred. et ceterorum
premiſſorum qualitercunque competentium;
et competitur omnibus doli metus erroris ignorantie
vel alterius materie ſive diſpoſitionibus exceptionibus
objectionibus et allegationibus prorsus ſemotis et de-
poſitis, palam, publice et expreſſe, ex certa ſcientia
noſtra, animis que deliberatis et ſpontaneis, renunciavimus et ceſſimus,
prout per preſentes renunciamus et cedimus ac ab eiſdem recedimus in hiis ſcriptis. Et
nos predict. prior ſive gardianus et conventus et ſucceſſores

“ cessores nostri dictam domum sive prioratum nostrum,
 “ precinctum, scitum, mansionem, et ecclesiam nost. pre-
 “ dictam, ac premissa omnia et singula cum suis juribus
 “ et pertinentiis univēsis prefato domino nost. regi
 “ heredibus et assignatis suis, contra omnes gentes, war-
 “ rantizabimus et defendemus per presentes.

“ In quorum testimonium atque fidem, nos prefati

“ prior sive gardianus et conventus sigillum nost.

“ commune presentibus apponi fecimus.

“ Dat. in domo nostra capitulari vicesimo septimo

“ die mensis *Novembris*, anno regni regis *Henrici*

“ octavi tricesimo.”

In this Monastery was a conventual Church dedicated to *St. Mary*; Mr. *Torre* has given us, in his Manuscript, f. 875, several testamentary Burials in it. In the additional Volumes to the *Monasticon*, the Order of *Friars Minors*, in *England*, is said to have been divided into seven Custodies or Wardenships, of which the Monastery belonging to them at *York* was one of the Chief. This had under its Jurisdiction the Monasteries of

Doncaster,

Lincoln,

Boston,

Beverley,

Scardeburgh,

Grimby, in Lincolnshire.

In the same additional Volumes it is hinted that the Friars of this Order, called also *Grey Friars*, or *Predicants*, were the first that suffered Persecution for openly opposing King *Henry's* second Marriage with *Ann Bolleyn*. Their Monasteries were immediately suppressed, their Persons imprisoned, or barbarously used: But by the Inrollment of the Surrender of their Monastery to the King, it appears that it was taken at *York* only in the 30th Year, when many others fell with them. Bishop *Burnet* writes, that Nov. 27, 30 *Henry VIII.* this House of the *Franciscan Friars* in *York* was surrendered into the King's Hands by the Guardian, fifteen Friars and five Novices. By the Inrollment in the Chapel of the Rolls, *William Vavasour*, D. D. Prior, or Guardian of the *Friars Minors* within the Walls of the City of *York*, with the unanimous Consent, &c. of the whole Convent, did give, grant, restore, &c. to which Deed the Common Seal of the Monastery was put; and it was dated in the Chapter-House belonging to the said Monastery,

as above. This Instrument, though varying little from other Surrenders of like Nature, we have given already to shew the Form. The Order itself was one of the four *Mendicants*, and had no Possessions in *England* besides the Site of their Houses; though abroad they are in great Affluence of Riches, and bear a Part in their Monasteries, Churches, &c. equal to any of the rest.

Below the King's Staith is a Place of that Kind of Stone-Work called *Friars Walls*; which is a long raised Walk, built, or rebuilt, in 1659, with a Brick-Wall towards the Water. At the End of this Walk is a handsome Iron Palisade Gate erected, as an Inscription shews, in 1732, *Jonas Thompson*, Lord Mayor. This leads to the *Long Walk* already described. But the Name of *Friars Walls* leads us to look for a Monastery which stood near this Place, and *Leland* has pointed it out plainly in these Words *: "The *Augustine Friars* were betwixt the Tower on *Ouse-Ripe* and *Ouse-Bridge*; by which the Buildings must have extended over all or most of the Gardens betwixt these Walls and *Castlegate* *Postern-Lane*." The antient Stone-Wall of the Monastery, towards the River, is still standing, supported by mighty strong Buttresses, where there is an old Gate-way walled up.

Mr. *Torre* † has proved, by several testamentary Burials, that there was a conventual Church belonging to this Monastery of *St. Augustine* at *York*. *Speed* ‡, in his Catalogue of Religious Houses, mentions it to be founded by a Lord *Scroope*; but when, or of what Value, omitted; nor is it mentioned at all in the *Monasticon*. Dr. *Heylin* § has put down the yearly Value of the Lands of this Monastery at 180*l.* which is very considerable; but nothing further has occurred concerning them, except a Retord in the Tower of *London*, of 20*s.* annual Rent granted to them by one *Thomas de Twenge*, Clerk, issuing out of his Lands and Tenements in *Rossey*, in the County of *York*, to help them, as the Deed witnesses, to find Bread and Wine for Holy Offices, &c. Licence was given for this Donation by King *Edw. III.* at *Callis*, *Anno Reg. 21.*

The

* *Leland's Itin.* Vol. V. — † *Ex MS. Torre*, f. 877.

‡ *Speed's Chron.* — § *Heylin's History of the Reformation.*

The same King, in the 27th Year of his Reign, gave Licence to *William de Haden* and *William de Haksborp*, Clerks, to bestow upon these Friars one Messuage contiguous to their House for the Enlargement of the same. The following are Copies of these Grants.

*Ebor. prior S. Augustini ibidem de reddit. de xx s. provenientes. de tenement. in Rotsey, &c. **

“**R**EX omnibus, ad quos, &c. salutem. Sciatis
 “ quod, de gratia nost. speciali, concessimus et li-
 “ centiam dedimus, pro nobis et hered. nost. quantum
 “ in nob. est, *Thome de Tbwenge*, clerico, quod ipse et
 “ heredes sui, viginti solidatas ann. reddit. provenientes
 “ de terris et tenement. suis cum pertinent. in *Rotse* in
 “ com. *Ebor.* dare possint et assignare dilectis nobis in
 “ *Cbristo* priori et conventui ordinis *S. Augustini* de *Ebor.*
 “ Tenend. et habend. sibi et successoribus suis in per-
 “ petuum, in auxilium inveniendi panem et vinum pro
 “ divinis ibidem celebrandis, &c.

“ In cujus rei, &c.

“ Teste rege apud *Calefium* xii die *Augusti*.”

Ebor. fratres S. Augustini ibidem pro manso elargand. †

“**R**EX omnibus, &c. salut. Licet, &c. tamen de
 “ gratia nost. speciali et pro quatuor marcis. quas
 “ dilect. nob. in *Cbristo* prior ordinis *S. Augustini* in
 “ *Ebor.* nobis solvit concessimus et licentiam dedimus
 “ pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est,
 “ dilect. nob. *Willielmo de Haksborp*, clerico, *Willielmo*
 “ *de Haden*, clerico, quod ipsi, unum messuagium cum
 “ pertinentiis in *Ebor.* manso predicti prioris et fratrum
 “ ordinis predicti in eadem civitate contiguum, quod
 “ quidem messuag. de nobis tenetur in burgagium per
 “ servitium reddendi nobis et hered. nostris per annum
 “ ad husgabulum, per manus ballivorum ejusdem civita-
 “ tis, duos denarios ad festum *S. Jacobi* apost. pro omni
 “ servitio, dare possit et assignare prefatis priori et fratri-
 “ bus; habend. et tenend. sibi et successoribus suis in
 “ elargationem mansi sui predicti in perpetuum. Et
 “ eisdem priori et fratribus, quod ipsi messuag. predict.
 “ cum pertinent. a prefatis *Willielmo* et *Willielmo* reci-
 “ pere

* *Pat. 27 Ed. III. p. 2. m. 3. 1353*—† *Pat. 29 Ed. III. m. 9.*

“pere possit et tenere sibi et successoribus suis in perpetuum, sicut predict. est tenore presentium: similiter
 “licentiam dedimus specialem, statuto predict. non obstante, nolentes quod predict. *Willielmus et Willielmus*
 “vel heredes sui aut prefati prior et fratres seu successores sui, ratione premissorum aut statuti predict. seu
 “pro eo quod predict. messuagium de nobis tenetur ut
 “predicatur, per nos vel heredes nost. justiciarios esch.
 “vic. aut alios ballivos seu ministros nost. quoscumque,
 “occasionentur, molestentur in aliquo seu graventur.
 “Salvis tamen nobis et heredibus nost. servitiis inde
 “debitis et consuetis.

“In cujus, &c.

“Teste R. apud *Westm.* xxii. die Octob.

“Et disite quatuor marce solut. sunt in banappio.

In one of the testamentary Burials of Mr. *Torrè*, *Joan Trollop*, in 1441, leaves her Body to be buried in the conventual Church of the Friars *Eremites* of *St. Austine* in *York*. The Term of *Eremites* to this Order seems new; the *Priars Minori* were stiled *Eremitae*, i. e. *Eremit incolae* *. Mr. *Drake* quotes *Thoresby's Ducat. Leod.* p. 90, that the *Eremites*, or *Hermits*, in the North were corruptly called *Cremits*; and says there is an annual Rent paid out of some Houses in *Stonegate*, called *Crestet-Money* at this Day, which undoubtedly belonged to a Religious House of these Orders; for some of the poorer Sort of Monks being called *Hermits*, an *Hermitage* and an *Hospital* had one and the same Signification. Others rather derive the Word from *Crementum*, which signified the Improvement of the King's Rents above the antient vicontiel Rents, and for which the Sheriffs answered under the Title of *Crementum Comitatus*. This *Crementum* being afterwards distributed by Royal Charity amongst the Poor of *York*, the Receivers of it acquired the Name of *Crements*, or *Cremets*. The following Order, which is entered in the Book of Charities at the Guildhall, shews that this last Conjecture is not without some Foundation.

VOL. II.

B b

My

* In the Library of Trinity College in Dublin, is a MS. with this Title, *Catalogus bibliothecae ordinis fratrum Eremitarum S. August. in Eboraco*, 1372. *Fratre Willielmo de Staynton tunc existente priore*. *Wanley cat. MSS. in Ang. et Hybern.* 285, 145.

My Lord Treasurer's Order for Payment of Cremet-Money.

After my hearty Comendacons,

“ **W** Hereas the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the
 “ City of *York* have, amongst other Things,
 “ represented unto me, that there is an antient Charity
 “ called *Cremet-Money*, being 4 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* per Annum,
 “ granted by Queen *Elizabeth*, to be paid out of the
 “ Fee-Farm Rents arising to the Crown in the County
 “ of *York*, and City and County of the City of *York*,
 “ payable to and amongst thirty-one such poor Inhabi-
 “ tants of the said City, as they the said Mayor and
 “ Aldermen, in their Discretion, thought most proper
 “ Objects of the same, which never were those that re-
 “ ceive the weekly Maintenance of the Parish nor com-
 “ mon Beggars, but generally poor old House-Keepers
 “ and Widows, and others that were fallen into Decay
 “ by Misfortunes; and that this Charity was generally
 “ continued during the Life of the Party receiving it,
 “ unless it should seem fit for them for good Reasons to
 “ remove it: And that of late you not only refused to
 “ pay it to them the said Mayor and Aldermen for the
 “ Use of the said Poor, but have taken upon you to
 “ distribute the said Charity as you thought fit, and to
 “ deny the Continuance of it to several Persons whose
 “ Circumstances very well entitled them to the same,
 “ and also to pay Part of the said Charity without con-
 “ sulting the said Mayor and Aldermen, to several Per-
 “ sons who were not proper Objects of it, to the utter
 “ Ruine of many of the poor House-Keepers of the
 “ said City: Upon due Consideration as well of the
 “ said Representation, as also of your Answer or Reply
 “ made thereunto in Writing, I do think it reasonable,
 “ and accordingly do hereby direct and require you,
 “ from Time to Time, for the future, to pay over the
 “ said *Cremet-Money* of 4 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* per Ann. to thirty-
 “ one such poor House-Keepers, or others of the said
 “ City, as shall be nominated to you, from Time to
 “ Time, in Lists or Schedules to be signed by the Lord
 “ Mayor and major Part of the Aldermen of the said
 “ City of *York*, to wit, 1 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* as her Majesty's
 “ Charity to each of the said *Cremets* yearly and every
 “ Year; and for so doing, this, together with the Ac-
 “ quitances

“ quitances of the Persons receiveing the same, shall be
 “ as well to you for Payment, as to the Auditor for
 “ allowing thereof upon your Account, a sufficient
 “ Warrant.

Whitehall Treasury Chamber, May 24, 1705.

GODOLPHIN.

To ROBERT HART, Esq; Receiver
 of her Majesty's Land Revenues
 in the County of York, &c. and
 to the Receiver thereof for the
 Time being.

This Religious House, Nov. 28, 30 Henry VIII. was
 surrendered into the King's Hands by the Prior and six
 Friars. John Aske was then Prior*, or Guardian of it,
 and the Surrender is dated in their Chapter-House as
 above; and it was afterwards granted to Thomas Lawfon
 and Christian his Wife, 5 and 6 Philip and Mary.

There are three Lanes leading from Castlegate to the
 Staiths, called now First, Second, and Far Water-Lanes;
 though antiently the first was called Carrgate, and the
 next Thrush-Lane. In the third, or Far Water-Lane,
 stands the Quakers Meeting-Place, first built here in
 1673, when this Set of People increased in this City.
 Having before, as a Manuscript informs us, kept their
 Meetings at one Edward Nigblingale's, a rich Grocer
 in Upper-Ousegate, the most eminent Man of that Per-
 suasion then in York.

Castlegate, or the Street leading to the Castle of York,
 has a Church in it with a beautiful and lofty Spire, and
 is called, in antient Writings, *Ecclesia Sancte Marie ad
 Portam Castri*. This was an antient Rectory of Medie-
 ties, the one belonging to the Patronage of the Lords
 Percy, Earls of Northumberland, and the other to the
 Prior and Convent of Kirkham.

The whole Rectory is valued thus in the King's Books.

	l.	s.	d.
First Fruits —	2	8	6½
Tenths —	0	4	10
Procurations —	0	6	8
B 2			Norfolk's

* Burnet's History of the Reformation, Claus. 30 Henry VIII.
 par. 5. N^o. 67.

Norfolk's Chantry in this Church.

Die Dominica in Fasto Conuersionis S. Pauli, Ann. 1320.

*Thomas, Son of Nicolas de Norfolk, granted to God and St. Mary, and All-Saints, and to Sir — Middleton, Chaplain, and his Successors, daily celebrating Divine Service at Mattins, Vespers, and other canonical Hours, together with Placebo and Dirige, in this Church of St. Mary in Castlegate, at the Altar of St. Thomas, the Martyr, for the Souls of his Father Nicholas, Elene his Mother, Mauds his two Wives, of Sir John de Malbys, Knight, and Dame Agnes his Wife, and Sir William Malbys, Edmund Mauncell, and Stephen de Hamerton, &c. five Marks yearly Rent issuing out of all the Lands of his Inheritance in the Town and Territory of Naburn, to be paid at Pentecost and Martinmas, by equal Portions. Valet de claro 3l. **

Gray's Chantry was founded in this Church of St. Mary, Castlegate, in the Chapel of St. John Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, for the Soul of William Gray, or Graa, of York, authorized by King Richard II. May 12, 1403. *Valet de claro 2l. 13s. 8d. †*

A third was Holm's Chantry †, founded by Thomas Howem or Holm, some Time Merchant in York, licensed by Richard II. as appears by his Grant, dated O^r. 7, Ann. Reg. 7, to celebrate Mass at the Altar of the said Church, to keep a Stall in the Choir, to sing and say Divine Service on Sundays and Holidays, and to pray, &c. *Valet de claro 4l. 6s. 10d.*

Mr. Torre gives Percy's Chantry as a fourth; which he says was founded in this Church, at the Altar of St. Mary the Virgin, to pray for the Souls of Henry Bolton, &c. §

YORK CASTLE.

At the End of this Street stands the famous Castle of York, situated at the Confluence of the Rivers Ouse and Foss, the latter of which has been drawn in a deep Mote

* *Pat. anno 13 Ed. II. m. 30.*

† *Dodsworth's Collections*, in the additional Volume to the *Monasticon*. There is an original Charter of a Chantry founded by one Emma Gra in this Church amongst the City Records, which may be this. Rents of Lands belonging to this Chantry lying in *Thrust-Lane* and *Coppergate*.

‡ *Dodsworth's Coll. and pat. 50 Ed. III. p. 2. m. 27.*

§ *Ex MS. Torre, f. 374.*

Mote quite round it, and made it inaccessible but by two Draw-Bridges; the larger whereof led to the antient great Gate from the County, on the South §; the other to a Postern-Gate from the City on the North. This, about the Year 1734, was rebuilt in a handsome Manner, and is at present the only Entrance to the Castle, except a small Postern near the Mills. The Passage to the Castle from the End of *Castlegate* being very narrow and inconvenient, was, in the Year 1765, widened by Subscription, and the Foundation of the Bridge (which stood where the City's Arms are now placed) was then dug up.

That there was a Castle in *York* long before the Conqueror's Time, has been proved in the Annals *, which is supposed to have been in the Place already described, called *Old Bayle*. This, therefore, we believe was built, but, probably, on a *Roman* Foundation, by *William I.* and made so strong in order to keep the Citizens and *Northumbrians* in Awe, and to preserve his Garrisons better than they were in the former. It continued to be in his Successors Hands, the Kings of *England*, and was the constant Residence of the High Sheriffs of the County, during their Sherifalty, for some Ages after. Several Accounts are to be met with in the Pipe-Rolls which the High Sheriffs gave in, from Time to Time, for the Reparations, &c. of this Castle †. And, as by these Means, these Officers have a near Affinity to the City, a general List of them, as high as they can be traced, will be given in the succeeding Chapter.

Whilst the Castle was in the King's Hands, it was the Store-House and Magazine for his Revenues in the North, and there was a Constable of this Castle for that Purpose; for Sir *Thomas Widdrington* says, that, in an Assize of *Henry III.* Mention is made of the Fees and

B b 3

Customs

§ The Arch of this antient grand Entrance being now quite taken away, we can only tell Posterity that the Gate was nearly fronting to *Foulforth*. A Circumstance not regardable by any but a true Antiquary.

* *Vide annales sub anno 939.*

† *Henricus de Bada vic. red. comp. in attractis faciendis ad operationes castri de Ebor. c c marcas per breve regis. Et in eodem castro firmando c c marcas per breve regis. Et in custodiendis operationum castri c c marcas per breve regis. Rot. Pipe, 30 Hen. III.*

Customs, belonging to this Office †. By the 13th of *Richard II.* cap. 15, it is enacted, That the King's Castles which are severed from the Counties shall be rejoined to them: From whence, it is supposed, the Assizes for the County of *York* were always held in the Castle, which hath Reference to all the three Ridings of the County, but yet stands in none of them; neither is it within the Liberties of the City, tho' it be always assessed, and bears Charges with the Parish of *St. Mary, Castlegate*.

Falling to Decay, it was repaired, or rebuilt, in *Richard* the Third's Time*. But *Leland* found it in a ruinous Condition: *The Area of this Castle*, says that Antiquary, *is no very grete quantitie, ther be five ruinous Towers in it*. That Part of the Castle, which remained of the old Foundation in *Sir Thomas Widdrington's* Time, appeared to be only the Gate-House to the old Building, by the Proportion of the Gates then shewing themselves on the East-Side towards *Fisbergate* Postern, where the great Door is walled up, and where the main Building of the Castle was, as is manifest, adds he, by the Foundations of Walls all over the said Place, if it be tried with Spade or Hack.

The ancient Towers of the Castle, which, after it was dismantled of a Garrison, became a County Prison for Felons, Debtors, &c. being by Age rendered exceeding ruinous, and a most miserable Gaol, were wholly taken down, and the present most magnificent Structure erected in 1701. In the Left Wing is a handsome Chapel, neatly and beautifully adorned with suitable Furniture. The whole Pile was carried on by a Tax of 3*d.* per Pound on all Lands, &c. within the County, pursuant to an Act of Parliament obtained for that Purpose.

In the spacious Area is a noble Prison for Debtors, which does Honour to the County. You ascend by a fine Flight of Stone Steps to a Floor on which are eleven Rooms, full sixteen Feet square, and near twelve Feet high. Above them is the same Number of Rooms; one or two of these for Common-side Debtors. The Rooms are airy and healthy. On the Ground-Floor are the Gaoler's Apartments, &c.

The

† *In assize in com. Ebor. crast. Mich. 35 Hen. III.*

* *Camden. Lelandi. itin. incept. an. 1533.*

The Felons Court-Yard is down five Steps between the two Wings. The Day-Room for Men is twenty-six Feet by eight; in it are three Cells; in another Place nine Cells, and three in another. The Cells are in general about seven Feet and a Half by six and a Half, and eight and a Half high. There are four Condemned Rooms about seven Feet square.

Women-Felons are kept quite separate, they have two Court-Yards; you go down four Steps to their two Rooms, a Day and a Night-Room. Their Condemned Room is in another Part of the Gaol; near it is a Room to confine Debtors who do not behave well.

Prisoners Allowance, Debtors, certified by their Parish, and Felons, a Sixpenny Loaf each on *Tuesday* and *Friday*.—Garnish cancelled in 1774.

Chaplains, Rev. Mr. Peacock and Rev. Mr. Bridges.

Duty, Mr. Peacock, *Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday*; and from *Lady-Day* to *Michaelmas, Sunday*. Mr. Bridges a Sermon on *Friday*.

Salary, Mr. Peacock 50*l.* from the County; and Mr. Bridges 25*l.* from a Legacy, not in the List.

Mr. Favell, Surgeon for Debtors and Felons. Salary 40*l.*

Transports convicted at Quarter-Sessions have, besides the Bread Allowance, 1*s.* a Week. Those cast at Assize have the King's Allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* a Week.

Yorkshire. ORDERS and FEES settled by the Justices of the Peace for the several Ridings of the County of *York*, and confirmed by the Justices of Assize, which are to be observed and kept by the Gaoler and all Prisoners, until the same shall be legally altered.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
First, That every Knight shall pay for his weekly Commons at Table, if he eats with them	13	4
For his Fee, if committed by Warrant on a Civil Action	13	4
Every Esquire for his Commons at Table weekly, if he eats with them	10	4
For his Fee, if committed by Warrant on a Civil Action	10	4
Every Gentleman for his Commons at Table weekly, if he eats with them	8	0
For his Fee, if committed by Warrant on a Civil Action	8	0
Every		

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Every Yeoman, Tradesman, or Artificer, for his weekly Commons at Table, if he eats with them	6	8
For his Fee, if committed by Warrant on a Civil Action	3	4
And it is further ordered that every Knight shall pay nightly for his Bed	0	6
Every Esquire for the same	0	6
Every Gentleman for the same	0	4
Every Yeoman, Tradesman, or Artificer for the same	0	2
And that when the Gaoler lodgeth two or more Prisoners in one Bed, they shall pay for their Lodgings amongst them after the Rates above.		
And every Prisoner who provides his own Bed and Bedding shall have a Room assigned suitable to his or their Quality, and shall pay nothing for the same.		
And that upon the Discharge of a Debtor, if there be several Actions against him, the Gaoler shall take no more than one Fee, and that to be	6	8
And upon the Discharge of every Debtor to the Turnkeys, and no more	2	0
And that every Prisoner shall have Liberty to provide and send for Victuals, Drink, and other Necessaries from any Place whatsoever, at all seasonable Times, for their own proper Use only, and not to sell the same.		
And every Prisoner committed from the Bar, by the Judge or Judges of Assize and Gaol-Delivery in the Assize-Week, shall pay for their Commitment Fee only	2	0
And every Person committed to the Gaol for Suspicion of Felony, or for Misdemeanor, if upon his or her Trial, he or she shall be found not guilty, and be thereupon discharged, shall pay to the Gaoler for his discharging Fee	6	8
And to the Turnkeys	2	0
And that every Person convicted or attainted of Felony, or found guilty of a Misdemeanor, who shall be reprieved and discharged by Pardon, shall pay to the Gaoler for his discharging Fee	7	6
And to the Turnkey	2	0
And every Person that shall appear upon Recognizance for Suspicion of Felony, and is thereupon committed to Gaol, and shall not be indicted, but acquitted by Proclamation, shall be discharged, paying to the Gaoler	2	0
And all others that shall be committed to Gaol before the Assizes or Gaol-Delivery, and shall not be indicted, but acquitted by Proclamation, be discharged, paying to the Gaoler	2	0

Yorkshire.

Yorkshire AT the Assizes held at the Castle of York, July 10th. 1735, the 9th of GEORGE II. before the Hon. *Alexander Denton*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Hon. *William Lee*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of King's Bench, assigned to deliver the said Gaol, these Orders and Fees were allowed and approved of by

ALEX. DENTON,
WM. LEE.

Yorkshire East-Riding.

JOHN GRIMSTON,
RAMSDEN BARNARD,
THO. GRIMSTON.
West-Riding of Yorkshire.
GEO. NELTHORPE,
N. HAWEY.

North-Riding of Yorkshire.
JOHN DODSWORTH,
JOHN MILBANKE,
JOHN WASTEL.

An ACCOUNT of the CHARITIES given to the Prisoners in his Majesty's Gaol the Castle of YORK.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Lady Lumley, to be given yearly on St. Thomas's Day, and paid by the Lord Mayor of York	6	7	0
The City of York, weekly in Bread	0	2	6
Mrs. Frances Thornhill, for Straw; the Lord Mayor of York has 30 <i>l.</i> in his Hands for that Purpose	1	10	0
Dr. Rhineas Hodgefson paid weekly in Rolls to all that hear Sermons	0	2	0
Alderman White's Bread, by the Name of Swain's Bread, paid out of a Close belonging to John Legg, quarterly, 6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	1	6	0
Mr. Bowes gave 20 <i>s.</i> to be paid quarterly in Bread	1	0	0
Mrs. Mary Lawson, of Micklegate, in the City of York, Widow, by Will, dated July 22, 1729, gave 100 <i>l.</i> for the discharging of poor Prisoners for Debt, out of the County Gaol of York, whose Debts did not exceed the Sum of 20 <i>l.</i> and her Executrixes, Mrs. Catherine Bower and Mrs. Ann Maxwell, discharged with the said Money thirty-two Prisoners.			
The Rt. Hon. Richard Earl of Burlington and Sir George Savile, Bart. gave each of them ten Guineas for the like Use; with which Sum the Rev. Mr. Kayley, Ordinary of the said Gaol, discharged eighteen Prisoners.			

The

The old Courts of Justice, where the Assizes were formerly kept*, were erected in 1673, at the Charge of the County, and are yet standing on the East Side of the Area. The *Basilica*, or new County Hall, built likewise at the Expence of the County, was opened at the Summer Assizes in 1777. It is a superb Building of the *Ionic Order*, 150 Feet in Length, and 45 Feet in Breadth, situate on the West Side of the Area. In the South End thereof is the Court for Trial of Prisoners, and in the North End is the Court of *Nisi Prius*. Each of these is 30 Feet Diameter, crowned with a Dome 40 Feet in Height, which is supported by 12 *Corinthian Columns*; adjoining to which are proper Rooms for the Grand and Petit Juries, and other necessary Apartments. The Entrance into this Building is by a *Loggio* of six Columns, 30 Feet in Height, over which are placed the King's Arms, an elegant Statue of Justice, and other emblematical Figures.

At a Meeting of the Justices for the three Ridings, holden on the 4th of May, 1779, Plans and Elevations of a Building to contain many Conveniences, much wanted at the Castle, were approved of. The Front of the Building to be opposite and similar to the middle Part of the new Courts of Justice, and the Inside to contain Rooms for the Records and Clerk of the Indictments, Rooms for petty Offenders, Debtors, &c. a Woman's Apartment and Hospital-Rooms.

There were antiently two Chapels in or near this Castle †; in *pat. anno 19 Ric. II. par. 2. m. 34.* there was granted 6*s.* 8*d.* Rent out of Tenements in *Sand-Hutton* to the King's Chapel without the Castle. Many Lands were holden by special Tenures relating to the Custody and Safeguard of the Castle.

In a Book of Tenures kept in the first Remembrancer's Office in the Exchequer, the Title of which Book is this: *Isle liber composuit et compilatus fuit de diversis inquisitionibus ex officio captis temp. regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici, &c.*

The

* Called antiently Moot-Hall. Mote or Moot, ab A. S. MOT or GEMOT conventus GEMOTHEAL nobis, the Moot-Hall. Hinc Mote-Bell quae exponitur campana quæ conventus publicus indicitur. Skinner Ety. Dic.

† Ex MS. Sir Thomas Widdrington.

The Castle of *Yerk* is worth by Year 104. †

Robertus Balistarius doth hold, by Serjeanty, four Acres and a Half in *Gevedale* by the Service of one *Ballister*.

John de Watingham holds, by Serjeanty, four Carucates of Land by the same Service, and is worth by the Year six Marks.

John le Poer holds five Carucates and a Half of Land by the Service of an Archer in the Castle of *Yerk*, and is worth by Year 104.

Docket homo Camerary holds Lands in the City of *Yerk*, which belong to the Custody of the Gate of the Castle, and is worth by Year 13.

David le Lardiner holds one Serjeanty, and he is Keeper of the Gaol of the Forest, and Seizer of the Cattle which are taken for the King's Debts.

Richard, the Son of *Vide of Aslakeby*, holds two Carucates of Land by the Service of sitting the King's *Tiremium*, and is worth by the Year 40s.

John de Carwood holds two Carucates of Land in *Ca-wood*, by the Serjeanty of keeping the Forest between *Ouse* and *Derwent*, but the Value unknown.

Robert de Gevedale and *Thomas de Gevedale* do hold all *Gevedale*, by *Ballistery* to the Castle of *Yerk*.

Anketine Salwayne, Knight †, did hold, the Day of his Death, four Tofts and four Oxgangs and a Half of Land in *North-Dalton*, of the King, *in Capite*, as of his Crown, by Homage, and the sixth Part of a certain Serjeanty; which intire Serjeanty is held of the King *in Capite*, by the Service of finding one Man with Bow and Arrows in the Castle of *Yerk*, at his own Charge, for forty Days, if there be War in the County of *Yerk*, and paying to the King in his Exchequer, by the Hands of the Sheriff of *Yorksire*, 15s. at *Easter* and *Michaelmas*.

John le Archer * held, the Day of his Death, one Messuage and four Acres of Land in *Yapbam* of the King, *in Capite*, by the Service of a seventh Part of a certain Serjeanty, which intire Serjeanty is held of the King, *in Capite*, by finding one Man with Bow and Arrows in the Castle of *Yerk*, as before.

William,

† F. 688 et 689, 90.

† Esch. anno 25 Ed. III. No. 57.

* Esch. anno 2 Ed. III. No. 46.

William, the Son of *Cicely de Stavely*, of *North-Givendale* †, held, the Day of his Death, certain Lands in that Town and in *East-Givendale*, of the King, in *Capite*, by the Service of a ninth Part of a certain Serjeanty, which intire Serjeanty is held of the King by the Service as above.

Agnes de Givendale ‡, at the Day of her Death, held one Messuage and Land in *East-Givendale*, of the King, in *Capite*, to find, with her Fellows, one *Ballister* within a certain Tower in the Castle of *York*, for the safe Custody of the Castle for forty Days in Time of War.

Queen *Elizabeth*, by her Charter, dated *December 2*, in the 15th Year of her Reign, 1573, grants to *Peter Pennant*, alias *Piers Pennant*, the Keeping of the Gaol, and the Office of Keeper of the Castle of *York*, and the Grass within the Precincts of the Castle; with all Houses, Cellars, Barn, Stables, Gardens, and Ditches, within the Precincts of the same; and the Keeping of all Prisoners and Persons by the Mandate of the President and Vice-President of the Council, with the Fees pertaining to the Office; and after the Death of *Piers Pennant*, it was granted to *Anthony Benni*, the King's Footman, to be executed by his sufficient Deputy, &c.

Whereas in *York* Castle there was a Gaol, the Custody whereof the Keeper of the Castle claimed; but the Sheriff of the County took out the Prisoners, and the Castle Keeper complained, but had no Remedy; for that the Gaol is the Sheriff's, and he is to answer for Escapes, *Anderfon*, Vol. I. fol. 345. p. 320.

Castle Preachers, *Jan. 16, 10 Car. I. 1634.*

Phineas Hodson, D. D. Chancellor of *York*, granted to *John Scott*, Dean, *George Stanhope*, D. D. *Henry Wickham*, D. D. Canons Residentiaries of the said Church, their Heirs and Assigns, for ever, one annual Rent or Sum of 30*l.* issuing out of one Messuage situate in *Bempton*, alias *Benton*, upon the *Woulds*; also out of the Chapel of *Benton* and *Newsum*, and out of all Manner of Tithes, Sheaves of Corn and Grain, Hay, Wool, Lamb,

† *Eborum*, *Esch.* anno 29 Ed. III. No. 48, and *Esch.* an. 3 Ed. II. *Adam de Stavely*.

‡ *Esch.* anno 51 Ed. III. No. 13.

Lamb, Hemp, Calf; and all Manner of Tithes whatsoever, small and great, to them belonging, &c.

It being agreed and covenanted between the said *John Scott*, &c. and such Person or Persons who shall have the said Rent, that they shall yearly, after the Feast of St. Martin, Bishop, next coming, pay the Sum of 25*l*. Parcel of the said 30*l*. half-yearly, within twenty-five Days, &c. to such Minister or Preacher of God's Word, as shall be nominated and appointed by the said *Prisoners Hodson*, during his Life, to preach weekly in the Castle to the Prisoners there, for the Time being, through the Year, except only Assize-Weeks, and Times of Infection.

And the other 5*l*. out of the said yearly Rent of the 30*l*. shall be yearly paid, and weekly distributed by *s. 6d. per Week* in Bread, amongst the Poor, upon the Sermon Days, to such of them as shall be present.

And after the said *Prisoners's* Death, then the Dean and Chapter of York shall appoint and nominate the Preacher to the said Prisoners in the Castle for ever, &c. *Torre*, f. 663.

The Area of this Castle, of no great Quantity, as *Zealand* says, is very considerable for a Prison; the Walls being about 1700 Yards in Circumference, and the Prisoners having the Liberty of walking in it, makes their Confinement within these Walls less irksome and more wholesome. The Place is well supplied with excellent Water

At the Distance of about seventy-seven Feet from the Castle Gate, towards the City, are erected the City's Arms, at the Extent of their Liberties: Here the City's Sheriffs stand to receive the Judges of Assize, and conduct them to the Common Hall when they come the Circuit. It was not immaterial that this Mark of distinguishing the City's Liberties from the County's was here set up; for the Sheriffs of the County have often laid Claim to that Part of the Street called *Castle-Hill*, and have made Arrests thereon. A remarkable Instance of which may be met with in the City's oldest Register †, and is as follows: *Anno Regni Regis Hen. V. ult. 1422*, *Henry Preston*, Lord Mayor, was informed that Sir *Halnatheus Maulewerer*, then High-Sheriff of the

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County,

† Fol. 64.

County, had come in his proper Person to the House of one *William Haseham*, dwelling on *Castle-Hill* in this City, and had arrested one *Agnes Farand*, otherwise named *Agnes Bercoats*, commonly known to be the Concubine of the Rector of *Waib*, and had carried her Prisoner into the Castle. The Mayor, much grieved at this Presumption, sent Messengers to the High Sheriff, to acquaint him that he had done contrary to the Liberties and Privileges of the City, in arresting *Agnes* in the said Place, and required him to deliver her up. The High Sheriff answered peremptorily that he would not, but would detain her Prisoner till he had certified the King and Council of the Fact. However, as the Record adds, Sir *William Harrington*, lately High Sheriff, an honourable Person, and a Friend to both Parties, hearing of it, being then in the Castle, sent the Mayor Word that if he would come down on the Morrow to the Monastery of the *Augustine Friars*, he would bring them together, and try to make a good End of this Matter. At this Meeting the whole Affair was talked over betwixt them, the Result of which was, the High Sheriff gave up the Lady, and commanded her to be conveyed to the Place from whence she was taken.

CLIFFORD'S TOWER.

Adjoining to the Castle is a high Mount, thrown up by prodigious Labour, on which stands a Tower of somewhat a round Form, called *Clifford's Tower*. This Place, if we may believe Tradition, has borne that Name ever since it was built by the Conqueror, one of the *Clifford* Family being made the first Governor of it. Sir *Thomas Widdrington* says, from the Authority of *Walter Strickland*, of *Boynton*, Esq; whom he calls an excellent Antiquary, that the Lords *Cliffords* have very antiently been called *Castleleyns*, *Wardens*, or *Keepers* of this Tower: But whether it be from hence that the Family claim a Right of carrying the City's Sword before the King in *York*, we know not. Somewhat has been noted relating to that Honour in the Annals of this Work, in the Time of *James I.* What Sir *Thomas Widdrington* has left concerning it, who has been very particular in drawing up the Claim, shall be given here in his own Words.

“ The

“The Lord Clifford hath also antiently claimed to carry
 “the Sword of the City before the King in this City,
 “at such Time as the King came there, and I find
 “some Memorials of this in the Books of the City;
 “the first was upon the Coming of the late King James,
 “in the Year 1603, out of Scotland, which is men-
 “tioned in the City Book in this Manner: The 26th of
 “April, 1603, one Mr. Lister came from the Right
 “Noble Lord George Earl of Cumberland, Lord Clifford,
 “Knight of the most Honourable Order of the Garter;
 “to acquaint the Lord Mayor and Aldermen how that
 “the said Earl, according to his Right, expected to
 “bear the Sword before the King in this City, in such
 “Sort as his Ancestors have been accustomed to do;
 “to whom this Answer was made: *That forasmuch as*
 “*it doth not appear, by any of the antient Presidents of*
 “*the City, that either the Earl or any of his Ancestors*
 “*have before this Time born the said Sword before any*
 “*of the King's Progenitors, nor hath the said Earl shewed*
 “*any Writing in that Behalf, but claims this by Prescrip-*
 “*tion; therefore they ordered that Mr. Recorder and*
 “*Mr. Robert Askwith, Alderman, should wait upon the*
 “*Earl, and answer him: That the Lord Mayor will de-*
 “*liver the Sword to the King himself, and leave it to his*
 “*Pleasure who shall bear the same, whether the Lord*
 “*Mayor, Earl, or any other. And the same 26th Day*
 “*of April, before the King came to the City, Sir Tho-*
 “*mas Chaloner came to the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and*
 “*Aldermen, to know from them who had formerly born*
 “*the Sword before the King within the City, because*
 “*he heard that the Earl of Cumberland did claim to*
 “*carry the same within the City, as his Inheritance;*
 “*and that the Lord Burleigh pretended to carry the*
 “*same as Lord President of the Council established in*
 “*the North Parts. And Sir Thomas Chaloner affirmed*
 “*that the King's special Care was, that such Persons*
 “*as had Right should carry the same. Hereunto the*
 “*Lord Mayor, with the Advice of Mr. Recorder and*
 “*of the Aldermen, made this Answer: That the Earl*
 “*of Cumberland had oftentimes affirmed, in the Time*
 “*of Queen Elizabeth, that he ought and had Right to*
 “*carry the Sword before the Queen, if she came to the*
 “*City of York; and that his Ancestors had born the*

C c 2

“same

" same before other her Progenitors, Kings of England,
 " within this City, and that it was his Inheritance; and
 " since the Death of the late Queen he hath claimed the
 " same; and the common and general Report of the antient
 " Citizens is, and of long Time hath been, that it belonged
 " to the said Earl, and by Report of antient Men, the last
 " Time that King Henry VIII. was at this City, the then
 " Lord Clifford, Father of this Earl, the then Earl of
 " Cumberland, Father to the said Lord Clifford, being
 " employed in the special Affairs of the said King in the
 " North Parts, offered to carry the Sword before the said
 " King Henry VIII. within the City, which was then op-
 " posed by some Honourable Persons then in Favour with the
 " King; and the Lord Clifford then made the Earl his Fa-
 " ther's Right and Title thereto so clear and apparent, that
 " the Opposers could not gainsay the same; but, to prevent
 " the Lord Clifford's Desire for the present, did alledge,
 " That howbeit the Earl of Cumberland had such Right,
 " yet his Son the Lord Clifford could have no Title there-
 " unto in the Life of his Father; and they also objected
 " that the Lord Clifford rode on a Gelding furnished on
 " the Northern Fashion, which was not comely for that
 " Place. To the first the Lord Clifford answered: That
 " the Earl his Father being employed in the King's Affairs,
 " he trusted that his Absence should not be made Use of to
 " the Prejudice of his Inheritance; and for the Supply of
 " the Defects of his Horse and Furniture, Sir Francis
 " Knolls, a Pensioner, alighted from his Horse and gave
 " him to the Lord Clifford; and King Henry VIII. per-
 " ceiving the Earl's Right, dispensed with his Absence,
 " and delivered the Sword to the Lord Clifford his Son,
 " who carried it before the King within the City.

" In the Year 1617, King James, in his Progress
 " towards Scotland, came to this City; but before the
 " King's Entry into the City, the King being then in
 " the Ainsly, the County of the City, the Earl of Pem-
 " broke, then Lord Chamberlain, asked for Sir Francis
 " Clifford, Lord Clifford, then Earl of Cumberland, for
 " to carry the King's Sword before the King, which
 " the said Earl refused, answering, That his Ancestors
 " had always used to carry the City's Sword before the
 " King and his Noble Progenitors within the City. The
 " Lord Sheffield, then Lord President of the North,
 " hearing

“hearing this, said, *If he will not carry it give it me to carry*; the Lord Chamberlain replied, *Shall the King ride in State and have no Sword carried before him?* Thereupon the Lord Chamberlain and the Earl of Cumberland went to the King to know his Pleasure, which he signified to be, that the Earl of Cumberland should carry his Sword till he came within the Gates of the City, and then should take the City’s Sword, which the Earl did accordingly; and when the King came within the Bar of the City, *Robert Askewith*, Lord Mayor, delivered the Keys, Sword, and Mace to the King, and the King delivered the Sword of the City to the Earl of Cumberland, which he carried before the King in the City.

“The 30th of March, 1639, when King Charles came to York, in his Progress towards Berawick, I find an Entry made in the Book of the City to this Effect: Annent this Matter, the Sword of the City was born before the King by *Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey*, Earl Marshal of England; for that the Lord Clifford, who was Chief Captain of this City, was then absent and in the King’s Service at the City of Carlisle, who of Right should otherwise have born the same, as at other Times his Father and others of his Ancestors had done, and the Lord Mayor bore the City’s Mace; and afterwards, during the King’s Abode in the City, (which was for the Space of one Month) the Sword of the City was born before the King by divers of the Lords in their Courses severally, and not always by one and the same Person, till the Lord Clifford came to the City, and then he bore the Sword before the King as of Right due to his Father the Earl of Cumberland, who was then infirm and not able to attend the Service.”

Leland, in his Description of the Castle of York*, says, *the Arx is al in ruine, and the Roote of the Hille that it standith on is environid with an arme deriuid out of Fosse-Water*. It continued in a ruinous Condition till the Civil Wars in the Time of Charles I. begun, and when the City was ordered to be fortified, this Place was looked upon as proper for that Purpose. By the

C c 3

Directions

* *Lelandi Itin.* Vol. V.

Direction of *Henry* then Earl of *Cumberland*, Lord Lieutenant of the Northern Parts, and Governor of *York*, this Tower was repaired; a considerable additional square Building put to it, on that Side next the Castle, on which, over the Gate, in Stone-Work, are placed the Royal Arms and those of the *Cliffords*, viz. Chequée and a Fess, ensigned with an Earl's Coronet, supported by two Wiverns, with this Motto, *DESORMAIS*.

The Tower being repaired and strengthened with Fortifications, a Draw-Bridge, deep Moat, and Palliades; on the Top of it was made a Platform, on which some Pieces of Cannon were mounted; two demy Culverins and a Saker, with a Garrison appointed to defend it. Sir *Francis Cob*, Colonel, was made Governor of it; who, with his Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, and Captains, had their Lodgings there during the Siege of the City in 1644. After the Rendition of the City to the Parliament's Generals, it was all dismantled of its Garrison except this Tower, of which *Thomas Dickenson*, then Lord Mayor, was made Governor. It continued in the Hands of his Successors, as Governors, till the Year 1683, when Sir *John Reresby* was made Governor of it by King *Charles II.* In 1684, on the Festival of *St. George*, about Ten at Night, the Magazine took Fire, blew up, and the Tower was made a Shell of, as it continues at this Day. Whether this was done accidentally or on purpose is disputable; it was observed that the Officers and Soldiers of the Garrison had removed all their best Things before; and it was a common Toast in the City to drink to the *dema-lishing of the minced Pye*; nor was there one Man killed by the Accident.

This Mount exactly corresponds with that on the West Side of the River in *Old Bail*, which we have already described. By the extraordinary Labour required to the raising this Mount, it seems to have been effected by no less than a *Roman Power*, though the Conqueror might build the present Structure, the Inside of which exhibits a Regularity, very uncommon in a *Gothic Building*. Within this Tower is a deep Well of excellent Water. Here was also a Dungeon so dark as not to take in the least Ray of Light. The Property of the Tower, Mount, Ditches, and exterior Fortifications,

is

is now in private Hands*, and held by Grant from James I. to Babington and Duffield, amongst several other Lands granted to them in and about the City of York. †

Parallel to the Western Ditch of Clifford's Tower runs a Lane, called *Castle-gate Postern-Lane*, from its leading down to a Postern-Gate of that Name. This Entrance into the City was widened for Carriages, &c. in 1672, by Sir Henry Thompson, Lord Mayor, his Habitation being upon *Castle-Hill*, and his Country-House at *Esricke*, making it convenient for him to pass this Way. The Lane is not remarkable, but for the Gardens extending from it down to the River, which was the Site of the Monastery of the *Augustine Friars*.

Contiguous to the Church-Yard of St. Mary in *Castle-gate* stands an Hospital erected by the former Sir Henry Thompson, Knight, for six poor Freemen, of whom the Lord Mayor and three senior Aldermen for the Time being have the Nomination.

At the North Corner of *Castle-gate*, already described, is *Coppergate* leading to the Pavement. This Street having nothing remarkable in it, we proceed to *Nessgate*, a little Street, which seems a Continuation of *Castle-gate*, and extends from the *First Water-Lane* to *Ouse-gate*. It was so very narrow, till the Year 1767, that two Carriages could not pass abreast: But by pulling down all the Houses on the North-East Side of it, (the Expence of which was raised by Subscription) it is now become as spacious as any of the neighbouring Streets. *Low* and *High-Ouse-gate* are Streets which lead from *Ouse-Bridge* to the Pavement.

Spurriergate is opposite to *Nessgate*, and took its Name from the Spurriers, who were a great Craft formerly, when our Warriors wore Spurs of a most extraordinary Length and Thickness. In Mr. Thoresby's *Miscæum at Leeds*, were many Sorts of antique Spur, and some of them six Inches from the Heel to the Rowel. At the Corner of this Street and *Low-Ouse-gate* stands

The Parish Church of St. Michael, which is a very antient Rectory, and was given by King William the Conqueror

* Samuel Waud, Esq; —† Pat. anno reg. regis Jac. I. 12.

‡ From *Ness*, *Nasus*, a Nose or Neck of Land.

Conqueror to the Abbey of St. Mary, York, and until the Dissolution belonged to the Patronage of that Religious House, which received out of it the annual Pension of 1*l.* 16*s.* *

The Rectory of St. Michael is thus valued in the King's Books.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
First Fruits —	8	12	1
Procurations —	0	18	2½
Subsidies —	0	14	0

Salley's Chantry. In 1336, *Rob. de Salley*, Citizen of York, by Licence, built certain Houses on that Part of this Church-Yard of St. Michael between the Lane called *Ad Aquam de Use*, and this Church; and out of the Rents appointed for the Sustainment of one Chaplain perpetually to celebrate at the Altar of St. Mary in this Church, for the Souls of *John de Rickal*, Chaplain, and of him the said *Rob. de Salley* and *Maud* his Wife: And further to say daily *Placebo*, *Dirige*, with Commendation and Full Service of the Dead, and to be assistant at Mattins and Vespers on *Sundays* celebrated in this Church; to celebrate our Lady's Mass with Note on Festivals, and without Note on other Days; which Chaplain shall be presented by the Parishioners of this Church within eight Days of any Vacation, and shall honestly keep the Chalice, Books, Priest's Vestments, and other Ornaments of the Chantry, and perpetually find one Lamp to burn before the said Altar Day and Night. †

Yearly Value 1*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

We cannot take Leave of this Church without observing that the West End of it is almost wholly built of the Grit Stone, of which here are some Blocks of an extraordinary Size; amongst them is an Altar-Stone, but the Inscription defaced. A Lane from *Sparriergate* goes half-round this Church and opens into *Low Ousegate*: The Houses near the Corner have been formerly built on the Church-Yard, as is observable by the Quantity of Bones dug up in their Foundations. The Corner-House, adjoining this Church, was pulled down and

* *Ex MS Torre, f. 34r.* — † *Dodsworth and Torre.*

and rebuilt in the Year 1734, and thereby the Turn made more commodious for Coaches, &c. but a much greater Improvement was made in the Year 1769, when nearly one Half of this Street on the opposite Side was taken down and placed so much backwards, as to leave the Street more than double its former Width at that End towards *Ousegate*. This Improvement was also made by Subscriptions, to which the Directors of the Assembly-Rooms contributed 370*l*.

From *Upper Ousegate*, through two Lanes, or Alleys, the more Southern whereof is called *Pope's-Head-Alley*, we are brought into another Lane called *Peter-Lane-Little*, which took its Name from a Church which formerly stood on the East Side of it, dedicated to St. Peter, for Distinction Sake called *Ecclesia S. Petri Parva*, or *S. Peters le Little*.

From near the Middle of this Lane formerly there ran another common Lane into the Great Shambles, which was stopped up about the Beginning of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; and on the 29th of *January*, 16 *Elizabeth*, by Order of the Mayor and Commonalty, it was divided in Parcels to twelve Tenements adjoining it, the Occupiers whereof were to pay each a small yearly Rent for ever to the Corporation, and keep it clear of Filth, &c.

The Parish Church of St. *Peter-le-Little** was an ancient Rectory belonging to the Patronage of the Prior and Convent of *Durham*. But in 1585, it having been some Time before demolished, was, together with its Parish and all its Members, united and annexed to the Church of *All-Saints* in the *Pavement*. There were formerly four Chantries belonging to this Church.

The first was founded in 1348, by *John de Akum*, Citizen of *York*, at the Altar of St. *Mary*, who granted two Messuages and 6*l*. annual Rent in the City to a Chaplain celebrating for ever, &c.

The second was founded in 1358, by *Robert de Swettmouth* and *John de Akum*, Executors to the former *John*, at the Altar of St. *John Baptist*, at the Request of the Abbot and Convent of *Byland*, for the Souls of the said *John de Akum*, deceased, *Elene* his Wife, and of *Robert* and *Alice* his Father and Mother.

* Ex MS. Torre, f. 233. Chantries, Dodsworth and Torre.

A third was founded in 1352, by *Stephen de Settington*, of *York*, Tanner, who granted three Messuages and Two Pounds One Shilling and Eightpence annual Rent in the City unto *Richard Pape*, Chaplain, and his Successors, for celebrating Divine Service at the Altar of *St. Mary*, for his own Soul, and the Soul of *Agnes* his Wife, &c. Yearly Value 4*l.* 18*s.* 4½*d.*

And a fourth in 1352, by *Robert Sweetmouth*, Chaplain, and *William Sweetmouth*, Tanner, of *York*, who granted unto *John Gotheland*, Chaplain, and his Successors for ever, celebrating at the Altar of *St. Margaret*, the Virgin in this Church, for the Souls, &c. two Messuages in *Jubbergate*, &c. Yearly Value 3*l.* 18*s.*

PAVEMENT.

Whether this was so called from being the first or last paved Street in the City, cannot be determined. It has borne that Name several hundred Years, yet it does not appear that this Place was made Use of for a Market, by any Regulation in the old Registers of the City.—*Bishop Morton*, born in this Street, had a Design to have erected a Cross in it in his Time, but the Owner of some Houses he was about to purchase would not sell them. The Cross which stands here now, was built at the sole Expence of *Marmaduke Rawden*, Merchant in *London*, a Native of this City; who, amongst other special Benefactions, erected this Fabrick in 1672; being a Square with a Dome, ascended into by winding Stairs, and supported by twelve Pillars of the *Ionic* Order, but ill executed. In 1671, to enlarge the Market-Place, some Houses were bought and pulled down, which stood betwixt the Church and the Cross; and Archbishop *Stern* gave Leave also to take off a good Piece of the Church-Yard, to the North, for the same Purpose. Whatsoever it was formerly, it is now the Market for all Sorts of Grain, Wild Fowl, Poultry Ware, Butter, &c. The Herb-Market is in *Onsegate* above it, already described. In the Year 1769 this Market was still more enlarged by the Addition of the Church-Yard on the South Front of *St. Crux* Church, and of the Ground adjoining thereto, whereon stood the North Side of *Hofier-Lane*, the same being purchased by a public Subscription of about 2000*l.* and laid to the Street, which before was exceedingly narrow.

The

The Church of *Allhallows* in the *Pavement* may more properly be said to stand in *Upper Ousegate*; and in an old Grant to the Abbey of *Fountains*, the Rector of this Church, as Witness, is called *Rector Ecclesie omnium Sanctorum in Ousegata* *. The North Side of this Church is almost wholly built out of the Ruins of *Eboracum*; the Tower or Steeple is an exquisite Piece of *Gothick* Architecture, the Top is finished *Lanthorn-wise*; and Tradition tells us, that antiently a large Lamp hung in it, which was lighted in the Night-Time, as a Mark for Travellers to aim at, in their Passage over the immense Forest of *Galtres* to the City †. There is still the Hook, or Pully, on which the Lamp hung, in the Steeple. The whole Pile narrowly escaped being consumed with Fire in 1694, when most of the Buildings opposite to it in *Ousegate* were laid in Ashes. This was the Occasion of so many handsome Structures being erected in their Stead in this Street.

The Church is an antient Rectory belonging, before the Conquest, to the Prior and Convent of *Durham*. In the Book of *Domesday*, it is said, *Habet episcopus Dunelmensis, ex dono regis, ecclesiam omnium sanctorum, et quae ad eam pertinent in Ebor*. It continued in the Patronage of the aforesaid Convent to the Reformation, when it came to the Crown.

Value in the King's Books.	First Fruits	3	13	4
	Tenths	—	0	7
	Procurations	0	6	8

Ampleford's Chantry. *Robert de Ampleford*, Citizen of *York* ‡, having obtained the King's License to amortize, &c. assigned one Messuage in the City of *York* to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church, for to find a perpetual Chaplain daily to celebrate divine Services in this Church of *All-Saints* in *Ousegate*, alias *Pavement*, for his Soul and the Soul of *Margaret* his Wife, &c. Whereupon *Alexander*, Archbishop of *York*, ordained that the said Dean and Chapter shall pay yearly 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* quarterly to such Chaplain and his Successors,

* *Ex orig. registro Fontanensi.*

† The same was done by a Lanthorn on the Top of *Bow Steeple*, before the Fire of *London*, for burning of Lights, to give Direction to the weary Travellers, and to Market People that came from the Northern Parts to *London*. *Bagford's* Letter to *Hearn*, Coll. V. 1.

‡ *Torre*, f. 184.

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cellors, &c. celebrating, &c. The Presentation to belong to the said Robert for his Life, and after to the Dean and Chapter; to present within a Month of Notice of a Vacancy. Dated Jan. 24, 1378*.

Valet de claro 4*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* besides an Obit of 5*s.*

There was another Chantry founded in this Church by *Isolda Acafter* †, at the Altar of St. Thomas the Martyr, for the Soul of *John de Acafter* her Husbband, &c. — Foundation Deed dated the 30th of April, 1386.

Valet de claro 4*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*

The Chantry at the Altars of St. John Baptist and St. Katharine, in this Church, was founded by *William Pomfritt*, and other Parishioners, July 8, 1485, to pray, &c. † *Valet de claro* 2*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

Henry de Belton, Citizen of York, having, at his own proper Cost, built a Chantry at the East End of the Church of All-Saints in Ousegate, July 4, 1347 §, settled thereupon certain Houses, against the Church, of the yearly Value of eight Marks of Silver and upwards, for the finding of one Chaplain perpetually to celebrate Divine Service at the Altar of St. Mary the Virgin, for the Souls of the said Henry and Margaret his Wife, of his Father and Mother, and Sir Thomas de Cawoode, &c. *Valor incert.*

There was another Chantry founded in this Church, at the Altar of St. Mary the Virgin, for the Souls of *Thomas de Alverthorp*, *Robert Haget*, *Elene* his Wife, &c. *Valor incert* ||.

Stephen Bolingbroke, and other Parishioners, founded another Chantry in this Church, to pray, &c. *

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Valet de claro</i> ———	3	18	3
Goods ———	0	17	1½
Plate ———	1	15	0

The Parish Church dedicated to St. *Crux*, or *Holy Cross*, called vulgarly *Crouse-Church*, comes next in our Way.

* *Dodf. Coll.*

† *Idem et Torre.* This Chantry was augmented by Sir John Gylfat, Knight of the Bath. City's Records.

‡ *Dodsworth and Torre.*

§ *Torre, pat. 31 Ed. III. pat. 2. m. 1.*

|| *Torre.* Of five Marks Rent granted by the Executors of *The Alverthorp.* Pat. an. 4 Ed. II. par. 1. m. 4. Sir T. Widdrington.

* *Dodsworth and Torre.*

Way. It is situated at the Foot of the *Shambles*, or *Butcher-Row*, and has a handsome Steeple of Brick quoined with Stone. The Foundation of this Steeple was laid *April 1, 1697*, and finished at the Charge of the Parish, with some other Contributions, amongst which Archbishop *Sharp*, according to his wonted Benevolence, bore a liberal Part.

The Church of *St. Crux* was given by *Nigell Foffard*, Lord of *Doncaster*, to the Abbey of *St. Mary, York* †, and paid the annual Pension of 20*s.* to that Religious House.

Sept. 6, 1424, a Commission was directed to *William*, Bishop of *Dromore*, to dedicate this Parish Church; so that the present Structure, except the Steeple, seems to be of that Age.

The Rectory of *St. Crux* is thus valued in the King's Books.

	l.	s.	d.
First Fruits	—	—	—
Tenths	—	—	—
Procurations	—	—	—
Subsidies	—	—	—

Adam de Nayron founded a Chantry in this Church, and left by his Will certain Tenements for the Maintenance of a Priest perpetually to celebrate for his Soul, &c. at the Altar of *St. Mary the Virgin*.

Yearly Value *1*l.* 19*s.** *

In *1322*, *Robert Meek* (Mayor of the City in *1310*†) founded a Chantry in this Church, to pray, &c. at the Altar of *St. Mary the Virgin*. Annual Rent six Marks.

Another Chantry was founded in this Church of *St. Crux*, at the Altar of our Lady and *St. Thomas the Martyr*, for the Souls of *John Bearden*, &c. §

Value *1*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.**

This belonged to the Patronage of the *Gascoigns* of *Gawthorpe*, Knights, and founded the 10th of *Henry IV.*

Thomas Durant, Citizen and Merchant, founded a Chantry in the Church of *Holy Crux*, at the Altar of our Lady and *All-Saints*, to pray, &c. ||

Yearly Value *3*l.* 8*s.**

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D d

Thomas

† *MS. Torre*, f. 189. — * *MS. Torre and Dodsworth.*

† *Idem*, pag. 10 Ed. II. p. 1. m. 24. *Sir Thomas Widdrington.*

§ *Torre and Dodsworth.*

|| *Dodsworth.* The Originals of both in the Council Chamber Drawer 4.

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Thomas Durant, jun. founded another here dedicated to *St. John Baptist*, Value 11. 6s. 11d.

The Church of *St. Crux* is bounded on the North by a Thorough-fare, which goes from the *Shambles* into *Colliergate*; on the South by *Hosier-Lane*; and on the East by *Foss-gate*, a Street chiefly made Use of for the Sea-Fish Market, and leads to *Foss-Bridge*.

On the West Side this Street, near the River, stands the *Merchants' Hall*, or *Gilda Mercatorum* in *York*. It is a noble old Room, supported by two Rows of strong Oak Pillars, and has in it divers Pictures of several eminent Merchants of the City, Benefactors to that Community.

But what makes this Place more remarkable is the Scite of an ancient Hospital, which was founded here in 1373, by *John de Rowcliff**, dedicated to *Christ* and the blessed Virgin. The said *John* had Letters Patent from King *Richard II.* dated, as above, to purchase Lands worth 10l. per Annum, for the Sustentation of a Priest or Master, and for the Brethren and Sisters of the same. The said Priest was to pray for the said King, the Founder, and all Christian Souls; was to pay weekly to thirteen poor Folks, and two poor Scholars, constantly residing in the Hospital, every of them 4d. of Silver: But by reason the Founder purchased only in his Life-Time one House of 26s. Rent, and no other Person since having purchased any other Lands, therefore the Governors and Keepers of the Mystery of Merchants of the City of *York*, incorporated July 12, 8 *Henry VI.* and authorized by the said Incorporation to purchase Lands to the Value of 10l. per Annum, and to find a Priest out of the Profits of the same, did enter into the said Lands given to the said Hospital, and of the Profits and other Lands did give yearly to a Priest to sing continually in the said Hospital, over and besides all Charges, 6l.

The Master of this Hospital was to be a Clergyman of good Fame and Discretion, and was to have for his whole Maintenance the Sum of ten Marks per Annum†. And if the Revenues should increase upon his Management, he was to get another Chaplain to assist him, who for his Pains was to have six Marks per Annum, and both of them to say daily Suffrages for the Dead, and celebrate Masses

* *Dodsworth and Torre.* —† *Mon. Ang.* Vol. III. f. 99

Masses for the Health and good Estate of the King's Highness, the said *John de Rowcliff*, the Mayor of the City, and Official of the Court of York for the Time being, and should every Week say the penitential Psalms with the Litany.

Furthermore it was ordained, that there should be in the said Hospital continually thirteen poor and impotent Persons maintained, and two poor Clerks teaching School, to be at the Assumption and Election of the Warden, who should pay to each of them 4*d.* a Week.

At the Dissolution, the Goods of this Hospital were in Value	_____	_____	_____	1	6	0
Plate	_____	_____	_____	6	10	2½
Valet. per Annum	_____	_____	_____	6	13	4

The Chapel belonging to this Hospital was built about the Year 1411^{*}; for we find that *Henry Bowet*, Archbishop, granted special Licence, dated *August 7. 1411*, to the Master hereof to celebrate divine Service in the new Chapel, and upon the new Altar therein erected, at the Costs of certain Citizens; also to hallow the Bread and Water on the *Sundays*, and the same so hallowed to administer to the poor, weak, and infirm people of the said Hospital for ever.

This Hospital was dissolved 3 *Edward VI.* and the Stipend of the Priest, as also the the Lands granted for maintaining of Obits, Lights, and Lamps here, was, by Act of Parliament, given to the King: But the Hospital and Chapel are still kept up by the Fellowship of the Merchant-Adventurers of this City, and ten poor Widows maintained, under the Government and Oversight of the Governors and Wardens thereof.

The Chapel is neat and lightfome, beautified and repaired with double Rows of Seats, one above another, on both Sides the Chapel, done at the Costs of the Merchants' Fellowship in 1667.

BENEFACTORS to this HOSPITAL, &c.

Nicholas Wartbill, in 1396, gave to the Poor of this Hospital a Tenement in *Bootham*, valued at 16*s.* per Annum.

D c 2

Agnes

* *Torre.*

Agnes de Toutborpe gave to the Master and Brethren of this Guild, in 1398, a House in the Parish of St. *Peter the Little*, to pay to every poor Person of the Hospital every *Lady-Day* 5 *d.*

William Hart, by his Will, dated *January 14, 1632*, gave to this Hospital 300 *l.* to be lent to the Fellowship of Merchants, and the Increase thereof to be paid to the poor Folk of the Hospital; which formerly produced 18 *l. per Annum*; the Distribution of which was 2 *s. 8 d.* a Month to each poor Widow, ten in Number, 16 *l.* and to the Reader of the Hospital, 2 *l.*

Mr. William Breary, by his Will, dated 1637, gave to the Corporation of Merchants, 25 *l.* to be lent; the Increase thereof to be paid to the Poor of the Hospital for ever, at the Discretion of the Governors and Wardens.

Thomas Herbert, by his Will, gave to the Fellowship of Merchants 30 *s.* for a Sermon yearly before the Company. The Preacher to have 20 *s.* and 10 *s.* to be given to the Poor of the Hospital every *Michaelmas* Court yearly.

Sir Henry Thompson, Knight and Alderman, Governor of the Fellowship of the Merchants in 1669, gave 50 *l.* to be lent at Interest for ever; the Consideration whereof to be paid by the Wardens to an able Minister for preaching three Sermons in this Chapel upon three quarterly Court-Days, *viz. Christmas, Lady-Day, and Midsummer*, for ever.

Allowed by the Fellowship of Merchants, by an Order of their Court, made in the Year 1619, to the Poor of the Hospital 5 *s.* every Quarter, yearly. This Order renewed and confirmed in 1642, adding to be paid to the said Poor 1 *s. 6 d.* a-piece every *Christmas, Easter, and Pentecost*. This was again augmented by an Order of Court made *June 27, 1681*, to 2 *s.* a-piece, to be paid by the Wardens as above. More granted to the Poor of the said Hospital by several Orders of Merchants' Court, the one Half of all Forfeitures for Absences at Courts and Sermons, which the Wardens pay them on making up their Accounts.

The antient Register-Book of the Revenues, &c. of this Hospital is still in the Custody of the Merchant-Adventurers,

Adventurers, in their Evidence-Chest in the Hall, and mentions these Particulars :

Nomina fratrum et sororum hosp. cum statut. ejusdem, f. 1.

Evidentia de terris et tenement. hospit. f. 16 to f. 42.

Carta mutationis Gilde in hosp. f. 136.

Carta Ed. III. Ric. II. et Hen. VI. pro gubernatore et 2 cust. f. 135, f. 42, f. 138.

Litera Johannis Pickering, regi et consilio, f. 176.

Abbati Fontinenfi idem.

Advocatio hosp. et alia instrumenta, f. 140, 148, &c.

De terris mercatorum, f. 153.

Arms over the Gate, to the Street, *Argent*, three Bars wavy *Azure*, on a Chief Gules a Lion of England. Merchants of the Staple.

Foss-Bridge is next, built of Stone of three Arches, (though one of them is buried on the East Side) under which runs the River *Foss*, whose Source and Conjunction with the *Ouse* is thus described in the *Collectanea* *. *Fossa, amnis piger, inter stagnantis aquae collectae ex pluvia et terrae uligine, originem habet ultra castellum Huttonicum, terminatque fines Calaterii nemoris; tandem serpens prope castellum Ebor. in alveum Usae fluit.* The River *Foss* arises in the Forest, somewhat above *Sheriff Hutton*, and creeping along enters the City, washes the Castle Walls, and somewhat further loses itself in the *Ouse*.

" *Inq. 30 Edw. III. coram reg. Ebor. rot. 11* †, it appears by Inquisition of that Date, that divers had fished in *stagno dom. regis de Foss*, at divers Times; and had made *Porcariam*, a Hogsty, upon the Bank aforesaid, to the Prejudice of the Fish. *Igitur capit- antur, &c.*

" In the Time of *Edward II.* upon the Complaint of *Oliver Sandbus*, to whom the Custody of the Fish-Pond was committed by the King, that he was hindered from taking the Profits of the Lands belonging to the Fish-Pond, and that others challenge a Right of Fishing therein. A Writ was granted, the Substance of which was to enquire, survey, and certify the accustomed Bounds of the Fish-Pound, and what other Profits belong

D. d. 3

* *Coll. Lelandi, Tom. IV.—† Ex MS. Sir Thomas Widdrington.*

"belong thereto † This was done by twenty-four
 "Knights, and other good Men of the City of York;
 "by Virtue of this an Inquisition was taken at York,
 "on *Saturday* next after the Octaves of *St. Martin*, by
 "the Oaths of *Thomas de Bolton*, *Thomas Rivers*, *William Wywill*, *Geoffrey Upsal*, *John Minors*, *William Darrel*, *Alexander Percy*, *Richard Goldbrough*, *Henry Hartington*, *Hugh Pickworth*, *Richard Davington*, *John Fleming*, *Thomas Sheffield*, and *John Neuill*, Knights,
 "and others. The Justices and Jurors did view the
 "Fish-Pond, and found that one Head thereof extended
 "to the King's Mills, under the Castle of York, to-
 "wards the South; and towards the North and East
 "the Fish-Pond is divided into two Arms, whereof that
 "towards the North extends itself to the Water-Mill of
 "the Abbot of *St. Mary's*, York; and the other Arm
 "towards the East extends itself to a certain wooden
 "Cross, antiently situated at the End of the said Arm,
 "between the Land of the Prebendary of *Tong*, and the
 "Land of the Hospital of *St. Nicolas* near York; and
 "the old accustomed Bounds of the said Fish-Pond are
 "so much as the Water of the said Fish-Pond occupies,
 "so that the Water be in the Channel within the Banks
 "every where, in *English* BRINKS; and that the King
 "hath not any Ground of his own without the Banks
 "aforesaid, or near the Arms aforesaid, or Profit, unless
 "it be as much as the Fisher of the said Fish-Pond can
 "mow of the Grass and Rushes, one of his Feet being
 "in a *Ship* (Boat) and the other Foot without upon
 "the Ground of the Bank, with a little Scythe in his
 "Hand, in Summer-Time, the Water being in the
 "Channel within the Banks every where as aforesaid."

By this old Inquisition it plainly appears that the
 Castle Mills stood then where they do now; that the
 Extent of those Arms, which makes the Head of *Foss*,
 exactly corresponds with their present Situation; the
 Abbot's Mill was at *Earsley-Bridge*.

By the Records above, and several others, it also
 appears that this Fishery of the *Foss*, belonging then
 to

† The Patent bears Date at *Shipton-in-Craven*, Oct. 20. 17 Ed. II.
 The Writs and Inquisition are amongst the Records of the Tower.
Inquis. 17 Ed. II. No. 192.

to the Crown, was antiently of great Account. In the Reign of *Edward I.* upon the Supplication of *Nicolas de Meignik*, that he had been at great Expence in the Repairs of the Banks of this Water during the Time of his Sherifalty, a Writ of Enquiry was sent out, and eighteen Jurymen impannelled to give in their Verdict upon it, who said upon their Oaths that the same was true.

Several Orders for making Proclamations have been issued out from the Crown for prohibiting, under very severe Penalties, any Persons from throwing into this great Fish-Pond any Dung or Excrements of Beasts, or other Nastinesses; or from laying of them upon the Banks of the said River; particularly one in the Reign of *Henry IV.* which prohibits such Things to the Prejudice of the Royal Fishery under the Penalty of 100*l.* for each Offence*.

In the eighth of *Henry VI.* a Complaint was made to *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester*, Lord Protector, and *Thomas Longle*, Bishop of *Durham*, then Lord Chancellor, both at that Time in *York*, that many Roots of Seggs, and other Weeds, with Mud and other Rubbish gathered together, did annually increase and destroy great Numbers of Fish in this Vivary; and that if the same was not remedied, the whole would in Time be destroyed. Therefore the said Protector and Chancellor sent for the Mayor, &c. to inquire into the Occasion of it, &c. The whole Proceeding upon this Matter is too long to insert, but the Record of it may be found in the Register-Book of the City, *lit. B. fol. lx.*

This Fishery in the Water of *Foss*, there called *Foss-Dyke*, was granted to the Archbishop for the Term of twenty-one Years†. But afterwards the whole River of *Foss*, and Fishery at *York*, was granted from the Crown to the *Nevils*, Lords of *Sheriff-Hutton*, from whence it came to the *Ingrams*, and is at present in the Right of the Lord Viscount *Irwin*. There is no Doubt but

* *Ne quis civis aut alius projiciat fimos, exitus, intestina sordida, fetida, et alias corruptiones in aquam regiam de N. vel super ripas quisdam ponat, in destructionem aquae predictae et infectionem piscium regiorum in eadem aqua sub poena centum librarum ad opis regium solvenda. &c. Claus. 9 Hen. IV. m. 36.*

† 18 Hen. VII. pars 2: f. 268. *Rolls.*

but if this Stream was made navigable for small Vessels up to, or near, its Source, it would be of great Service both to City and Country. Vast Quantities of Corn, Butter, Calves, &c. might be sent down it to *Tork*, and Manure, Lime, &c. returned, the Roads on this Side of the City being very bad, especially in Winter Time. We shall take Leave of this Stream with observing, that it is now, but has been more so, a great Defence to the City, by making it unpassable to it except by three Bridges on that Side it runs on; yet were the Mills taken away the Benefit would be much greater, by making the Stream navigable, as has been hinted, by the Drainage of a great Quantity of Ground which now lies under it, and by ridding the City of a Nuisance which arises in the Summer Time from the noisome Vapours of so great a Collection of stagnating Water confined in this Place.

By the Charter of *Richard II.* the King gave Licence to the Mayor and Commonalty of *Tork*, to purchase Lands to the yearly Value of 100*l.* for the Sustainment and Support of the Bridges of *Ouse* and *Foss*. *Foss-
Bridge*, as it now stands, was built in the Reign of *Henry IV.* as appears by a Grant the fourth of that King, to the Mayor and Citizens for taking a Toll of all Victuals, &c. brought to the Market that Way, for five Years from the Date thereof, for the rebuilding of the said Bridge*.

About the same Time a Chapel was erected on it, wherein, on *November 14, 1424* †, Licence was granted to celebrate divine Service. This Chapel was dedicated to *St. Ann*, sometimes called *St. Agnes*, and had in it, before the Dissolution, three Chantries of considerable Value.

The first founded by *Robert Howme*, sen. †, Citizen and Merchant, at the Altar of *St. Ann* in this Chapel, yearly Value 6*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* §

The next by *Alain Hammerton*, of the yearly Value of 5*l.* 5*s.*

A

* *Pat. 4 Hen. IV. pars 1. m. 22. de pontagio*—† *MS. Torre, f. 745.*

† The original Grants of these three Chantries are amongst the Records on *Ouse-Bridge*. Box num. 2.

§ *Dodsworth and Torre, Inquis. 8 Hen. IV. n. 13. Torre Lond.*

A third was founded by *Nicolas Blackburn*, Alderman, Jan. 6, 1424*, for a Priest to sing for his Soul, &c. between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve before Noon; but afterwards altered by the Advice of the Parochians there, as well for their Commodity, as for travelling People, to be betwixt Four and Five in the Morning. Goods and Plate valued at 2*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* Rent 4*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* A yearly Obit, 6*s.* 8*d.*

The wooden Piles that supported this Chapel were on the North Side of the Bridge, Part of which were drawn out in the Year 1734, when, by an Order of Sewers, the *Foss* was ordered to be scowered up to *Monk-Bridge*. *Camden* mentions this Bridge as so crowded with Houses that he knew not when he was on it; since his Time those have been pulled down, and the Water laid open to View on both Sides.

Walmgate is a long broad Street, extending from *Foss-Bridge* to the Bar. It has borne that Name above five Hundred Years, as appears by a Grant of some Houses in it to the Nunnery at *Clementhorpe*, in the Time of *Walter Gray*, Archbishop; but this Name is thought to be a Corruption from *Walsingate*, where the Roman Road begun from *York* to *Lincoln*, and to some of the Eastern Sea-Ports. The Street out of the Bar was antiently called so.

At the Foot of the Bridge, East, stand an Hospital and School-House, founded and endowed in 1717, by Mrs. *Dorothy Wilson*, a Maiden Gentlewoman of this Parish, who devised Lands lying in the Townships of *Skipwith* and *Nun-Monkton* for the Maintenance of ten Women, each of them to have a Room to herself in this Hospital, and 5*l.* 10*s.* *per Annum*; and a Salary of 20*l.* a Year to a Master for teaching twenty Boys, and reading Prayers twice a Day to them and the Women. New Cloathing for the Boys once a Year, and 5*l.* *per Annum* for putting out three of them Apprentices; likewise 40*s.* a Year each to three blind People; and 40*s.* a Year to a School-Mistress for teaching six poor Children in the Parish of *St. Dennis* to read. The Lands are vested in seven Trustees, Citizens of *York*, with this remarkable

* This *Nicolas Blackburn*, having very dissolute Children, says *Leeland*, left all his Estate, which was very great, to pious Uses. *Leeland*. He was buried in *All-Saints, North-street*.

remarkable Clause in the Settlement, *That if any one of them be made an Alderman of this City, he shall cease to be Trustee.*—This Hospital was rebuilt in the Year 1765.

On the South Side of this Street stands a Parish Church, dedicated to St. *Dyonis*, or *Dennis*, the *French* Patron; which is an antient Rectory, formerly belonging to the Patronage of the Hospital of St. *Leonard's*, *York*.

In the North Choir of this Church is a large blue Marble, which has had two Effigies on it, and an Inscription round in Brass, but now quite erased. Under which, it is said, lies the Body of *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, probably him that was slain at *Toroton* Field on the *Lancastrian* Side*. In the Book of Drawings, Epitaphs, &c. left in the Office of Arms by Sir *William Dugdale*, and there kept, are the Portraitsures of several of this Family kneeling, taken from the Glass Windows of this Choir, but now wholly lost. It was in Reality their Parish Church in *York*; for opposite to it, North, stood once the Palace of the Earls of *Northumberland*. In the 33d of *Henry VI.* *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, Father to the former, being slain at the Battle of *St. Alban's*, was found to be possessed, amongst other Things, of a certain House in *Walngate*, in the Parish of *St. Dionis*, within the City of *York*, called *Percys Inn*†.—But to return to the Church.

The Church is a handsome Pile of Building, with a neat Spire Steeple in the Midst of it, which was shot through in the Time of the Siege of *York*; about fifty Years since it was almost twisted off by a Flash of Lightning, which also did great Damage to the rest of the Church; but the whole is now in tolerable good Repair, except the Steeple, which had Part of its Top thrown down by a high Wind the last Day of the Year 1778: The painted Glass in the Windows of it is well preserved. In 1585, the Church of *St. George*, in *Fisbergate*, with the Parish thereof, was united to this Church of *St. Dennis*, according to the Statute.

The

* *Vide annal. sub anno 1461.*

† *Dugd. Bar. Vol. I.* In the Ground on which this House stood, which is now a Garden, many Years ago, was found by a Workman digging amongst the Rubbish, one Arm of a Gold Cup, so heavy as to be sold for 50*s.*

The Rectory of St. *Dennis* is thus valued in the King's Books.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
First Fruits —	2	10	1½
Tenths —	0	5	1
Pracurations —	0	6	8

From *Walmgate* there runs a Lane South, called *Noutgate-Lane*, which leads to an old Bar, called *Fisbergate-Bar*, which has been walled up ever since it was burnt in an Insurrection in *Henry the VIIth's Time* *. Near the Postern adjoining stood the Parish Church dedicated to St. *George*, the Patron of *England*, which was united as before. This was an antient Rectory belonging formerly to the Patronage of the *Palmer's* of *Naburn* †, which Town is in this Parish, and where many of that Family are interred. It came afterwards to the Patronage of the *Malbyes* of *Acaster*, till the Time of *Richard II.* when it was appropriated to the Nunnery of *Monkton*. The Inhabitants of *Naburn*, a Village three Miles off, continued till very late Years to bury their Dead here.

There was one Chantry founded in this Church of St. *George*, at the Altar of St. *Mary*, for the Soul of *Nicolas*, Son of *Hugh de Sutton*.

This must formerly have been a very populous Part of the City; for Mention is made of two more Parish Churches which antiently stood here, one dedicated to St. *Andrew*, said to stand beyond *Foss*, in *Fisbergate*, which was an antient Rectory belonging to the Patronage of the Priory of *Newburgh*, and given to that House at first by *Roger Lord Mowbray* †.

The other was the Parish Church of St. *Peter in the Willows*, which stood at the upper End of *Long Close* near

* This Gate, says *Leland*, was burnt in *Henry the VIIth's Time* by the Commons of *Yorkshire*, who took the City and would have beheaded Sir *Richard Yorke*, Lord Mayor, and has ever since been blocked up. *Lelandi Itin.*

† *Ex MS. Torre.*

† *Mon. Ang. Vol. II. p. 192. Mr. Torre. Hugo filius Baldurici habet ecclesiam S. Andree quam emit. e libro Doomesday. Sir T. Widdrington eccl. S. Andree que est ultra Fossam in Fischergata. Mon. Ang. Vol. II. p. 192.*

near *Walmgate-Bar*. This was an ancient Rectory belonging to the Patronage of the Prior and Convent of *Kirkbam*; but at the Union of Churches in *York* it was let drop, and the Parish united to *St. Margaret's*. There was a perpetual Chantry founded in this Church of *St. Peter en les Willows*, at the Altar of *St. Mary the Virgin*; but by whom, or of what Value, uncertain*.

The Parish Church of *St. Margaret* stands on the North Side of *Walmgate*, somewhat backwards, and was, with that of *St. Mary*, which also stood in this Street, conjoined into one Rectory, belonging to the Patronage of the Hospital of *St. Peter*, or *St. Leonard, York*; whereunto they were given by *Walter Fagennulf*, in the Time of *Henry I.* †

The Rectory of *St. Margaret's* is thus valued in the King's Books, First Fruits 2*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* Tenths 5*s.* 9½*d.*

The Steeple of this Church fell down about the Year 1672, and broke down the Roof thereof, which, for Want of Ability in the Parish, lay some Time in Rain; but in 1684, it was begun to be repaired, and finished at the Charge of the said Parish, with some Contributions from the Archbishop, and other piously disposed Persons. This Church has a most extraordinary Porch, or Entrance, which is adorned with the Signs of the Zodiac and other Hieroglyphics, and originally belonged to the dissolved Hospital of *St. Nicolas* without the Walls.

Walmgate-Bar, called so from the Street which leads to it, is built in the same Manner as the others; towards the Foundation are some large Blocks of Grit, but the Arches, &c. are modern. This Gate received great Damage in the Siege, 1644, being nearly beat down by the Parliament's Army, and likewise undermined, for which it stood in Need of Reparation, which was done, 1648, as appears by an Inscription on the outer Gate. *Leland* says †, that he was told that *Walmgate-Bar* was built when *Fisbergate* was disused; but he seems to doubt it, and indeed there is no Reason to believe it.

Returning

* *Pat. ann. 19 Ric. II. pars 2. m. 20.* *Sir Thomas Widdrington. Mon. Ang. Vol. II. p. 192.*

† *Idem, f. 437. Mon. Ang. Vol. I. f. 394.*—† *Lelandi Itin.*

Returning back we find an Hospital founded by one *Perceval Winterkelf*, Sheriff in 1705, but inconsiderable.

There was also formerly a *Maison Dieu*, or small Hospital, founded and maintained by the Company of Shoemakers in this Street.

In *Neut* or *Nowtgate-Lane*, already mentioned, called so from leading to the Swine-Market, the antient *Fisbergate*, is an Hospital founded by Sir *Robert Watter*, Knt. sometime Lord Mayor of this City, who by his Will, proved June 15, 1612, appointed that an Hospital should be erected out of his Houses in *Nowtgate*, *York*, which should be for the perpetual Maintenance of ten Persons; and to consist of a Master, Governor, or Reader, who should have 3*l. per Annum* for his Stipend, and of certain Brethren and Sisters, to every of which 40*s. per Annum* should be allowed; and that the said Rent of 24*l. per Annum* should issue out of his Lordship of *Cundale* *. Near this is the Hall belonging to the Company of Haberdashers of this City, which was built by the aforesaid Knight, for his Brethren to assemble in. In an old Wall hereabouts is a Statue of a Knight Templar, on his Shield a Cross Patence, with a Bar. *Latimer*.

Having gone through with our Description of all the Remarkables in *Walmgate-Ward*, we come next over *Foss-Bridge* again into *Monk-Ward*, only taking Notice by the Way of a small Parish Church dedicated to St. *Clement*, which stood somewhat backward, betwixt *Foss-gate* and *Hungate*. This Church was but of a small Valuation, being put down in the Time of *Henry V.* at 1*l. per Annum*. It is missed by Mr. *Torre*, nor was it subsisting at the Union of Churches in this City; we have therefore no more to say of it, but what is before taken Notice of in the Annals, that eighty *Lincolnshire* Men, slain in the Fray betwixt the *English* and *Hainaulters*, 1 *Edward III.* were buried in one Hole in the Church-Yard belonging to this Parish †.

On the same Side, higher up, stood formerly the House or Convent belonging to the *Friars Carmelites*, or *Fratres de Monte Carmeli* in *York*, who had a Chapel or Church there dedicated to the Honour of our Lady

VOL. II.

E e

St.

* *Ex MS. Torre.*—† *Leland. Coll.*

St. Mary. The Religious Order of the *Friars Carmelites* was one of the four Orders of *Mendicants*, or Begging Friars, taking both its Name and Origin from *Carmel*, a Mountain in *Syria*, formerly inhabited by the Prophets *Elias* and *Elisba*, and by the Children of the Prophets, from whom this Order pretends to come in an uninterrupted Succession.

The Site of their Monastery in *York* is particularly expressed in a Charter of Confirmation granted to them by King *Edward I.* in the 28th Year of his Reign, A. D. 1300, dated at *York*. It appears here, by *Inspeimus*, that *William de Vescy* gave them the first Piece of Ground to build on, and bestowed upon them all his Land, Messuages, and Tenements that he had in a Street, or Lane, called *Le Stainbogh*, extending in Length and Breadth towards the Water of *Foss* to the South; and from a Street, or Lane, called *Le Merke*, towards the King's Street called *Fosigate*, to the West. In the Reign of *Richard II.* *Henry de Percy*, Lord of *Spofford*, had Leave of the King to grant to these Friars a Piece of Ground to the West, contiguous to their House, sixty Feet long and sixty broad, for the Enlargement of their Monastery. A Piece of Ground, of somewhat larger Extent, viz. 100 Feet long and 100 broad, was granted to them afterwards by *John Berden* and *John Braytbwait*, to the same Use as the former. Confirmed by King *Richard II.* at *York*, in the 16th Year of his Reign, or 1393.

Before this, viz. in the 8th of *Edward H.* or 1314, that King, then at *York*, bestowed a Messuage and Yards upon the Prior and Brethren of this Order, situate in the Street of *Merkes* *, as the Record testifies, (tho' no such Name of a Street is known to us at present) which he had of the Gift of *Galfrid de Saint Quintin*, contiguous to their House, for the Enlargement of it. The same King, by another Grant, dated a Day after the former, gives Leave to these Friars to build a Key, Kaya, or Wharf, on his Vivary of the *Foss*, in their own Land, and within their Close; and so builded, to keep to them and their Successors for ever. And moreover that they should have a Boat on his said Vivary to fetch Stone, Wood, Underwood, or other Necessaries, as well under *Foss-Bridge*, as from any other Place on the

The Church of *St. Saviour* is sited in *Marisco*,

the said Vivary, or Fish-Pool, to their Key so built, for the Use of the said Monastery. The same King, in the 9th and 10th Years of his Reign, granted to these Friars, by two Deeds dated at *York* and *Lincoln*, all those Houses, with their Appurtenances, in *Fossgate*, which he had of the Gift of *Thomas*, the Son of *William le Aguiler*, of *York*; and *Cicily* his Wife; also all that Land with Appurtenances in the same City, extending in Length and Breadth, as the Writing witnesses, which he had by Gift from *Abel de Ricbale*, of *York*, to have and to hold, &c. for ever, for the Enlargement of their Monastery. These original Records are as follow:

* *Carta confirm. priorat. de monte Carmeli in Ebor.* *

“ **R**EX archiep. &c. salutem. Inspeximus cartam
 “ quam *Willielmus de Vesey* fecit priori et fratri-
 “ bus ordinis beate *Marie*, de monte *Carmeli*, de *Ebor*.
 “ in hec verba: Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego
 “ *Willielmus de Vesey* dedi concessi et hac presenti carta
 “ mea confirmavi pro salute anime mee et animar. an-
 “ tecessor. meorum, in augmentum cultus divini, priori
 “ et fratribus ordinis beate *Marie* de monte *Carmeli* de
 “ *Ebor*. totum illud messuagium ac tenementum cum
 “ pertinentiis quod habui in vico vocat. *le Stainbogh*, in
 “ civitat. dom. regis predicta, viz. quicquid ibidem
 “ adquisivi in fundo vel edificiis messuagio seu tene-
 “ mento, prout se extendit in longitudine et latitudine
 “ a predicto vico versus aquam de *Fosse* ad partem au-
 “ stralem, et a vico qui vocatur *le Merse* versus viam
 “ regiam que vocatur *Fossgate* ad partem occidentalem,
 “ cum omnibus redditibus et aliis libertatibus qui et
 “ que ad me ratione predicti messuagii seu tenementi
 “ solebant aliququaliter pertinere. Tenend. et habend.
 “ eisdem priori et fratribus et successoribus suis in
 “ perpetuum, salvo tamen capitalibus domin. feodi
 “ servitiis inde debitis et consuetis. Et ego *Willielmus*
 “ et heredes mei vel assignati mei omnia predicta cum
 “ pertinentiis eisdem priori et fratribus et success. suis
 “ contra omnes mortales warantizabimus acquietabimus
 “ et in perpetuum defendemus.

“ In cujus rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum
 “ meum apposui.

E e 2

“ Hiiis

* *Cart. 28 Ed. I. n. 20.*

" Hiis testibus, domino *Willielmo de Barnaby*, dom.

" *Thoma de Bensum*, capellanis *Johanne de Wyres-*

" *dale*, *Richardo Moryn*, *Galfrido de Gippesmer*,

" clerico, et aliis.

" Nos autem donationem et concessionem predict.

" ratas habentes et gratas, pro nobis et hered. nost.

" quantum in nobis est predict. priori et fratribus et

" success. suis concedimus et confirmamus, sicut carta

" predict. rationabiliter testat.

" Hiis testibus, venerab. patre. *W. Covent.* et *Lych-*

" *feld.* episcopo thesaur. nost. *Regero de Bigod*,

" comite *Norfolk.* et marescallo *Anglie*, *Johanne de*

" *Britannia*, juniore, *Ottone de Grandefono*, *Johan.*

" *de Mettingham*, *Waltero de Bellocampo* seneschallo

" hospitii nost. *Petro de Tatindon*, *Johan. de Merks*,

" *Thoma de Bikenore*, et aliis.

" Dat. per manum nostram apud *Ebor.* tertio decimo

" die *Junii.*

Per ipsum regem."

*Fratres de monte Carmeli in Ebor. quod ipsi in proprio solo suo infra mansum suum super ripam vivarii regis de Fosse quandam Kaiam construere possint. **

" **R**EX omnibus ad quos, &c. salut. Sciatis quod
 " ob devotionem et affectionem quas erga dilectos
 " nobis in *Christo* priorem et fratres ordinis beate *Marie*
 " de monte *Carmeli* apud *Ebor.* commorantes, gerimus
 " et habemus, concessimus eis et licentiam dedimus pro
 " nobis et hered. nost. quod ipsi in proprio solo suo in-
 " fra mansum suum in civitat. predict. super ripam
 " vivarii nost. de *Fosse* quandam *Kayam* construere et
 " eam constructam tenere possint sibi et successoribus
 " suis in perpetuum, et insuper quod ipsi et successores
 " sui predictam in perpetuum habeant, cum batello in
 " vivario predicto ad petram busca et aliis necessariis
 " suis tam subtus pontem de *Fosse* quam alibi in vivario
 " predicto usque mansum suum predict. ducendis.

" In cujus, &c. Teste rege apud *Ebor.* tertio die *Oct.*

Per ipsum regem.

Fratres

Fratres de monte Carmeli, Ebor. de mess. et placea in vico de Merske, que rex habuit ex dono Galfrid. de Sancto Quintino concess. per regem pro manso elargand. †

“ **R**EX omnibus, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod ob devotionem et affectionem quas erga dilectos nobis in *Christo* fratres ordinis beate *Marie de monte Carmeli* gerimus et habemus, dedimus et concessimus et hac carta nostra confirmavimus priori et fratribus ordinis predicti apud *Ebor.* commorantibus, illud messuagium et placeas cum pertinentiis in *Ebor.* in vico de *Merskes* manso predicti prioris et fratrum contigua, que nuper habuimus de dono et concessione dilecti et fidelis nostri *Galfridi de Sancto Quintino*. Habend. et tenend. eisdem priori et fratribus et successoribus suis de nobis et heredibus nost. in liberam quietam et perpetuam eleemosinam ad elargationem mansi sui predicti. in perpetuum. In cujus rei test. &c.
“ Teste rege apud *Ebor.* secundo die *Octobris*.

“ **C**Oncessio regis *Ed. II.* fratribus de monte *Carmeli Ebor.* terrae cum omnibus edificiis et pertinent. suis in civitate predict. quam habuit ex dono *Thome filii Willielmi le Aguller de Ebor.* et *Cicilie* ux. ejus, sicut se extendit in longitudine et latitudine per bundas in cart. predict. *Thom.* et *Cicilie* contentas, &c. *
“ Teste rege apud *Lincoln.* primo die *Sept.*

Fratres de monte Carmeli de terris et edificiis in Fossegate concessis, &c. †

“ **R**EX omnibus, &c. salut. Sciatis quod ob devotionem quam ad gloriosam virginem *Mariam*, nec non ob affectionem quam ad fratres ordinis beate *Marie de monte Carmeli* gerimus et habemus volentes dilectis nobis in *Christo* priori et fratribus ejusdem ordinis apud *Ebor.* commorantibus, per gratiam nost. specialem dedimus et concessimus eisdem priori et fratribus totam illam terram cum edificiis et pertinentiis suis in *Fossegate* in civitate nostra *Ebor.* quam *Thomas filius Willielmi le Aguller de Ebor.* et *Cicilia* uxor. ejus

E c 3

† Pat. 8 Ed. II. p. 1. m. 19.

* Pat. 9 Ed. II. p. 1. m. 23. 1316.

† Pat. 10 Ed. II. p. 1. m. 14.

" ejus per scriptum suum, nec non totam terram illam
 " cum pertinentiis in eadem civitate quam *Abel de Rik-*
 " *hale de Ebor.* per scriptum suum nobis et heredibus
 " nost. dederint et concefferint sicut terre ille se exten-
 " dunt in longitudine et latitudine per bundas in dictis
 " scriptis contentas. Habend. et tenend. eisdem priori
 " et fratribus et successoribus suis de nobis et hered.
 " nost. in puram eleemosinam ad elargitionem mansi
 " eorundem fratrum ibidem in perpetuum, salvo jure
 " cujuslibet. Teste rege apud *Ebor.* xxiiii Sept.
 " per ipsum regem.

*Ebor. prior. de monte Carmeli ibidem pro quadam pecia
 terrae ibidem concess. pro manso ipsor. elargand. **

REX omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Licet, &c.
 " de gratia nostra speciali pro duabus marcis nobis
 " solut. in hannapio nostro concessimus et licentiam de-
 " dimus pro nobis et hered. nostris quantum in nob. est
 " *Johanni Berden* et *Johanni Braythwayt*, quod ipsi
 " concedere possint quod centum pedes terre in longi-
 " tudine et centum pedes terre in latitudine ecclesie
 " prioris et fratrum ordinis beate *Marie de monte Car-*
 " *meli Ebor.* ex parte occidentali contigue; que quidem
 " terra de nobis in burgagio tenetur et quam *Matilda*
 " que fuit uxor *Henrici de Rybsane* tenet ad vitam suam
 " et que post mortem predictae *Matilde* at prefatos *Jo-*
 " *bannem* et *Johan.* reverti debet post mortem eorund.
 " *Johannis* et *Johannis* remaneat prefatis priori et fra-
 " tribus tenend. sibi et successoribus suis in elargitionem
 " mansi sui in perpetuum, et eisdem priori et fratrib.
 " quod ipsi predict. terram cum pertinentiis post mor-
 " tem prefate *Matilde* ingredi possint et tenere sibi et
 " successoribus suis predict. in forma predict. in perpe-
 " tuum sicut predict. est tenore presentium: similiter
 " licentiam dedimus specialem statuto predict. seu eo
 " quod predict. terra de nobis in burgagio tenetur non
 " obstante nolentes quod predicti *Johannes* et *Johan.* vel
 " heredes sui aut prefati prior et fratres seu successores
 " sui ratione premissor. per nos vel hered. nost. justiciar.
 " eschaet. vicecomit. aut alios ballivos seu ministros
 " nost. vel heredum nost. quoscunque inde occasionent.
 " molestent.

* *Pat. 16 Ric. II. p. 2. m. 21.*

“molestent. in aliquo seu graventur. Salvis tamen
 “nob. et hered. nost. servitiis inde debitis et consuetis.
 “In cujus, &c.
 “Teste rege apud Ebor. xx die Novembris.

“**I**DEM rex Ric. II. † licentiam dat Henrico de Percy,
 “Dom. de Spofford et Johan. de Acom. nuper parfone
 “eccl. de Catton, quod ipsi concedere possint sexagint.
 “pedes terre in longitudine et sexagint. pedes in latitud.
 “eccl. prioris et fratrum ordinis beate Marie de monte
 “Carmeli Ebor. ex parte occidental. contig. in eisdem.
 “verbis ut supra. Teste rege apud Oxon. Sept. xxvii.

By these Testimonies, relating to the Site of this Monastery of the *Friars Carmelites* in *York*, it appears that it stood betwixt *Fossgate* and *Hungate*. The Extent of their House, Courts &c. must have stretched from the Lane still called *Stainbow*, down thro' all these Gardens, as the Records testify, to the River *Foss*, which argues the Site of this Monastery to have been noble, large, and spacious.

There being no Notice taken of this Monastery, in *York*, in the *Monasticon*, nor in *Speed's* Catalogue of Religious Houses, we shall give what Mr. *Torre* has collected from the Church Records regarding it.

April 1, 1304, a Commission was issued out to dedicate the Church-Yard of this Friary, in that Place where these Friars then inhabited, within the Limits of the Parish Church of St. *Saviour's*: And May 24, 1340, a Decree was made betwixt the Rector of St. *Crux* on the one Part, and the Prior and Brethren of the *Carmelites*, on the other, about the Celebration of divine Service in a certain Oratory in *Fossgate*, erected on the Gate of the said Priory. That there be thenceforth no Service therein celebrated, no Bell tolled, Bread or Water hallowed, nor be administered by any Clerk or Lay Person; and that those Religious receive no more Oblations there, and that our Lady's Image, then in that Oratory set up, be absolutely removed*.

Jan. 1, 1320, William Archbishop of *York* made this Ordination between John *Pykering*, Rector of the Church
 of

† *Eadem* m. 28.—* *E registro* Zouch, p. 49.

of St. *Crux*, and the Prior and Brethren of the Order of St. *Mary de Monte Carmeli*, about certain Tithes, Houfes, and Possessions belonging to that Church, by reason of thofe Places which the faid Prior and Brethren had inhabited, or did acquire in the faid Parifh; the fame containing nineteen Feet in Breadth from the inner Part of *Foffgate*, and of the latter Part feventeen Feet *per Staynebow*, viz. That the faid Prior and Brethren, and their Succelfors, fhall be free and quit for ever from Payment of thofe Tithes, Oblations, and Obventions, faving the Right of the faid Parifh Church, for them and others of Burial amongst them; and in Satisfaction of Damage done to the faid Church in this Refpect, the faid Prior and Brethren fhall give and pay yearly for ever to the faid Rector, *nomine ecclefie fue*, the Portion due to the Vicar out of the Profits of the faid Church †.

Nov. 27, 1539, 30 Henry VIII. this Houfe of the *Friars Carmelites* in *York* was furrendered into the King's Hands by the Prior, *Simon Clarkfon*, nine Brothers, and three Novices ‡; and 35 *Henry VIII.* the Site was granted to one *Ambrose Beckwith*.

Stainbow-Lane is a narrow Thorough-fare leading from *Foffgate* into *Hungate*; above this is a fmall Street, which has the odd Name of *Whipma-Whopmagate* given it, for what Reason is not determined. In it is the Eaft End of *Crux Church*, and an Inn called the *George*; here alfo every *Saturday* a Market is kept for old Shoes and Boots by the Company of *Translators*.

Colliergate needs no Explanation; at the lower End of it begins a Street called St. *Saviourgate*, from a Church of that Name ftanding in it. The upper Part of this Street was, antiently, called *Ket-Mangergate*; *Ket* is a northern Word for Carrion; but why it took this Name in Difrefpect to the other *Mangergates*, which fhall be fpoken of in the Sequel, we know not. Here is a Stone in the Wall of the late Mr. *Tomlinfon's Houfe* which bears the following Infcription:

Heir

† *Ex MS. Torre, f. 878.*

‡ *Claus. 30 Hen. VIII. pars 5. num. 67. Rolls Chap.*

*Heir stoud the Image of Yorke and
Remand in the Yere of our Lord God
A. M. VC. I. unto the Common Hall
In the Tyme of the Mairalty of
JOHN STOCKDALE.*

The Image of *York* was that of King *Ebrank*, our *Britissh* Founder; and here, Tradition tells you, was the first Stone laid of his City. This Image is said to have been of Wood, and in the City's Books is this Entry relating to it: "On Jan. 15, and the 17 Hen-ry VII. the Image of *Ebranke*, which stood at the West End of St. *Saviourgate*, was taken down, newly made, and transposed from thence and set up at the East End of the Chapel at the Common Hall."

The Parish Church of St. *Saviour's*, called in old Writings, *Ecclesia Sancti Salvatoris in Marisco*, this Ground being all gained from the Marsh, is a neat Building, and has something in its Outside so modern, as would tempt one to believe it has been rebuilt out of the Ruins of the Monastery once adjoining. It has a handsome Tower-Steeple with a large wooden Cross on the Top of it. This Church is an antient Rectory belonging to the Patronage of the Abbot and Convent of St. *Mary's, York*, given them at first by King *William* the Conqueror, and paid an annual Pension of 10*s.* to that Religious House. *

There were no less than seven Chuntries belonging to this Church, all of them of considerable Value.

The first was a very antient Chantry founded at the Altar of St. *Mary* in this Church, for the Soul of *Robert Verdenell*. †

Another at the Altar of St. *John the Evangelist*, for the Souls of *John de Hatbelsley* and *Emma* his Wife. — May 18, 1468, this Chantry was united to another Chantry in the same Church, founded for the Souls of *William Burton* and *Iwetta* his Wife, at the Altar of St. *James the Apostle* and St. *Lawrence*. †

Yearly Value 6*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

William

* *Mon. Ang.* Vol. I. fol. 390, 392. MS. Torre, f. 545. The two Bells belonging to this Church were taken out of St. *William's* Chapel, *Quase Bridge*, and given to this Church, 1583.

† *Ex MS.* Torre. — † *Idem* at *Dodd.*

William Burton, of *York*, *Mercer**, founded another Chantry in this Church at the Altar of *St. Ann*, Mother of our Lady *St. Mary*, for his Soul and the Soul of *Ivetta* his Wife. Yearly Value 6*l.* 10*d.*

There was another Chantry founded in this Church at the Altar of *St. Thomas the Martyr*, for the Soul of *Adam de Spiriden* †. Yearly Value 4*l.* 1*s.*

A Chantry called *Richard Watters's* Chantry, in the Parish Church of *St. Saviour's*, in the *Marishe*, of the Foundation of the said *Richard* ‡. Yearly Value 6*l.*

A Chantry founded by *William Frost*, Alderman, and *Isabella* his Wife, within the said Church §. Yearly Value 10*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*

A Chantry founded by *William Gilliot* ||. Value 5*l.*

Besides these Chantries there was also a Gild, or Fraternity, of *St. Martin* in this Church, which was founded by Letters Patent from *Henry VI.* **

The Boundaries of this Parish, taken from an antient Writing, still kept under the Custody of the Churchwardens, is a very curious Thing, of which the following is a Copy, taken *literatim* from the Original.

Memorand. " That thys ys the Bounder of thys Pery-
" shing of Seynt *Savyeyour*, mayde and fet furthe in the
" Yere of owre Lord God one Thousande three Hun-
" dreth Threescore and Two, in the six and thirte
" Yere of the Reigne of owre Sovereign Lorde *Edwarde*
" Thyrd after the Conqueste.

" Furth, That from *Olde Yorke*, and so goynge furth
" the Street unto one Lane calle *Spenlayne*, which Layne
" ledeth from the Street of *St. Savyourgate*, unto a
" common Sewer bakwarde, comynge from *Goodrome-*
" gate; and one other Sewer comynge in it, lyeing on
" the North Side of Seynt *Savyeyourgate* aforesayde,
" and boundyng unto *S. Andrewgate*, and from thence
" unto the South Side of one *Mafinden*, standyng in *S.*
" *Andrewgate* aforesaid, and so on further to *Aldwarke*,
" and

* *Ex MS. Torre et Dodf.*—† *Iidem.*

‡ *Dodf. Coll. pat. an. 6 Ed. IV. pars 1. m. 9.* Sir *T. Widdrington*.
§ *Dodf.*

|| *Iidem.* *Persona eocl. S. Salvat. de liiii s. redd. in Hungate conceden. & pro lampad. mantenand. inqu. 11 Hen. IV. n. 19. Turre Lond.*

** *Pat. 24 Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 20.*

“and from *Aldwarke* aforesaid to *Seynt Antons*, and the
 “*Seynt Antons* is of *Seynt Saveyours* Parish; and from
 “thence goinge over *Peaseholme-Grene*, unto one *Layne*
 “Northe of the *Holy Priestes*, and so goyng of the
 “Northe Syde of one House called *Gramary-Hall*, and
 “so on furth to *Hungate*, and from *Hungate* aforesayd
 “unto the *Lady Freres*, which *Freres* ar of the sayde
 “*Paryshe* of *Seynte Seyveyours*, with theire *Libertyes*,
 “and thence to our *Ladies Chapell* belongynge to the
 “sayde *Freres*; and thence to one *Mayfynde* standyng
 “of the North Syde of one *Layne*, called *Standbow-*
 “*Layne*, whiche *Mayfynde* hath booth Men and Wo-
 “men in the same, and is of twoo *Peryshyngs*, the
 “Men is of *Crux Peryshe*, and the Women of the
 “*Peryshe* of *Seynt Saveyours* aforesaid; and so from
 “the saide *Mayfynde* unto one House belongyng to
 “*Crux Church Peryshe*; and the sayde House is allso
 “of *Seynt Saveyours Peryshe*, which outermoste Post
 “of the sayde House standith even on the Weste Parte
 “with *Olde Yorke*, and from thence to *Herworth*, which
 “has six Fyer Houses there, with the Tyeth of twelf
 “Oxgang of Lande belongyng unto the sayde *Peryshe*
 “Church of *Seynt Sayveyours*.”

In 1585, the Parishes of *St. John* in *Hungate*, and
St. Andrew in *St. Andrewgate*, were united to this Pa-
 rish of *St. Saviour's*, according to the Form of the
 Statute in that Case ordained.

The Rectory of *St. Saviour's* is valued in the King's
 Books,

	l.	s.	d.
First Fruits —	5	6	8
Tenths ———	0	10	8
Procurations —	0	6	8

St. Saviourgate is one of the neatest and best-built
 Streets in the City, the Houses most of them new.
 Near the North-East Corner of this Street stands the
Presbyterian Meeting-House, built in 1692. In digging
 the Foundations of some Houses on the North of this
 Street, great Quantities of Horns of several Kinds of
 Beasts were thrown out; which caused a conjecture
 that a *Roman* Temple stood here, being in the Neigh-
 bourhood of the Imperial Palace.

Hungate goes down to *Foss* Side from *St. Saviourgate*.
 Formerly there were several Merchants of great Account
 lived

lived here. We must also take Notice, that the antient Family of the *Hungates* in this County, seem to derive their Name from hence.

The Parish Church of *St. John Baptist* stood here, in a Place East of the Street, now Gardens; but after the Demolition it was long called *St. John's Green* *. There are not the least Remains of the Church now standing, which was formerly appropriated to the Revenues of the Dean and Chapter of *York*, and accounted one of their great Farms, valued at 6*l. per Annum*. It was united to *St. Saviour's*.

There was a Chantry in this Church founded by *Ritbard Ruffel*, Citizen and Merchant; afterwards augmented by *John Thirsk*, a great Merchant, also Mayor of the Staple of *Calais*, who both lived in this Street, and were both buried in this Church. Yearly Value 6*l. 4d.*

Two Lanes lead from *Hungate*, one called *Pound-Lane*, which runs to a Piece of Ground called *Pound-Garth*, called so from being upon the Royal Fishery of *Foss*; the other is *Haver-Lane*, with Gardens on both Sides leading to *Peaseholm-Green*. The great Quantity of Stone Walling about these Gardens, &c. pleads strongly for many antient Buildings to have been hereabouts; and there is no small Quantity of Grit wrought up in the Wall at the Bottom of *Hungate* going to *Foss*. The Place called *Holy Priests* is supposed to have stood some where in these Gardens, and probably near a fine Well of a round Figure of Stone, called at this Day *Holy Priests Well*. The Hall belonging to the Company of Shoemakers in this City stands in *Hungate*.

Peaseholm-Green plainly enough speaks its own Name, *Holm* being an *Anglo-Saxon* Word for a small Island, or any watery Situation, which this is, and has been gained from the River *Foss*, first for Gardens, and next for Buildings.

In the Square, as it may be called, though a meanly-built one, stood once the Parish Church of *Allhallows*, some small Remains of the Wall still marking out the Place. The Church of *All-Saints* in *Peaseholm*, *Haver-gate* †, all in *Marisco*, was an antient Rectory belonging

* See Mr. Speed's Plan of the City in his Map of the County.

† *Ex MS. Torre.*

ing to the Patronage of several private Families, as the Nevils, Grants, Salwayns, Langtons, &c. Amongst the Records of the City is an Exemplification of the Right of Patronage to this Church; it has the old common Seal of the City appendant, and is addressed, as supposed, to Gerard Archbishop, who died in 1109; but being without Date it is left to the Reader's Conjecture, whether it belongs to him or some of the Williams his Successors. The Form of the Letters are strong and fine, corresponding with the most antient in Maddox's *Formulae*.—It runs thus:

Venerabili patri Domino G. Dei gratia Eboracensi archiepiscopo, et Anglie primati, humiles filii sui civis Ebor. salutem, et debitum, cum omni reverentia, obsequium. Excellentie vestre notificetur quod ecclesia omnium sanctarum in Marisco in fundo Radulphi Nuvel † et antecessorum suorum sita est. Scimus etiam pro certo quod antecessores sui a prima fundatione ejusdem ecclesie eam donaverunt, et quod advocatio totius prefate ecclesie ad eundem Radulphum pertinet, tam jure haereditario quam ex dono predecessoris sui, qui eam dare potuit. Hujus rei veritatem sub communi sigillo civitatis nosse testificamus. Valeat semper in Christo sanctitas vestra.

Near a Postern-Gate, called *Layertborpe Postern*, which leads to a Village of that Name, beyond the Bridge, stands the Parish Church of St. Cuthbert, a neat Structure, of a much newer Aspect than many of the other Churches in Town. It is a Rectory antiently appropriated to the Priory of St. Trinity in York. This was a Parish Church at the Conquest, and then in the Patronage of the truly antient Family of the Percys. In the Book of *Domesday* it is thus mentioned, *In Eboraco civitate ecclesia sancti Cuthberti, Advocatio Willielmi de Percy ab Hugone, comite, &c.*

Sir Martin Bowes, Lord Mayor of London in 1545, gave to the Mayor and Commonalty of this City 600*l.* they paying 1*l.* 6*s.* per Annum on Martinmas Day, to be distributed in Bread to the Poor of this Parish; also 5*s.* to the Clerk, and five Groats a-piece to the Churchwardens for distributing the Bread; 4*s.* also to the Minister for a Homily on that Day, and 6*s.* to six Aldermen, each of them Twelvence for their Trouble.

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F f

in

† Sic in MS.

in seeing this his Bequest performed. In Compliment to this Sir *Martin Bowes*, a Native of *York*, and a considerable Benefactor to the City, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, every *Martinmas* Day, have used to walk in Procession to this Church to hear a Sermon; after which they go to the Altar, where the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, the Sword and Mace Bearers do each of them lay down a Penny and take up Twelvepence, which they give to the Poor.

In 1385, 28 *Elizabeth*, according to a special Act of Parliament, 1 *Edward VI.* this Church of *St. Cuthbert* had united to it the Parish Churches of *St. Helene* on the Walls in *Oldwork*, *St. Mary* without *Laycriborpe*, and *All-Saints* in *Peaseholm*, together with all their respective Parishes.

The First Fruits of it; by the King's Books, 13 s. 8 d.

This Church is endowed with the Tithe and Glebelands in *Hexworth*: worth 40 l. per Annum.

There was a Gild or Fraternity erected in *Peaseholm*, in the Parish of *St. Cuthbert*, and Licence was given to the Brethren and Sisters thereof to cause divine Service to be celebrated by one Chaplain *submissa Voce*.

Jan. 28, 1452, a Commission issued out to *John*, Bishop of *Philippi*, to consecrate the Chapel of the said Fraternity or Gild of *St. Mary* and *Martin* the Confessor, and the principal Altar in the same newly built within the said Parish Church of *St. Cuthbert*.

The Hospital of *St. Anthony* was founded about two hundred Years ago, says *Leland* in his *Itinerary*, by a Knight of *Yorkshire* called *John Langton*, though, adds he, some say he was Mayor of *York*†. The same Author puts this down as one of the remarkable Places of the City in his Time, but gives no Account of its Value, nor is it mentioned in the *Monasticon*. After the Dissolution it belonged to a Gild or Fraternity of a Master and eight Keepers, commonly called *TANTRON PIGS*, who gave a great Feast every three Years out of the Revenues of the old Hospital; but in 1625 this Feast was discontinued, and the said Fellowship dissolved.

* MS. Torre, f. 890.

† This *John Langton* was nine Times Mayor of *York*; the last Time in 1363.

The legendary Story of *St. Anthony of Padua* and his Pig, is represented in one of the Windows of the Church of *St. Saviour's*. The Brethren of this House used to go a begging in the City and elsewhere, (for they were *Mendicants*) and used to be well rewarded for *St. Anthony's* Sake; but if they were not relieved every Time with a very full Alms, they grumbled, said their Prayers backwards, and told the People that *St. Anthony* would plague them for it. There is an inflammatory cutaneous Disease, well known, at present, by the Name of *St. Anthony's Fire*; this the Brethren made the People believe the Saint would inflict upon them if they disobliged him, or could cure them of it by his Merits. In Time they had such an Ascendancy here; and the Patron of this Hospital was held in so high Esteem, that when any Person's Sow pigged, one was set apart, and fed as fat as it could, to be given to *St. Anthony's* Priars, that the Owner might not be tormented with this fiery Disease. Thence came the Proverb, *As fat as an Anthony Pig*.

In 1646, the whole Building was re-edified, and made a Place for the Imprisonment and Correction of lesser Criminals. Here also the lower Classes of Trades and Occupations in *York*, who have no particular Halls to meet in, have each a distinct Table assigned them. There is a noble antient Room belonging to this House, eighty-one Feet by twenty-seven, and at least forty high to the Roof, being an admirable Frame-Work of massy Timber.

On the 14th of *June*, 1705, was begun and opened a School for forty poor Boys in this Hall, to be lodged, cloathed, fed, and taught. The Lodging-Room was prepared with Beds, Bedding, &c. the Kitchens and other necessary Rooms were prepared and furnished with all proper Goods and Utensils, at the Expence of the Corporation. The Fund for Cloathing, Feeding, and Teaching the Boys was laid and begun by a voluntary Subscription of the Clergy, Gentry, and Citizens, which amounted at the first opening of the School to 100 *l. per Annum*. Their Stock has been since increased by several Legacies and Donations, particularly by the late

E. 2.

William

• *Ex MS. Sir T. Widdrington, Bullinger Hosp. Dr. Board.*

William Haughton, Esq; who served the Office of Sheriff for this City in the Year 1759. •

At the same Time was opened the School in *Marygate*, near this City, for the Reception of twenty Gray-Coat Girls (now 34.) See p. 219.

The following GENERAL ORDERS have been made at different COMMITTEES for the better Regulation of these Schools.

TO the End to prevent Partiality and Confusion in the Election of Boys and Girls into either of the Schools, it is ordered that the Parents and other Persons, on whose Application such Boys and Girls are presented for Admission, shall not be present when a Committee proceeds to any such Election, but shall withdraw into the outer Room, unless the Person making the Application be a Director according to the Rules of the School, and even in that Case he shall not be intitled to vote if he is an Inhabitant of the Parish to which the Child belongs; and this Order is hereby directed to be strictly observed without Respect of Persons.

Ordered

• The said *Mr. Haughton*, by Will dated *July 23, 1770*, left the several Sums following to charitable Uses in this City, viz. 3000 l. the Interest of which to be applied to the Use of the Blue-Coat Boys and Gray-Coat Girls Charity Schools, and County Hospital, in three equal Parts, by Half-yearly Payments.

N. B. This Legacy is subject to the Payment of Four Guineas a Year, Two to the Minister of *St. Crux*, and Two to the Minister of *St. Michael-le-Belfrey*, for reading the Legacies in their Churches upon a Sunday in *Christmas* yearly.

One Thousand Pounds to be placed out as follows, viz. 250 l. Part thereof, for seven Years in every Ward of the City, to and for the Use of ten Tradesmen, or other Persons, in every Ward, as the Trustees or the major Part of them shall think most deserving; being 25 l. a-piece to ten in each Ward, making in the whole forty in Number, they giving a sufficient Bond for the Re-payment of the same at the End of seven Years, without Interest; and then the same Sums to be replaced to the same Tradesmen, or put out to others for the like Term, and so from Time to Time to be placed out in like Manner.—The greatest Part of this Legacy is exhausted in the Expence of the Litigation:

Five Hundred Pounds to the Parish of *St. Crux*, the Interest arising therefrom to be equally laid out or paid to ten poor old Women of the said Parish.

Thirtys.

Ordered that the Bread-Corn shall have no Addition but its own Bran; that instead of Wheat the Master shall buy Second Flour where he finds it best; that the Master take particular Care that the Milk is good, and that the Visitors always taste it when they come.

It being thought improper that the two Masters of the Boys and Girls Charity Schools should, on Committee-Days, be in the Room whilst the Directors are transacting the Business of the said Charities, and particularly what relates to the Welfare of the Children: Resolved, therefore, that neither of the Masters shall be

F 3 in

Thirteen Hundred Pounds, the Interest arising therefrom to be paid to some School-Master of or near the Parish of St. Crux, for and towards educating twenty poor Children of the said Parish to write and read *English*. He also gave 100*l.* to the said Parish, the Interest of which to be laid out in Bread, and distributed to the Poor every Sunday.

One Hundred Pounds to the Parish of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, to be laid out in Bread for the Poor of that Parish.

Three Hundred and Ninety Pounds a Year, vested in the Funds, amongst thirteen Annuitants, to be paid during their Lives; and as the Annuitants die, to be divided between the Boys and Girls, the County Hospital, and the School-Master of St. Crux Parish, in such Proportions as the Legacies of 1000*l.* to the Boys' School, 1000*l.* to the Girls, 1000*l.* to the County Hospital, 1300*l.* to the School-Master of St. Crux Parish, will bear to each other. Some of the Annuitants being already dead, their Shares have devolved to these Charities.

He requested that a Table might be erected in some conspicuous Place in the Guildhall of the City of York, setting forth the Substance of all such Charities.

Thomas Norfolk, Gent. left by Will, dated August 15, 1775, the following charitable Legacies, viz. 200*l.* to Mrs. Middleton's Hospital in *Speldergate*. See p. 263.

One Hundred Pounds, the Interest thereof to be distributed equally amongst the poor Men in Sir Henry Thompson's Hospital in *Casslegate*. He also gave 100*l.* to the Minister, Churchwardens, and three House-Keepers in the Parish of St. Mary, *Casslegate*, the Interest to be distributed in Bread on every Sunday to the Poor residing in the said Parish, who shall attend, or through Sickness cannot attend, Divine Service.

Also the Interest of 100*l.* to be distributed in Bread to three House-Keepers in *Copmanthorpe*, every Sunday when Divine Service is had, to the Poor of the Chapelry in like Manner.

And after other Bequests, he gave the Residue of his personal Estate, amounting to 1487*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* one Third to the County Hospital at York; one other Third to the Lunatic Asylum; and the remaining Third to the Blue-Coat Boys and Gray-Coat Girls Charity Schools in York.

in the Room on any future Committee-Days, unless on such Occasions only as the Directors at every Committee shall think it necessary for them or either of them to attend.

Ordered for the future that the Committee, or any Person that makes Application at any Committee-Day for the taking any Boys or Girls out of this School, shall have one Month to enquire into the Master or Mistress's Character before such Boy or Girl shall be bound out Apprentice.

No Boys or Girls are taken into these Schools till they are above the Age of eight Years, to appear by their Baptismal Certificates, which must be produced under the Minister's Hand, to the Committee before they can be admitted; and if they have not had the Small-Pox, they must be inoculated before they can be admitted, and be certified by the Surgeons to the Schools, that they are free from all bodily Infirmities; and a Security must be entered into by the Parent, if living, of each Boy and Girl to pay 10*l.* and by the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the Parish to whom they belong, to pay 40*s.* that such Boy or Girl shall not be taken from the School without the Consent of the Gentlemen of the Committee.

The Boys are taught to read, write, and cast Accounts; the Girls are taught Reading, Writing, Kitting, Sewing, and Marking, and the Duties of a Maid Servant. They are all instructed in useful Learning, and in the Religious Principles of the Church of *England*, as by Law established, and supplied with Books and other Necessaries. They are provided with good and wholesome Diet, and once a Year fully clothed with every Thing fit and convenient for them; and in order to inure them to Labour, and thereby make them more beneficial to the Public, one Part of their Time is allotted, some to spinning of Worsted Yarn, and others in working in the Toy Manufactory, under proper Direction.

The Boys and Girls are not bound out Apprentices from the School till they are thirteen Years old and upwards; the Boys for seven Years, and to be found with Cloaths and Necessaries during the Term by the Master

or

or Mistress, and a new Suit of Cloaths of the Value of 4*l.* the Day before the End of the Term; and are intitled to 30*s.* from the School, on a Certificate of their having faithfully served the whole Term. Four Hundred and Eighty Boys have been bound Apprentices since the first setting up of that Charity School in 1705, to Good-Friday 1779.

The Girls are bound for four Years, the Master or Mistress paying them 20*s.* the first Year, 30*s.* the second Year, 40*s.* the third Year, and 50*s.* the fourth Year, in Lieu of Cloaths. The Girls are intitled to 3*l.* from the School at the End of their four Years Service, if they are certified by their Master or Mistress to have behaved well during that Term.

The Boys and Girls are new-clothed at the Charge of the School when they go out, and with each of them is given a Bible, a Common Prayer-Book, and the Whole Duty of Man.

Although these Schools, at their first Institution, consisted only of forty Boys and twenty Girls, yet as their Stock increased, by the liberal Donations and Legacies of the Humane and Benevolent, the Directors were pleased occasionally to augment the Number of Children in each School, now sixty Boys and thirty-four Girls.

In 1707, a Wool-Market was set up in this Green, and some poor Widows, who had Lodgings in St. Anthony's Hall, were removed to St. Thomas's, the Place opened for laying of Wool, and making a Guard-Room for the Soldiery.

From hence we go up a Street, sometimes called *Queen's Street*, where *William Saltmarsh, Esq;* descended from a very antient Family in this County †, has a handsome House and Gardens. The House late Alderman *Redman's*, but much enlarged by his Son, deserves Notice, and is close to *Taylor's Hall-Lane*. This Lane carries you to *Merchant-Taylor's Hall*, a large and handsome Structure, which serves for the Meeting of that Company. Near this Hall stands a small Hospital, erected by the Company, for four poor Brothers and Sisters: But antiently here was a Guild, called the *Gild*

† *Saltmarsh*, or *de Salso Marisco*. *Petrus de Salso Marisco* was High Sheriff of this County 6 Edward III.

or Fraternity of the Mystery of Taylors in York, instituted for the Honour of God and St. John Baptist, by a Patent of the 31st of Henry VI. which gives them Leave to buy Lands to the Value of *ss. per Annum*, for the Sustentation of a Chaplain and the poor Brothers and Sisters of it. The Patent is large, and recites the Reason of this Foundation, with other Matters too copious to insert *.

St. Andrewgate faces this Lane, which Street takes its Name from the Parish Church of St. Andrew, which formerly was in it. This Church was appropriated to the Revenues of the Dean and Chapter of York, being esteemed one of their great Farms, at 2*s.* Rent *per Annum*. It was united, as has been said, to St. Saviour's. The Fabrick is yet standing, and has had the Honour to have been converted into a Stable at one End, the other now serves for a nobler Purpose, being made Use of for a School-House to the Foundation of Philip and Mary, already mentioned to have been antiently in the Horse-Fair.

From this Street runs a Lane, into St. Saviourgate, called *Spenn-Lane*.

Aldwark carries an indelible Mark of Antiquity in its Name. Wherever our Ancestors the Saxons bestowed the Appellation *Eald*, *Old*, it must certainly allude to something before their Time. *Aldwark* seems to denote a Roman Building, as much as *Aldbrough* a Roman Station. In another Part of this Work, we have placed the Imperial Palace of the Roman Emperors, when resident in this City, to begin from Christ's Church and terminate here. A Parish Church dedicated to St. Helene, the Mother of Constantine the Great, once stood here, in a Place now a Garden, next the Walls.

The Church of St. Helene, or *Elene*, in *Aldwark*, or *Wyke* is antiently a Rectory of Medieties, and the Patronage thereof belonged to the Graunts, *Sabwaynes*, and *Langtons*. The two last presented by Turns, till the *Langtons* had the sole Presentation to it by the Name of a Mediety. In 1585, it was united to St. Eustace. In this Church, it is said, was found the Sepulcher of *Constantine Chelona*.

Good

* Pat. 31 Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 11.

† Ex MS. Torre.

Goodramgate, or rather *Guthrumgate*, very probably took its Name from *Guthrum* a *Danish* General, who, after their Invasion and Conquest, was made Governor of the City and the Northern Parts, and is supposed to have lived in the Regal Palace contiguous to it. He is also, in ancient Historians, called *Gurmond*; and the Name of this Street in some old Records is wrote *Guthrumundgate*, which is compounded of both his Names, and is an undeniable Evidence of the Justness of this Etymology.

Monk-Bar stands at the North End of this Street, and is a handsome Port, with a good Quantity of large Grit Stones in the Foundation to denote it antient, as well as the Arms of old *France*, quartered with *England*, on the Battlements without. This Gate was formerly made Use of as a Prison for Freemen.

Uggleforth comes from the Close of *Tork*, or *Minster-Yard*, into *Goodramgate*. The Name seems to derive itself from *Anglo-Saxon*, *ORELIC*, *deformis*, ugly, and *FORD*, or *Teut.* *FURTH*, *Vadum*, a Passage; but why it got this Appellation we know not. The Street is little, but not ill built: Dr. *Langwith* gives a more noble Derivation of this strange Name of a Street, who imagines it might come from the *British* *Uchel*, high; and *PORTH*, pronounced *Forth*, a Gate, the grand Entrance having been antiently this Way into the Close, the Regal Palace being near it.

Beddern, antiently a College belonging to the Vicars Choral, is also contiguous to the East Side of *Goodramgate*; but this claims another Place.

The Church of *St. Trinity*, in *Goodramgate*, is an antient Rectory; formerly consisting of two Medieties; the Patronage of the one belonging to the Prior and Convent of *Durham*, and the other to the Archbishops of *York*.

But in the Time of *Henry III. Thomas*, Prior, with the Consent of the Convent of *Durham*, considering that the one Medietie without the other was not sufficient for the Maintenance of the Incumbent, determined, at the special Instance of *Walter* Archbishop of *York*, to have the same consolidated; whereupon they transferred all the Right they had in one Medietie to the free Disposal of the said Archbishop, to be by him disposed of to pious

pious Uses, as he should think good. After which both Medicities were converted into one Rectory, at the sole Collation of the Archbishops of York and their Successors.

The Churches of *St. Maurice in Montgate*; and *St. John del Pyke*, were united to *St. Trinity, Goodramgate*, in 1585.

Thus valued in the King's Books.			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
First Fruits	—		4	7	6
Tenths	—		0	8	9
Procurations	—		0	6	2

There were formerly three Chantries belonging to this Church of *St. Trinity*. The first founded by *Elyas de Wandesford**, Clerk, who having obtained the King's Licence to amortize, &c. gave two Messuages in *York* to a certain Chaplain, and his Successors for ever, to celebrate Divine Service daily at the Altar of *St. Nicolas* in this Church, for his own Soul, and the Souls of all Faithful deceased. The Presentation was in the Mayor and Commonalty of *York*.

Value at the Dissolution, *1. l. 4 s.*

The second by *William de Langtoft*, Vicar Choral of the Cathedral Church of *York*†, having obtained the Archbishop's Licence in 1315, erected certain Edifices on the South Side of this Church-Yard of *St. Trinity*, in Length twenty Feet, and sixteen or more in Breadth, where no Corpse was heretofore buried; and leaving sufficient Room in the Residue of the Church-Yard for Burials, he applied the Rents thereof to the finding of a perpetual Chantry of *St. Mary*; and ordained that the Chaplain admitted thereto should be collated by the Archbishop and his Successors, Patrons of this Church, and to be one in Priest's Orders. Yielding his Presence every Day at Mattins and Vespers celebrated in this Church, and also at our Lady's Mass, with Notes, celebrated every Sabbath-Day continually. He shall also say daily the *Placebo* and *Dirige*, together with the Commendation and Service of the Dead, for the Souls of all Faithful deceased; and shall besides support the Build-

* *Ex MS. Torre et Dodsworth. Pat. 2. Ed. III. m. 26.* The Original of this Chantry is amongst the City Records, Drawer 5.

† From the same Authors.

Buildings of the same Chantry, and repair and rebuild the same as Need shall require. Yearly Value 1*l.* 12*s.*

And the third by *Robert Howm*, Merchant of York*, by his Will, bearing Date and proved the last Day of September, 1396, appointed that his Executors should pay into the Hands of the Dean and Chapter of York 400*l.* for them to ordain, within one Year's Space after his Death, a perpetual Chantry for one Priest daily to celebrate at the Altar of our Lady in the Cathedral Church of York, to pray for his Soul and the Souls of his two Wives *Margaret* and *Katherine*; and to pay him the Salary of twelve Marks *per Annum*. And furthermore willed, that if the said Dean and Chapter did not perform the Conditions within the limited Time, that then his Executors might employ the said Money to the founding of a Chantry for him in the said Cathedral, or any other Church at their Discretion; who, according to the Power lodged in them, upon Failure of the Dean and Chapter, it seems, founded the said Chantry for him at the Altar of St. James the Apostle in this Church. Yearly Value 3*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

Mrs. *Jane Wright*, by her Will, dated December 21, 1675, gave unto this Parish of *Goodramgate* the Sum of 1000*l.* to purchase Lands, the Rents thereof to be employed as follows: The Whole or Part in placing or putting forth so many poor Boys and Girls born and inhabiting in the said Parish to be Apprentices, as the Minister, Churchwardens, and Vestrymen of the said Parish shall think fit.

And if the whole Rents shall not be laid out in placing Boys and Girls, then the Residue yearly to be employed towards the Relief of poor Widows or House-Keepers inhabiting in the said Parish; and for and towards helping such of the poor Boys and Girls whose Apprenticeship shall be expired, to set up their Trades, or in all, or every, or any of the said charitable Ways as the said Minister and Churchwardens, &c. shall yearly find Cause for, &c. but not in any other Manner whatsoever. Provided that if the Minister, Churchwardens, &c. neglect to employ the Rents to the Uses aforesaid, that

* Four original Deeds belonging to this Chantry are in Drawer 4, Guse-Bridge.

that then the Lands go to the Governors of *Christ's Hospital* in *London*, to the Use of the poor Children therein.

She also gave the Residue and Remainder of all her Leases, Debts, and Estate whatsoever, her Debts and Funeral Charges being first paid and deducted, unto *Samuel Mansfield* and *Isaac Stevens*, to be by them, with the Advice and Consent of the Minister and Churchwardens of this Parish, disbursed and laid out in the Purchase of Lands and Tenements for the like Charity, Uses, and Ends, as the Lands and Tenements to be purchased with the 1000*l.* and appointed them sole Executors. By which last Clause of the Will, the Minister and Churchwardens of the Parish of *St. Trinity, Goodramgate*, obtained for the Uses aforesaid, a House in *Goodramgate*, yielding 7*l. per Annum*, and about 550*l.* in Money, all Charges deducted, over and above the 1000*l.* before bequeathed; all which is laid out by the Minister and Churchwardens of the Parish of *Goodramgate*, in the Purchase of Lands in *Rufforth* and *Poppleton*, the yearly Rents whereof are annually disposed of by Agreement, with the Advice of learned Counsel in the Law, as followeth:

Two third Parts thereof to the Inhabitants of the Parish of *St. Trinity, Goodramgate*, and one third Part to the united Parish-Inhabitants of *St. John del Pyke*.

We shall take Leave of this Church with observing, that it bears on its Outside many Marks of great Antiquity, Store of Grit being wrought up in its Walls; some of which does but too plainly shew the extreme Heat of that general Conflagration in *York*, which, in the Time of *King Stephen*, burnt down thirty-six Parish Churches along with the Cathedral.

At the South End of *Goodramgate* lies *Petergate*, to which is also a Thorough-fare, called *Horse-pole-Lane*, from the Church-Yard before-mentioned. *Petergate* takes its Name from its Neighbourhood to the Cathedral, being a long Street extending from *Boutham-Bar* to *Christ Church*, and is divided into *High* and *Low Petergate*. There are several good Houses in this Street, particularly that inhabited by *Dr. Hunter*. It stands about the Middle of the Street, on the East Side, somewhat backwards; and where this House and fine Gardens now extend was before a great old Inn, called the *Talbot*.

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One of the most antient Timber Buildings that was then in the City. At the East End of *Petergate* stands

Christ Church, now so called, but in all antient Writings it is styled *Ecclesia S. Trinitatis in aula, vel curia, regis*, in old English, *Saint Trinityes in Conyng-gartbe*. This Title plainly denotes, that the old Courts of the Imperial or Regal Palace at York reached to this Place. There is a House in the Neighbourhood of this Church which, in the Time of our Forefathers, was called *Duke-gild-hall*; the King's House at York was heretofore called *Manerium suum de Test**, in after Years it had the former Name, and is in many antient Records styled *Aula Regis*. The Roman Imperial Palace was made the Residence of the Saxon and Danish Kings of Northumberland, and after them of the Earls till the Conquest; for *Tosti* Earl of Northumberland, in the Time of King Edward the Confessor, had his Palace at York plundered and burnt by the enraged Populace†. After the Conquest it became the Possession of our English Kings; but as their Residence was seldom at York, we may imagine the Building to have been very much neglected. From them it probably came to the Dukes of York, as *Duke-gild-hall* may very well seem to imply ‡.

The Church of St. Trinity, in *Curia Regis*, was an antient Rectory belonging sometime to the Patronage of the Family of the *Basys*, and afterwards came to the Lords *Newil* Earls of *Westmoreland*, and was given by *Ralph* Earl of *Westmoreland*, the last Day of July, 1414, to his new-founded Hospital at *Well*. This *Ralph* procured of *Henry*, Archbishop of York, the Appropriation of *Christys Chyrche in Conyngs-Yard*, to the Master, Brethren, and Sisters of his Hospital. And in Recompence of the Damage done to his Cathedral Church thereby, he reserved out of the Fruits hereof to himself and Successors, Archbishops, the annual Pension of 13s. 4d. and to his Dean and Chapter 10s. payable by

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* *Ex MS. Sir T. Widdrington.*—† See the Annals, 1066.

‡ The House at present is in the Possession of the Corporation. In some old Deeds a Place, called *Le Merceris*, is mentioned to have been in *Petergate*; *super cornerium de Glover-Lane*. It seems by this to have been a Place then occupied by the *Mercers*.

the said Hospital at *Martinmas* and *Pentecost*; and also 3 s. 4 d. *per Annum*, by them to be distributed amongst the Poor of this Parish.

And furthermore ordained, that there be in the same a perpetual Secular Vicar to serve the Cure thereof, who shall be presentable by the said Earl, during his Life, and by the Master, Brethren, and Sisters of the said Hospital after his Decease, paying to the said Vicar quarterly twelve Marks *per Annum*; and shall bear all ordinary and extraordinary Charges whatsoever which shall be incumbent on the Church; whereof the Vicar shall be totally free, excepting the Charge of finding Straw in Winter, and green Rushes in Summer, for strewing the Church, according to the common Use of Churches*.

There was a Chantry founded in this Church of *St. Trinity*, in *Curia Regis*, at the Altar of *St. James* the Apostle, for the Souls of *Roger de Royston* and *Dionysia* his Wife†.

In 1378, *John Ferriby* and *John de Broddesworth*‡, Feoffees to *Richard de Barnby*, Citizen of *York*, assigned certain Lands to the Dean and Chapter and their Successors, for the finding a fit Chaplain to celebrate daily, &c. in the Church of *St. Trinity*, in *Curia Regis*, for the Souls of *Richard de Barnby*, *Alice* his Wife, &c. at the Altar of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, which was accordingly ordained, with one Obit, and two Wax Candles to burn upon his Tomb on the Day of the Celebration of it. Confirmed *Jan. 10*, 1378.

Value at the Dissolution 6*l.*

There was another Chantry founded in this Church, at the Altar of *St. Mary* the Virgin, by the Executors of *John*, Son of *Nicholas Langton*§.

Yearly Value 5*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

There was also another Chantry founded in this Church, at the Altar of *St. Thomas the Martyr*, by some of the Family of the *Percys*, Earls of *Northumberland*, for they were Patrons of it||.

Value in the King's Books. First Fruits 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
Near

* *Ex MS. Torre, fol. 105.*

† *Ex MS. Torre. Pat. 14. Ed. II. m. 30. Torre Lond.*

‡ *Ex eodem et Dodf.*

§ The Original of this is amongst the City's Records.
|| *Torre.*

Near *Christ Church* are the *Shambles*, Great and Little, called antiently *Higb Mangergate* and *Low Mangergate* †; at the End of the Little *Shambles* is *Butchers Hall*.

Jubbergate, or rather *Joubretgate*, carries some Memorial of the *Jews* residing formerly in this Street. Tradition tells us that their *Synagogue* was here; and, indeed, the North Side of the Street once shewed a great deal of old-Walling, which might belong to some such Building.

This Street is divided into High and Low; at the North End of which runs a Lane towards the *Shambles*, called *Newgate-street*, where is the Remains of an old Prison, which seems to have been for Offenders within the Precincts of the Court; for we find no Account of its being a Chapel, as some would have it. The *Vicars Choral* had a House, said to stand over against the Church-Yard of *St. Sampson*, where they antiently lived together, and kept Hospitality in their Common Hall; but whether this was any Part of that Building is uncertain.

Swinegate Old, called antiently *Patrick's Pool*; *Pool*, from the Latin *Palus*, is a Place of stagnating Water; but whether this was formerly so, and dedicated to this *Irish* Patron, as they used to devote all Springs and Wells to some Saint or other, cannot now be determined. In this Street is a Place called *Bennet's Rents*, in which very antiently stood a Church dedicated to *St. Benedict*; but this Church being suffered to fall, the Place where it was built was, in *Edward the Third's* Time, no better than a Heap of Dunghills. *W. de Melton*, Archbishop, got a Grant from that King to rebuild this vacant Place with Houses, to be lett for the Use of the *Vicars Choral* of the Cathedral. *John Thoresby*, Archbishop, got this Grant confirmed, and built upon the Ground to the Purpose above. The Buttings and Boundings are thus particularly expressed in the Grant. *Bennet-Place* in *Patrick-Pool**, antiently dedicated to God, in which the Church of *St. Benedict* was situated, but now put to prophane Uses and full of Dunghills, contains in Length towards *Thursday-Market* 114 Feet,

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towards

† From the French Word, *Manger*, to eat.

* *Pst.* 33 *Ed.* III. p. 2. m. 6. *Turre Lond.*

towards *Staynegate* 24 Feet, and in Breadth towards *Petergate* 88 Feet, and towards *Swynegate* 40 Feet. Near the East End of this Street runs off another into *Petergate*, called *Girdlergate*, from the Trade; near which, also, betwixt this and a narrow Lane, called *Silverstreet*, stands now

The Parish Church of *St. Sampson*, by some called *Sanzo*, said to have been Archbishop or Bishop of *York* in the Times of the *Britons*, whose Image in Stone is still up on the West-Side of the Steeple in Pontificalibus. This Church was an ancient Rectory at first belonging to the Patronage of the Archdeacons of *Richmond*, till, in the Reign of King *Edward III.* it came to the Crown. *Richard II.* his Successor, in 1393, granted the Advowson of this Church of *St. Sampson* to the Vicars Choral of the Cathedral Church, to be united and appropriated to their College, in Regard they had undertaken to celebrate in this Church an anniversary Obit for him the said King and his Royal Consort Queen *Ann*; and also propounded to sing daily, after the End of the Comptory, one Antiphony, with the Collect of *St. John Baptist*, before the Altar of the said Saint for ever.

And in Recompence of the Damage the Cathedral Church sustained by reason of such Appropriation, the Archbishop reserved to himself and Successors the annual Pension of 6*s.* 8*d.* and 20*s.* more to the Chapter of *York*, payable out of the Fruits thereof by the Vicars at *Pentecost* and *Martinmas*.

It was also ordained, that the said Vicars and their Successors shall sustain all Burdens incumbent on the same Church, which were liable for the Rector to bear; and shall at all Times provide a fit Secular Chaplain or Priest to serve the Cure thereof, and administer Sacraments therein, and him they shall maintain at their proper Costs, and from Time to Time at their free Will and Pleasure remove. *

First Fruits of this Church 5*l.*

Bosoner's Chantry. In 1336, *Hugh de Bosomer*, Chaplain, obtained the Archbishop's Licence to build certain Houses on the Side of the Church-Yard of *St. Sampson*, against the Way called *Le Newgate*, and gave the Rents thereof for the Sustentation of a certain Chaplain in Priest's

* *Ex MS. Torre, f. 259.*

Priest's Orders, celebrating daily at this Church, at the Altar of *St. Mary the Virgin* in *St. Benedic's* Choir, for his own Soul, and the Souls of *Robert* and *Isabel* his Father and Mother, &c. and also to celebrate, with the Assistance of other Clerks, *St. Mary's* Mass with Note, on all principal and double Festivals, and her Mass *de Die* without Note, &c*. Yearly Value 2*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*

Kar's Chantry. In 1489, *Thomas Sampson*, Clerk, Executor of the last Will of *John Kar*, late Alderman of this City, gave out of the Testator's Goods the Value of eight Marks and three Shillings to *John Wyntringham*, Chaplain, and his Successor, celebrating at the Altar of *St. Nicolas* in this Church, for the Souls of the said *John Kar* and *Johanna* his Wife, and *Thomas* and *Isabel* his Parents, &c†. Yearly Value 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

Burton's Chantry. In 1379, *John de Waltham*, Canon of *York*, and *William Lovell*, Rector of the Church of *Osbaldwyke*, having obtained the King's Licence, granted four Messuages in *Patrick-Pool* and *Bennet-Place*, together with certain Dwelling-Houses by the Church-Yard of *St. Sampson*, to a certain Chaplain perpetually celebrating at the Altar of *St. Mary the Virgin*, for the Souls of *Nicholas de Burton*, and *John de Burton* his Father, and *Elene* his Mother.

Alexander, Archbishop ‡, amongst other Ordinations, ordained that the Chaplain of this Chantry shall annually celebrate the Obit of the said *Nicholas* and *John* in this Church on every Feast-Day of *St. Nicholas* for ever, paying Twopence to every of the eight Priests in this Church celebrating thereat, and Twopence to the Parish-Clerk for tolling the Bell, with Fourpence to the Bellman of the City, &c. and also to find two Wax Candles to burn on *St. Nicholas's* Tomb, whilst the said Mass is celebrating.

From *Patrick-Pool*, thro' a Lane called *Three-Crane-Lane*, we come to a handsome Square, called *Thursday-Market*, antiently the chief Market in the City. How long the Country Butchers have had the Privilege to bring and expose their Meat to Sale on *Saturdays* in this Place, is uncertain; but formerly this Market was on

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* Ex MSS. Dodf. & Torre.—† *Idem*.

‡ Torre. *confirmat. cantuarie fundat. pat.* 11 Ed. III. *pat.* 1. m. 28. *Turre Lond.*

Thursday, as appears from several Proclamations for regulating the Price of Victuals, which our Registers will shew.

In 1705 was finished a beautiful and useful Structure for the Shelter of Market People in bad Weather, which now stands on the West-Side of this Square, in the Place where the antient *Toolbooth* of the City was erected, to which did pertain the Toll of the Market, and it was the Guide to all other Markets in the City. The Horn of Brass was kept here, mentioned before. The old Cross was of Stone, set upon an Ascent of five Steps, round which was a Pent-House supported by eight wooden Pillars, upon one of which was fixed an Iron Yard-Wand, the Standard of the Market. It stood in the Midst of the Square.

This Square has four Lanes or Streets at its four Corners, which have antiently had Posts and Chains across them, to stop the Market People for gathering of Toll, &c. *Silverstreet*, *Fincklestreet*, *Feesgate*, and *Davygate*. The two first have nothing remarkable. *Feesgate* probably took its Name from the old *Englische* BEASE, or BEAG, *flagellare*, to beat with Rods, as the Street they used to whip Offenders through, and surround the Market; or from an Image dedicated to St. Faith, in old French *S. Fe*, set up here, upon which Supposition it ought to be written *Fees-gate*.

But *Davygate*, called in old Writings *Davygate Lardiner*, is of much more Consequence, and takes its Name from *Davy*, or *Lardiner-Hall*, which antiently stood in it, being Part of the Possessions of *David le Lardiner*, and held by grand Serjeanty of the King, in Capite, as several Records testify*, one of which takes as follows:

Charta Stephani regis Angliæ facta Johanni Lardiner et David filio suo, irrotulatur in his verbis:

“STEPHANUS Ang. archiepiscopo Eboraci comitibus, baronibus, et vicecomitibus, ministris et omnibus fidelibus suis *Francie et Angliæ de Eboracbyra*,
“salutem:

* Ex MS. T. Widdrington ex quodam MS. in capella beat. Willielmi super portum Usæ reservato, cujus titulus est, Liber diversorum memorand. civit. Ebor. tangent. de rebus actis temp. Ed. III. et Ed. II. f. 89.

“*Autem: Sciatis me reddidisse et concessisse Johanni*
 “*de Lardinario modo de Eboraco, et Davidi filio suo ter-*
 “*ram suam totam quam tenet de me in foccagio, cum*
 “*ministerio suo de Lardinario, et liberatione sua, et*
 “*omnes terras suas quocunque eas teneat, sicut tenuit*
 “*die quo rex Henricus fuit vivus et mortuus. Quare*
 “*volow et praecepicio quod bene et in pace, et libere et*
 “*quiete, teneat in boscis et in planis, et in pratis et*
 “*pasturis, et aquis et molendis, in mariscis, et viis et*
 “*semitis, et in omnibus aliis locis cum Thol, Them,*
 “*Saca, Sotha, Infangtheof, et cum omnibus consuetu-*
 “*dinibus et libertatibus suis, cum quibus unquam libe-*
 “*rius tenuit tempore regis Henrici.*”

T. R. de vero et Rob. filio Richardi apud Nottingham.

Amongst the Records of the Treasury in the Receipt of the Exchequer remaining there in the Custody of the Treasurer and Chamberlains, viz. in the Pleas of Assize in the County of York, the Morrow after the Feast of St. Michael, before Silvester, Bishop of Carlisle, Roger de Thurkleby, and their Companions, Justices itinerant in the 35th and the Beginning of the 36th Year of Henry II. I find, says Sir Thomas Widdrington, that the King gave Command to those Justices to enquire by Jury what Liberties the Ancestors of David le Lardiner had used in the City of York; and how, and what Liberties the said David claimeth by the Charters of any of the King's Predecessors. Thereupon David came in and said, that it did belong to the Sergeanty which he holds in York, to receive of every Baker who sells Bread there every Saturday, a Halfpenny Loaf, or a Halfpenny; and of every Brewer of Ale there, that sells any Ale, a Gallon Flagon of the best Ale, or the Value of it; and of every Shamble where Flesh is sold, and of every one that sells Flesh there, a Pennyworth of Flesh, or a Penny every Week; and of every Carrier of Fish at Foss-Bridge, four Pennyworth of Fish, or Fourpence, as the same was bought at the Sea upon their Words; and of every Summage of Horse carrying Fish, a Pennyworth of Fish, or a Penny; and . . . of all Measures of Corn, by which Corn is sold in the City; and to make all Distresses for the King's Debts in the City, and for every Distress to have Fourpence; and lastly to provide

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provide the King's Larder as well with Venison as with tame Beasts.

And the Jurors found this that the Ancestors of *David le Lardiner* had used these Liberties following :

1. To make the Larder of the King.
2. To keep the Prisoners of the Forest.
3. To have the Measure of the King for Corn, and to sell the King's Corn.
4. That they had daily out of the King's Purse Five-pence, and for these his Ancestors had Charters.
5. Sometimes they used this Liberty to take every *Saturday* from every Window of the Bakers, where Bread was set to Sale, a Loaf, or a Halfpenny ; of every Brewer of Ale a Gallon of Ale, or a Halfpenny ; of every Butcher's Window a Pennyworth of Flesh, or a Penny ; of every Cart-Load of Fish sold at *Foss-Bridge*, four Pennyworth of Fish, as they were bought at the Sea-Side ; and of every Horse-Load of Fish a Pennyworth, or a Penny.
6. That they used to make Distresses of the King's Debts, and to take Fourpence for every Distress, and that they were Aldermen of Minstrels.

The Ancestors of *David le Lardiner* have used these Liberties in the Time of King *Henry*, Grandfather to the King which now is, and in the Time of King *Richard* till they were hindered ; and they used all these Liberties in the Name of the *Serjeanty*, which they held of the King. The Record was sent to the King.

These Liberties and Privileges, great as they were, must have been very irksome to the City and Citizens, and to get them taken away was the Occasion of the former Inquisition ; but they were confirmed to the Family of the *Lardiners* till the 38th of *Henry III.* when a Fine was levied at *Westminster*, before the King's Justices, between *David le Lardiner*, Plaintiff, and *John de Selby*, Mayor, and the Citizens of *York*, Deforcians ; by which the said *David* did remit and release to the Mayor and Citizens all his Right in the above Articles, except the Keeper of the King's Gaol and Larder, for the Sum of Twenty Marks paid him by the said Mayor and Citizens. This Deed was dated at *York* the last Day of *April*, 37 *Henry III.* Son of King *Jobu*, wherein *David* promises, that if the Mayor and Citizens will chyrograph the Deed in the King's Courts, he will be willing

to do it; and he swore *tactis sacro sanctis* to observe it. Witness *Rob. de Sandford*, the King's Clerk, *Rob. de Creping*^m, then Sheriff of *Yorkshire*, *Adam de Everingham*, *Rob. de Stapleton*, *William de Boteball*, *Gerard Salwayn*, *John de Roundely*, *William de Kirton*, *Simon de Hallon*, *John de Hamerton*, *Alain de Catherton*, *Simon de Lilling*, *William de Hogget*, *Robert Guerrier*, Knights, and others.

By an Inquisition taken the 55th of *Henry III.* the Jurors say upon their Oaths, that *David Lardinarus* held, the Day he died, a Messuage in the City of *York*, of the yearly Rent which he received by the Hands of the Bailiffs of *York*, &c. and that *Thomas Bussard* paid unto him yearly 7s. for his Land in *Bustardshorp*; and the said *David* held also a certain Land which is called *Corseburn*, and was worth by Year 6s. 8d. and that he held all the Premises of the King in Capite, by the Service of the Custody of the King's Gaol of the Forest, and by performing the Lardery of the King, and finding of Salt at his own Charge. He was to have *cruta superiora*, and the Loins of the Deer, and to make Sale for the King's Debts, upon Summons out of the Exchequer, and upon every Sale he was to have a Fee of 2s. 6d.

Sir Thomas Widdrington has taken great Pains to collect the Records relating to the Privileges of this *Davyhall*, but they are too copious to insert, and at present need less, because the Corporation have made a Purchase of this Place, with all its Liberties, &c. and joined it to the rest. It was for several Ages a great Incumbrance, standing in the Heart of the City, yet neither the Mayor, &c. or Sheriffs could arrest or take Fines therein, nor disturb any Unfreeman from executing his Occupation in it.

But some Years ago this Hall was pulled down, and a Passage opened from *Davygate* to *Coney-street*, now known by the Name of *New-street*, or *Cumberland-Row*.

Coney-street is at the North-End of *Spurriergate*, and begins at a Channel running into the first Soil-Lane, and reaches to the Gate leading to the Common Hall. This Street has been sometimes called *New Coney-street*, to distinguish it from *Old Coney-street*, which is beyond

it,

* O. Crippling. See the List of Sheriffs. Ebor. civit. Gaola regis de foresta ibidem quis ipsam de jure reparare debet. pro David Lardinarus custod. ejusdem. Esch. 31. Hen. III. m. 4.

it, now *Lendall*. CONYNG is Saxon for a King; and, indeed, this Street deserves the Title of *King's-street*, if not for the largest, yet for being the best built in the City.

The Parish Church of *St. Martin the Bishop* stands here, which was a Parochial Church before the Conquest; for in the Book of *Doom/day* it is said, *Gospatrik habet ecclesiam sancti Martini in Conyng-strete*. Since that this Church was reckoned amongst the great Farms belonging to the Common of the Dean and Chapter of *York*, who, in 1331, constituted *William de Langtoft* Vicar of the perpetual Vicarage thereof, assigning to him and his Successors the Mansion-House by the Church for his Habitation; farther granting them for their Sustentation, and for finding certain Priests to administer therein, Twenty Marks *per Annum*, Sterling, payable, by the Hands of their Chamberlain, at *Pentecost* and *Martinmas*.

Likewise they granted him and his Successors the Fruits and Obventions of the Churches of *St. Andrew*, *St. Stephen*, and *St. John in Hungate*, and the Mediety of the Church of *St. Elene in Werkyke*; besides they granted to him the following Churches as depending on this of *St. Martin's*, viz. *St. Michaelle Beresfride*, *S. John ad Pontem Ufe*, and *S. Mary in Layrathorpe*. All which were usually granted to the Vicar of this Church of *St. Martin's*, upon his Institution thereunto, as Chapels dependent on it.

First Fruits of this Vicarage 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Tenth 8*s.* *Ludham's Chantry*. In 1335†, upon an Inquisition taken that it would not be Damage to the Cathedral Church of *York*, nor to the Dean and Chapter, Appropriators of this Church of *St. Martin*, they granted special Licence to *Thomas de Ludham*, Vicar of the same, to erect certain Houses on the North-Side of the Church, and in the Church-Yard, viz. Eighteen Feet in Breadth from *St. Martin's-Lane* towards the Church, and one hundred Feet in Length from the *King's Street* towards the Vicarage-House; also a certain Part of the Church-Yard at the End of our Lady's Chapel, applying the Rents of these Edifices for the Maintenance of a certain Chaplain perpetually to celebrate at the Altar of *St.*

Mary.

* MS. Torre, f. 317.—† *Ibid.* p. an. Ed. III. pars. 1. m. 9.

Mary, with full Service of the Dead, *Placebo*, &c. together with these three Collects; *Omnipotens sempiterne Deus*, &c. *Cui nunquam sine spe*, &c. *Quaesumus Domine miserere*, &c. for the Souls of the said *Thomas*, and of *Elias* and *Agnes*, his Father and Mother. The Chaplain to uphold all these Buildings with necessary Repairs, upon Pain of Deprivation. All these were confirmed by the King's Letters Patent, June 16, the Third of *Edward III.* dated at *Pykering*. Dean and Chapter Patrons.

Mr. *Torre* mentions another Chantry to be founded in this Church at the Altar of *St. Mary*, for the Soul of *Elcne*, late Wife of *Nicolas Cezervaux*, Citizen of *York*, deceased. No Valuation of these in *Dodsworth*.

In 1668, a new Clock, with a Dial which projects into the Street, was set up in this Church; but going greatly to Decay, was again renewed in the Year 1754, and in 1778 a new Dial-Plate was put up, elegantly ornamented, all at the Charge of the Parishioners. The Church has a handsome Tower-Steeple to the West, in which is a Peal of eight tuneable Bells.

The *Gild*, or *Common Hall*, stands in this Parish, at the North End of the Street, a noble Structure, being 96 Feet by 43, and supported by two Rows of Oak Pillars, very massive and lofty, though each is cut out of one single Tree. *Gild* comes from the *Anglo-Saxon*, *GILD*, *Fraternitas*, or *Sodalitium*; and here were formerly two Brotherhoods of that Kind in this Place. It appears by an antient Writing, amongst the City Records, that the present Guildhall was built by the Mayor and Commonalty, and the Master and Brethren of the *Gild* of *St. Christopher*, 24 *Henry VI.* or 1446*.

This *Gild* was founded by one *Robert Dalbey*, or *Dalboy*, and other Citizens, in the Time of *Richard II.* as appears by his Letters Patent, dated at *York*, *March* 12, in the 19th Year of his Reign, made to the said *Robert* and Citizens, to erect and make the said *Gild* or Fraternity.

After this, another Brotherhood, called the *Gild* of *St. George*, was added to the former, as appears by Letters

* *Dodsworth's Collections.* Sir *Thomas Widdrington* says that this *Common Hall* was heretofore Part of the Possessions of the Prier and Convent of *Durham*. *Ex MS.*

ters Patent from King *Henry VI.* dated at *Westminster*, in the 25th Year of his Reign to *William Craven* and other Citizens; by which Authorities the said Gilda were not only erected, but they had Power to purchase Lands and Tenements lying in the said City, or elsewhere, to the yearly Value of . . . and by the said Authority they made and erected divers Ordinances for the Disposition of their Revenues and Profits, with other Monies that shall accrue unto them to the Maintenance of their Common Hall, called the *Guildhall* of the City of *York*; and to the repairing and maintaining of certain Bridges and Highways in and about the City; and lastly to the Relief of divers poor People in and about the same. The Revenues of these were valued at the Dissolution at 16*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*

King *Edward VI.* by Letters Patent, dated *August 4.* in the third Year of his Reign, granted to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of *York*, and their Successors, both these dissolved Fellowships of *St. Christopher* and *St. George*, &c. with all and singular Messuages, Tenements, and Houses in the City of *York* and the Suburbs of the same, and in *Stainfordbridge*, *Hemyngburgh*, *Whenby*, and *Soarbrough*, in the County of *York*, except the Bells and Lead Coverings in the said Premises, and except the Advowson of Churches and Right of Patronage belonging to them*.

In the Common Hall are the Courts of Justice; it has Rooms adjoining for the Grand and Petty Juries to consult in; one of them being neatly wainscotted is the Place where the Lord Mayor daily resorts to, to hear the Complaints of the City, and is called the *Inner Room*†. In this Room is placed the Musquetry belonging the City, proper for equipping four Companies of Men, consisting of 70 in a Company. See Vol. I. p. 353.

The Court of the Lord President of the North was formerly held in this Hall. The Window over the Lord Mayor's Court is adorned with the City's Arms, Sword, Mace, and Cap of Maintenance, also the Emblems

* From the City Records. *Rolls*, chap. 7. p. 3. Ed. VI. for the Sum of 212*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

† An Inscription over the Fire-Place, *Camaratum et ornatum fuit hoc conclavum sumptibus, Johannis Hewley, Militis, 1672.* *Richards Shaw, Majore.*

blems of Justice and Mercy in fine painted Glass, the Work of the late Mr. *Edm. Gyles* of this City. The City's Arms, &c. are also finely depicted on one of the Windows of the South Side of this Hall, and in the Inner Room is a very beautiful Painting on Glass, of Justice in a triumphal Car, done and presented to the Corporation by that very eminent Artist Mr. *Wm. Peckitt*, now of this City. At the East End is a wooden Table of the principal Benefactors to the Charity-Schools, and a Marble Tablet to the Memory of the late Alderman *James Barnard*, who bequeathed a Sum of Money towards flooring the Hall. There is also another Marble Table on the North Side of the Hall in Memory of the late Sheriff *Norfolk*, who left many good Charities.

The Chapel of the Gild of *St. Christopher* stood to the Street, almost facing *Stonegate*. It was afterwards converted into a Dwelling-House, and continued so till the Year 1726, when it was pulled down, with another adjoining, in order to build the present Mansion-House for our Lord Mayors. This is a neat convenient Building and grand enough, every Way furnished for Use and Entertainment. On the Front were the following Inscriptions, but now taken away :

*Hæc maenia surgunt in honorem civium Eboracensium,
1726, Samuele Clarke, Majore.*

Hospitalitatis ergo Prætorianas hæc Aedes Civitas Eboraci ex Aerario suo publico crexit.

In *Coney-street*, besides a Number of well-built Houses, stand two genteel Inns, viz. the *George* and *Black Swan*. These Inns are mentioned to shew the Power our Magistrates formerly exercised; for in the oldest of the City Registers is an Order in these Words :

Council-Chamber, Ouse-Bridge, Wednesday, April 27,
37 Henry VI. 1459. *

“ It is ordained that, from this Day forward, no
“ Aliens coming from foreign Parts shall be lodged
“ within the said City, Liberties, or Suburbs thereof,
“ but only in the Inn of the Mayor and Commonality,
“ at the Sign of the *Bull* in *Conyng-street*, except other-
“ ways licensed by the Mayor for the Time being, upon
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“ the Penalty of 40*s.* to be forfeited for the Use of the
 “ Community, by him or them who shall hold any Inn,
 “ or do contrary to this Order for the future.”

From *Coney-street* run three common narrow Lanes to the River. The Names of two of them are *Common-Hall Lane* and *St. Martin's Lane*; the third divides *Coney-street* from *Spurriergate*.

Lendal-street, more antiently *Old Conyng-street*, lies parallel with the River. It is supposed to have taken its Name from a Staith, or Landing-Place there, as *Land all*; or rather from the adjoining Hospital of *St. Leonard*, as *Leonard's Hill*, corruptly *Lendell* or *Lendall*. Every Religious House in the City, which stood near the River, had a Staith on it for their Convenience; and this was antiently called *St. Leonardes Lendyngs*, or Landings. From the Water-Side to the great Gate of the Hospital, still visible in the Wall, is a steep Ascent which might be called *St. Leonard's Hill*.

In *Lendal*, as it is now called, is nothing remarkable, save that the Street is broad, airy, and well built. On the East Side, near the Middle, and somewhat backward, in the old Church-Yard of *St. Wilfred*, stands a remarkably good House, built by *Dr. Wintringham*, and lately inhabited by *Dr. Dealtry*, two eminent Physicians; opposite to which are other two elegant Houses belonging to *Dr. Swainston*, now inhabited by him and *Mrs. Trafford*.

The great Water-Tower on this Side the River, from whence an Iron Chain went over to the opposite Side, was, after the Fortifications were slighted, converted into a Warehouse for Goods; after that, in 1682, it was made Use of for fixing an Engine in, to force Water through wooden Pipes into every Street of the City, to the great Convenience of the Inhabitants. Here is a Staith built of the Stone taken out of the Abbey, but being too high, it is of no Service, except in a Flood. *Sir Thomas Widdrington* mentions a Postern to have been here, which he calls *Lendal Postern*, which was of late Years only a Foot-Way, on Sufferance, into the Abbey; but since the Erection of the Lock at *Naburn* it is now rendered impassable by the Height of the River.

The Hospital of *St. Leonard* was one of the most antient and noble Foundations of the Kind in *Britain*. In 936,
Askel-

Abelsane, our famous Saxon Monarch, being on his Expedition to Scotland, in his Way thither visited three Religious Places, *Beverley*, *York*, and *Durham*, where he requested the Benefit of their devout Prayers on his Behalf; promising, that if he succeeded well therein, he would abundantly recompence them for the same.

Returning with a happy Victory over *Constantine* the Scotch King, which was gained near *Dunbar* in Scotland, he came to *York*, and in the Cathedral Church there offered his hearty Thanks to God and *St. Peter*. Observing, in the same Church, certain Men of a sanctified Life and honest Conversation, called then *Coledei*, who relieved many poor People out of the little they had to live upon; therefore, that they might better be enabled to sustain the said Poor, keep Hospitality, and exercise other Works of Piety, in 936 he granted to God and *St. Peter*, and the said *Coledei*, and to their Successors for ever, one *Thrave* of Corn out of every Carucate of Land, or every Plowgoing, in the Bishoprick of *York*, which to this Day is called *Peter Corn*: For by Grant of the Inhabitants, within that District, the King had to him and his Successors the said Thraves for destroying of Wolves, which in those Days so exceedingly wasted the Country, that they almost devoured the tame Beasts of the Villages thereabouts; but by these Means those ravenous Creatures were totally destroyed.

These *Coledei* being thus possessed of the said Thraves, and a Piece of Waste Ground which the King also gave them, began to found for themselves a certain Hospital in the City of *York*; and they elected one of them to preside over the rest, for the better Government and Preservation of their Rights and Possessions. *

They continued thus till the Conquest, when *William* confirmed the said Thraves to them; but his Successor *William Rufus* was a much greater Benefactor, for he translated the Site of the Hospital into the Royal Place where it now stands, as appears by many Houses then being on it, which in Times past belonged to the King's Use; he likewise built a little Church therein, and caused it to be dedicated to *St. Peter*; which Name this Hospital bore to the last, as their Common Seal testifies, viz. *Sigillum Hospitalis Sancti Petri Eboraci*. †

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King

* *Mon. Ang.* Vol. II. f. 367. — † *Ibid.* f. 367, 368.

King *Henry I.* granted to them the Enlargement of the Close, wherein their House is situate, as far as the River *Ouse*, when he should recover the same from the Monks of *St. Mary*: He also confirmed to this Hospital all the Lands which either he himself, or *Eustace Fitz-John*, *Lambert de Fossegate*, or other of the King's Men and Burgesses had formerly given thereunto, within or without the Burgh; especially the Land in *Usegate*, which *John Lardinaris* had conferred on them. He freed them from *Gelds*, *Customs*, and granted to it the Liberties of *Sac*, *Soc*, *Tol*, *Theme*, and *Insangtheof*. As a more especial Mark of his Favour, this King took to himself the Name of a Brother and Warden of this Hospital.

King *Stephen* rebuilt this Hospital in a more magnificent Manner, and dedicated it to the Honour of *St. Leonard*, and it has ever since been called *Hospitalis S. Leonardi*. This King confirmed the *Thraves*, which were, as is here expressed, *All the Oats which had been used to be gathered betwixt the River of Trent and Scotland, for finding the King's Hounds; which was twenty fair Sheaves of Corn of each Plow-Land by the Year, and appointed the Dean and Canons of the Cathedral Church to gather them for the Relief of the said Hospital*. He likewise caused *Nigel*, Mayor of *York*, to deliver up a certain Place, by the West Wall of the City, to receive the Poor and Lame in. *

All these Privileges and Possessions were confirmed by *Henry II.* and King *John*; which last ratified them by his Charter, and further granted to this Hospital Timber for their Buildings, Wood for their Fires, with Grass and Pasturage for their Cattle through his whole Forest of *Yorkshire*. †

The Hospital continued in these Possessions which were confirmed and much enlarged by several succeeding Monarchs, and piously disposed Noblemen and others, to the Reign of *Edward I.* when that King, upon Return of a Writ of *Ad Quod Damnum*, granted to the Master and Brethren of this Hospital, Liberty to take down

* *Lelandi Coll. Stowe's Chron.*

† *Mon. Ang. f. 393, Vol. I. cart. 1 Joh. n. 31.* King *Henry VI.* granted to this Hospital to be quit of Toll, Tallage, Passage, &c. *In chart. orig. dat. anno reg. 18.*

down the Wall of the said Hospital, which extended from *Blake-Street* to *Bootbam-Bar*, and to set up a new Wall for enlarging the Court of the said Hospital, and so inclosed to hold the same to the Master and Successors for ever. Dated *April 2, 27 Edward I.* *

It would take up too much Time to enumerate all the Confirmations, Privileges, Charters, &c. that belonged to this once-famous Hospital, which had all the Sanction of an Act of Parliament, the second of *Henry VI.* to confirm them †. *Sir Thomas Widdrington* is very prolix upon this Head, being then in Possession of the *Coucher-Book* belonging to the Hospital, which is since repositied in the *Cotton Library*. The Scope of this Design will only suffer us to add an Account of some Rules of the House, with the particular Number of People that were maintained therein; as also to give some Abstracts of Donations to them, taken from the Originals, which are not printed in the *Monasticon*, nor elsewhere.

In 1294, *Walter Langton* ‡, Master of *St. Leonard's* Hospital, made certain Orders for the Brothers and Sisters of it to this Effect: That every learned Chaplain should have a Seat and a Desk in the Cloister, and all be present at *Mattins* and other Hours: That at least four Brothers, besides the Priest, should assist at the Mass of the Blessed Virgin, and after having said all their Masses, to be at their Chairs in the Cloister at Prayers: How they should behave themselves in the Choir: That one should read at their Meals: That in Summer they should sleep a little after Dinner, and then read: That after Supper they should go to the Church and give Thanks, and say *Complin*, &c. That Silence should be observed in the Cloister, Refectory, and Dormitory: That if any one happened to be incontinent, disobedient, or hold any Thing of his own, to be denied Christian Burial: That the Lay Brothers should not go beyond the Door of the Nave of the Church, except in Processions. That the Sisters should have a convenient Place for them in the Church: And that neither any of them nor the Lay Brothers go out of the Bounds of the Church without Leave §. The Master had nothing to himself but Reliefs, Perquisites of Courts, and Altarages, which

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* Ex MS. Torre, f. 858.

† Rot. Parl. 2 Hen. VI. n. 37. Gallice.

‡ Si. Thomas Widdrington. — § Torre.

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he might dispose of in small Gifts for his own Honour, and the Honour of the House, as he should see expedient. He was to deliver the Common Seal of the House, to the Keeping of two Brethren, under his own Seal. They were not subject to any Visitor, but the King or his Deputies, though the Hospital was in the Collation of the Dean and Chapter of *York*.

The Number constantly maintained in this Hospital, besides those that were relieved by them elsewhere, were

1 Master.	30 Choristers.
13 Brethren.	2 Schoolmasters.
4 Secular Priests.	26 Beadmen.
8 Sisters.	6 Servitors.

*POSSESSIONS from the original Grants to this HOSPITAL. **

Walter de Nafferton, Cap. and *Walter de Eton*, by the King's Licence, granted unto *Thomas Brembre*, Master of *St. Leonard's Hospital*, and the Brethren and Sisters of the same, eight Messuages and one Acre and Half of Land, 9s. 4d. annual Rent in the City of *York*; whereof two Messuages were in *Petergate*, three in *Glovergate*, two in the Street called *Patrick-Pool*, one in *Ousegate*, and the said Acre and Half in *Walmgate*. Dated 33 Edward III. 1359.

William the Son of *Pagan de Coleby* confirmed to this Hospital his Land in *Ufegate*, which his Father had given to it.

William the Physician, Son of *Martyn* of *York*, granted to it, for the Augmentation of one Chaplain to celebrate Divine Service in the new Infirmary in the same Hospital, all his Land in *York*, lying in the Corner betwixt *Conyng-street* and *Stainegate*.

William, Son of *Wikamar* of *Askellebi*, confirmed to it all the Donations which his Father gave, viz. a Mansion-House and Edifices in *Askellebi*, six Acres of Land and Common of Pasture in the same Town, and two Acres of Land at *Leming-Bridge*, and five Acres of Land of the Gift of his Aunt *Adeline*, &c.

Robert

* There are many Patents, Grants, &c. made to this Hospital in the Archives of the Tower of *London*, which, with the rest, would make a Volume by themselves.

Robert de Stuteville granted to it half a Caracate of Land in *Parva-Aton*.

Peter de Ardington granted to it one Oxgang of Land in the Field of *Ardington*, and Pasture for twenty Head of Cattle, forty Sheep, ten Goats, ten Swine, and five Horses.

Elias de Heton granted to it two Oxgangs of Land in *Kyrke-Akric* in *Wandesslaydale*.

Emma, Daughter to *Gikel de Alverton*, granted to it all the ninth Garbs of her Land in *Baggeby*; besides twenty Acres of Land on the South Side of *Herdeberdesyke* in a certain Effart (*quodam Effarto*) against *Baggeby*.

William Charles, Lord of *Briggenhale*, granted to it the Advowson of the Church of *Briggenhale*.

John, Son of *Hasculf de Bobes*, granted to it one Piece of Land in *Bobes*, under the Ditch upon *Kinemud*, as much as belongs to two Oxgangs of Land; and another Piece of Land of other two Oxgangs.

William, Son of *Geofrey de Skagergile*, granted to it two Oxgangs of Land in the Territory of *Bobes*.

John, Son of *Asculf de Bobes*, granted to it half a Caracate of Land in *Bobes*, and the Church of *Bobes*, together with one Messuage and another Caracate of Land.

Thomas, Son of *Hasculf de Bobes*, granted to it the whole Part pertaining to two Oxgangs of Land against *Langsale* in the Territory of *Bobes*.

John, Son of *Hasculf de Bobes*, granted to it nine Acres of Land in one Culture upon *Baldriches-Butts*.

Eatrede, Daughter of *Waldefe*, granted to this Hospital of *St. Peter* two Oxgangs of Land in *Blenrebeloch*.

William, Son of *Henry de Beningburgh*, confirmed to it all that his Father and Grandfather had given it in the Territory of *Beningburgh*, viz. a Toft and a Virgult, and three other Measures of Land with their Crofts, and all the Land of *Niddermine* and *Adenberg*.

Henry, Son of *William*, Son of *Warine*, confirmed to it the Lands and Meadows which his Father had before given, viz. one Toft and Croft, and thirty Acres of Land in *Beningburc*.

Mafcy de Ferlington granted to it all the Part of his Land lying between the River which runs from *Lockleker* unto the Borders of *Beningburc*.

William

William, Son of Henry de Beningburc, confirmed to it two Oxgangs of Land which his Father had given in *Beningburc*.

Agnes de Boythorpe granted to it all the Part of her Land which is contained between the River which runs from *Yskelekar* to the Precincts of *Beningburc*.

The fourth of *Henry VII. William Foster* and *Isabel* his Wife granted to it three Messuages and five Oxgangs of Land in *Beningburg*.

Ralph de Bolrun granted to it one Messuage and four Acres of Land in *Bolrun*.

Solomon de Brettona granted to it the Moiety of one Oxgang of Land in *Bretton*.

Serlo, Son of Gervase de Brettona, granted thereunto one Oxgang of Land, with one Toft and Croft in *Bretton* eastward.

Roger, Son of Eudo de Magna Burton, granted to it two Acres and a Half of Land in *Magna Burton*.

William, Son of Wibumar de Askelbie, confirmed to it the Donation which his Father made of one Carucate of Land in *Crosseby*. *Robert* Son of *Wilbumar* the same.

Thomas de Camera granted to it half a Carucate of Land in the Territory of *Coupmantborpe*.

William, Son of Roger de Ketilbergh, granted to it two Oxgangs of Land in the Territory of *Canteley*.

Richard Cruer granted to it one Oxgang of Land in *Ralweton* in *Rydale*.

William de Argenton granted to it two Oxgangs of Land, with a Toft and Croft in *Catten*.

Nigel de Molbray granted to it thirty-two Acres of Meadow in *Cave*, together with *Swain, Son of Dune de Tresch*, with his Toft and Croft and two Oxgangs of Land.

Alanus de Katberton confirmed to it all the Land, viz. two Oxgangs his Ancestors had given thereto in *Katberton*.

Eustace de Stutevile granted to it four Oxgangs of Land in the Territory of *Kawthorne*.

Ernise, Son of Accus, Mpt-Master, (Monetarius Ebor.) granted to it two Oxgangs of Land with his Capital Messuage, and two Tofts and Crofts in *North-Dalton*.

Walter Patrie and *Synthia* his Mother granted to it four Acres of Land in *Dehibaim*.

William

William, Son of *Botilda*, granted to it one Tost and half an Acre of Land in *Elretona super Derwent*, and a Place in *Derwent* for a Fishgarth.

William, Son of *Elias de Ergthorn*, granted thereunto two Oxgangs of Land in *Ergthorne*.

Geofry Furnells granted to it two Oxgangs of Land in *Ainderby*.

Richard Sonden, Son of *Henry*, granted to it one Garb out of a Carucate of Land in *Enderby*.

Walter de Abersford and his Wife *Isabel*, Daughter of *Philip de Gatesthorp*, released to it all their Right in two Oxgangs of Land in *Gaytsthorp*, which the said Hospital had of the Gift of *Godfrey de Overton*.

Richard, Son of *Walter de Grimeston*, granted to it one Oxgang of Land, and one Tost in *Grimeston*.

Hugh Barber granted to it the Mediety of *Hales* in *Grenboc*.

Sir *John*, a Knight's Son of *Fulk*, [*Jobannes miles filius Falconis*] gave to it half a Carucate of Land in *Gaitbill*.

Gamel, Son of *Liulf de Batheleia*, gave to it all his Land in *Gamel-Rode*.

Richard Salsarius granted thereunto one Tost in the Town of *Hunds Maynebi*, containing four Acres, and six Acres of Arable Land in the Territories of the same.

John, Son of *Geofry de How*, released to it all his Right in the Manor, Town, and Territory of *How*, as well as in Demesne as Services; and ratified his Father *Geofry's* Donation of the same.

Geofry, Son of *Robert de How*, granted to it two Oxgangs of Land with a Tost and Croft in *How*.

Geofrey, Son of *Geofrey de Maignebie*, released to it all the Right he had in three Oxgangs of Land with Tosts and Crofts in *How*.

Robert, Son of *William de Horneby*, granted to it two Oxgangs of Land in *Horneby*.

Bertram, Son of *Ralph de Horneby*, granted all the Part of his Land at *Huvere-Winning*, and his two Oxgangs of Land in the Territory of *Horneby*.

Thomas, Son of *Lawrence de Horneby*, granted to it half a Carucate of Land in the Territory of *Horneby*, and also Pasture for 100 Sheep, &c.

Hanco de Holeim granted to it all his Land in *Hedona*.

William

William, Son of *Pagan de Colebie*, granted to this Hospital of *St. Peter* one Carucate of Land in *Herworth*, that he and his Heirs might participate of the Benefits of that House both in Life and Death, &c.

In the Time of *Henry III.* there was an Agreement made betwixt the Master and Brethren of this Hospital of *St. Peter* on one Part, and the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of *Jerusalem* of the other, touching Common of Pasture in the Fields of *Huntington*, &c. from *Martinmas* yearly, excepting their Draught Oxen, which were to pasture there before that Time.

Thomas, Son of *William de Thurstanland*, granted to it half an Oxgang of Land in *Hulebram*.

Thomas de Hoby granted to it eight Acres of Land in *Stodfeld* in the Territory of *Hoby*.

Thomas de Jernwic granted to this Hospital one Oxgang of Land in the Fields of *Jernwic*.

Hugh, Son of *Thomas de Jernwic*, granted thereunto two Oxgangs of Land in *Jernwic*.

Thomas de Jarnwic granted also to it eight Acres and a Half of Land, and one Toft in his Demefne in the Town and Fields of *Jarnwic*.

Erwise, Son of *William Darrel*, granted to it two Oxgangs of Land in *Kirkebale*.

Siliarius de Monasteriis granted to it one Oxgang of Land with a Toft and Croft in the Town of *Kertelington*.

Robert, Son of *Geofrey de Pykebale*, granted to it one Oxgang of Land in *Kertlington*, with a Toft and a Croft.

Lisardus de Masters granted to it two Oxgangs of Land in *Kertlington*.

William, Son of *Robert de Staynceley*, granted two Oxgangs of Land in *Kertlington*.

Robert de Percelo granted thereunto one Carucate of Land in *Kerendebey*, with Common of Pasture in the Field and Marsh.

William, Son of *Robert de Percelo*, confirmed to it one Carucate of Land in *Kerendebey*, and two Parts of a Culture in *Bucheldedaile*.

William de Lelay granted to it two Oxgangs of Land in *Lelay*.

Hugh de Lelay granted eight Acres of Land in the Field of *Lelay*.

Michaich

Michael, late Chaplain of the Hospital, granted to it six Acres of Land, and an annual Rent out of his Mill at *Lede*, called *Har-warthmilne*, of 6s. 8d.

Walter de Mathum granted to it one Toft and eight Acres of Land in *Lockinton*.

Adam de Knapton granted all *Micklemore*.

Richard de Holthorpe granted to it all his Land in *Newton*, between the River which runs from *Igbeleker* unto the Divisions of *Beningburgh*.

Juliana de Plaixe, Wife of *Hugh de Gernewic*, granted to it one Ofgang of Land in the Territory of *Newton super Ouse*.

John, Son of *William de Ocketon*, confirmed one Ofgang of Land in *Ocheton*, with a Toft and a Croft which *Robert* his Grandfather had given it, as also five Acres of Land there.

Lovei de Richmond granted to it two Ogangs of Land in *Pichala*, and one Toft.

Geofrey, Son of *Salvayn*, granted three Acres of Land in the Territory of *Pikala*, in a Culture called *Ginsfur-land*.

Hugo de Ravensfeld and *Edith* his Wife granted seven Acres of Land, with a Mansion in *Ravensfeld*.

Jordain Ratius de Ellefham granted all his Land and Effart in *Ramesholm*.

Turgis, Son of *Mauger de Swintune*, granted a House, Toft, and Croft in *Rugmore*.

Peter, Son of *John Bengrant*, gave to it a Toft and Croft, and nine Acres of Land in *Ribstone*.

William, Son of *Roger Barbot*, granted to it all his Land in *Ringwode*.

Geofrey de Rugbford, granted twenty Acres of Land in *Rugbford*, viz. fifteen Acres in *Kildefykeflat*, and five againit *Moleharwe*.

Richard, Son of *Thomas de Middleton*, granted three Ogangs of Land in the Town of *Ulveston*.

Akarius de Stainford granted to it one Toft and four Acres of Land, and half an Acre of Meadow in *Warf*.

Robert, Son of *William de Horneby*, granted all his Mill in *Waleburn*.

William de St. Eligio and *Emma* his Wife granted to it the Mediety of all *Woodhouse*, which gave the Fee-Farm Rent of half a Mark.

Ralph

Ralph de Woodhouse granted the other Mediety of *Woodhouse*.

Robert Mauluvil, and *Johanna* his Wife, and *Sarah* her Sister, released to it all their Right in one Toft and Croft, and twenty Acres of Land and Meadow, with a Pasture for twenty Sheep, nine Oxen and Cows, and one Horse in *Wrewb-Hewell*.

Adam a Clerk, Son of *Copfus de Caterix*, granted to it twenty Acres of Land in the Territory of *Witberwell*.

William de Yrebi granted to it forty Acres of Land beneath *Wynadsfell* in *Kendale*.

Besides these they had the Benefit of several Obits of considerable Value, which we shall not insert the Particulars of, having been too prolix in this Affair already*.

These Possessions, with those that are given in the *Monasticon*, and their large Tribute of Corn, which was strictly gathered through the Northern Counties, must make the yearly Revenues of this Hospital very considerable; and yet the whole, besides the Sheaves, which we suppose dropped of themselves at the Dissolution, was given in at no more than the annual Rent of 362*l.* 1*1s.* 1½*d.* *Dugd. Speed.*

Thomas Magnus, Master of this Hospital, with the unanimous Consent of the whole Brotherhood, surrendered it into the King's Hands. This Surrender is dated in their Chapter-House, Dec. 1, in the 31st Year of the Reign of *Henry VIII.* And *Memorandum*, that the Day and Year above-written, the said Master and Brethren came before *Richard Layton* and *Thomas Leigh*, two Clerks of the King's Chancery, in the Chapter-House belonging to the Hospital of *St. Leonard*, and there acknowledged the Instrument of Surrender, and all and singular in it contained to be just. *Cl. 31 Hen. VIII. p. 4. n. 18.*

In 1544 †, the King granted the first and next Advowson of this Hospital of *St. Leonard*, then said to be in the Tenure of *Thomas Magnus*, to *Sir Arthur Darcey* and *Sir Tho. Clifford*, Knights, and *John Bolles*, Gent. their Executors and Assigns. After the Dissolution our Archbishops erected their Mint in this Place, from whence it was called *Mint-Yard*, a Name it retains at this

* The Originals are preserved amongst the City's Archives.

† *Ex MS. Torre.*

this Day. Passing through several Hands, the Property of the Ground came to *George Lord Savile*, Viscount *Halifax*, who, in 1675, sold it to the Mayor and Commonalty for 800*l*. It was certainly the Interest of the Corporation to buy up this privileged Place; for being a large and convenient Scite, there was an Attempt made to have erected a Mart in it in 1637; but upon a Writ *Ad Quod Damnum*, brought by the Corporation against it, the Affair was crushed. The Scite of this antient Hospital is now let out to Lease by the Mayor and Commonalty, for Dwelling-Houses, Gardens, Wood-Yards, Stables, &c. tho' some Part of the old Building still remains to View, particularly their Cloisters, by which we may guess at the Magnificence of the rest. This, at one End of the Yard, is now a Stable, at the other it is put to somewhat a better Use, being converted into Wine-Vaults.

Sir *Thomas Widdrington* informs us, that there was a Street antiently called *Footless-Lane*, in the Parish of *St. Wilfrid*, over-against the Gate of the Hospital of *St. Leonard*, where the Master of *St. Leonard's* used to keep diseased People, till they were in some Measure helped of their Infirmities, for Fear of Infection.

The Street which comes up by the old Gate of the Hospital, now the only Entrance into the *Mint-Yard*, is called by some *Finkle*, or *Frinkle-Street*, but is supposed to be the real *Lendall*, or *Leonard's Hill*, mentioned before. We must not omit a public Inn here, of great Resort, though without a Sign; "good Wine, with good Usage, needs no inviting Bush." The House is kept by Mr. *William Bluitt*, and his Stables, sufficient for 200 Horses or more, are in the *Mint-Yard*. At the upper End of the Street, and fronting *Blake-street*, Sir *William Robinson*, Bart. sometime Member for the City, built a handsome House, whose Portal is adorned with the City's Arms, as holding the Ground by Lease from the Mayor and Commonalty, being within the Close of *St. Leonard's Hospital*. Behind this House, on the Ruins of Part of the old Hospital, stands an elegant Theatre, or Play-House, erected in 1770 by Mr. *Baker*, then Manager, and which his Successor, *Tate Wilkinson*, Esq; the present

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Manager,

Manager, hath since procured to be licensed by his Majesty with Authority of Parliament.

In *Blake-street*, or rather BLEAKE-STRETE *, from its lying almost open to the North Winds, stood formerly a Parish Church dedicated to St. *Wilfrid*, which was an ancient Rectory, being mentioned, amongst the Churches that were in *York*, before the Conquest, in the Book of *Doomsday*. This Church was given by *Richard*, Son of *Fin*, to the Abbey of St. *Mary's*, *York*; which Religious House had the Patronage, and received out of it the annual Pension of Half a Mark, payable by the Rector. At the Union of Churches this Parish was united to *Belfrey's*, with this particular Restriction, *That if ever the Parishioners think fit to rebuild their Church, the Parish should remain as before*. But this is never likely to be; for, by what Means we know not, the Scite of the Church and Church-Yard is now built with Dwelling-Houses, or turned into Gardens. Towards *Blake-street*, where the Church stood, the late Major *Wyvil* built a large House. The late Dr. *Dealtry's* House stands in the Church-Yard; in digging the Foundations whereof several Cart-Loads of human Bones were thrown up.

There was a very remarkable Chantry founded in this Church of St. *Wilfrid*, at the Altar of St. *Mary*, for the Soul of *Nicholas Flammg*, Mayor of *York*, who was slain at the Battle of *Myton* by the *Scots*, in 1319, and here buried. Value unknown.

In 1320, 11 *Kal. Sept.* an Indulgence was granted of forty Days Relaxation of Sins to all the Parishioners thereof, who, being truly penitent, contrite, and confessed, should in a faithful Mind say for his Soul the Lord's Prayer and the Salutation of the blessed Virgin.

October 21, nine Days after the Battle, *Elena*, Widow to the Mayor, took her solemn Oath of Chastity from the sacred Hands of *William de Melton*, Archbishop of *York*, within the Chapel of his Manor of *Thorpe* †.

In this Street, adjoining the Scite of the old Church and Church-Yard of St. *Wilfrid*, on the South-East, stand the magnificent Assembly-Rooms designed by *Richard* late

* BLEAK-WIND, ventus algidus sic dictus, quia intussum fœges pallidos homines efficit. Alludit Gr. ἄλγος, debilis, imbecillus. — Skinner. — † Ex MS. Torre.

late Earl of Burlington, to whose Memory the Foundation-Stone bears a Plate with this Inscription :

IMP. GEORGIO AUG. II.

RICHARDUS
COMES de BURLINGTON,
Hujus Urbis Præses,
Sæculi MÆCENAS,
Has Ædes
Erexit :

Quò Publici exhibeantur Ludi,
Quò Proceres undique confluant,
Quò Artes efflorescant Liberalis,
Quò (dilatante Negotio) Gloria Pristina
Novo EBORACI Splendore
Obumbretur.

Ab hoc Die Natali
CAROLINÆ
Reginæ Serenissimæ Nostræ
Mar. 1. A... D.... MDCCXXX.
Stabit
Brigantùm EPOCHÆ.

The grand Room is an antique *Egyptian* Hall from *Palladio*, 112 Feet in Length, the Breadth 40, and 40 the Height. This Room consists of two Orders, viz. The lower Part, with 44 Columns and Capitals, and a famous Cornice, complete the *Corinthian Order*. The upper Part is after the *Composite*, richly beautified with Festoons, imitating Oak Leaves and Acorns, likewise a beautiful Cornice, curiously enriched with carved Work. There are 44 Windows. From the Top of this Room descend 13 Lustres of Crown Glass, each carrying 18 Candles ; but more particularly in the Centre is a Lustre, most curiously carved, being the Gift of the Right Hon. the Earl of *Burlington*. The Entrance is at the East End

Upon the Right Hand is the common Assembly-Room. The Length 66 Feet, 22 the Breadth, and 22 in Height. In the Ceiling is most curious Fret-Work, according to the Earl of *Burlington's* Design.

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At

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At the End of the aforesaid Room, is an Entrance into another, built in Form of a Cube, a Place designed for the Ladies, wherein they drink their Tea. The Length, Breadth, and Height of each of these 21 Feet.

At the other End, Eastward, near the grand Entrance, is a circular Room, 21 Feet Diameter, with a Cupola, to the Top of which is 45 Feet. This is designed for the Gentlemen's public Gaming Room.

Upon the Left Hand is a Room 43 Feet long, 15 Feet broad, and 15 Feet high, designed for the grand Tea-Room; beyond which are Closets, Drawing-Rooms, &c. and near it a Spring of pleasant Water.

The Vestibule, or Grand Entrance, is (as a Room) 32 Feet long, 21 broad, and 21 high. To the Right and Left Hand are Preparative Rooms, each 22 Feet long, and 18 broad.

At the Front is a Portico, depending upon Columns of Stone. There is a Door and Stair-Case on each Side this Entrance; both lead to the Top of the Leads, adorned with Rails and Banisters, or down into the Cellars, which are neatly arched, and have Fire-Places. In the Cellar, on the North Side, or Right Hand of the Portico, may be seen a Part of the Stone that bears the *Latin* Inscription before-mentioned.

For the purchasing the Ground and erecting this magnificent Structure 5000*l.* and upwards were raised by Subscription in Shares of 25*l.* or 50*l.* each, by the Nobility and Gentry of the City and County, and several other Parts of the Kingdom. Before the building of these Rooms the Street ran up nearly parallel with the opposite Houses, and consequently was very narrow till the Proprietors of the Rooms purchased and pulled down all the Houses from the new Building to the North-West End of the Street. The other End of *Blake-street*, adjoining *Stonegate*, was, till late Years, also so very narrow as only to admit one Carriage to pass, which being found very inconvenient to the Company going and returning to and from the Assembly-Rooms, in 1764 several Houses on the South-East Side were purchased by Subscription, and their Scite laid to the Street.

Through a Lane, now called *Little Blake-street*, lately called *Lop*, *Lob*, or *Loup-Lane*, which last seems to come from an Image of St. *Loup*, or *Lupus*, who, with his Companion

Companion *St. German*, was formerly highly revered here for putting a Stop to the *Pelagian* Heresy, we come from *Blake-street* into *Petergate*; at the North End of which stands *Bootham-Bar*. The Structure of this Port is very antient, being almost wholly built of the Grit, but wanting that Symmetry so very conspicuous in the Arch in *Micklegate-Bar*, it is certainly *Gothic*, though built of *Roman* Materials. The Inside was rebuilt with Freestone in 1719.

In *Petergate*, on the old Wall of the Close of *York Minster*, stands the Parish Church of *St. Michael-de-Berefrido*, or *le Bellfray*. It can derive this Name from nothing but standing near the *Turris Campanifera*, or *Bellfray* of the Cathedral, to distinguish it from the other *St. Michael*.

This Church is accounted Parcel of the antient Possessions of the Dean and Chapter of *York*, and in 1194, was confirmed to them by the apostolical Authority of *Pope Celestine III*. It was an Appendant to the Vicarage of *St. Martin's, Coney-street*, and antiently granted with it by the Dean and Chapter. This Church is called a Rectory, or Parochial Church, appendant to the Revenues of the Dean and Chapter, by whom it is usually demised to the Incumbent at the Rent of 10*l. per Ann.* and sometimes under.

The Pile is supported within by two Rows of light *Gothic* Pillars of excellent Architecture, and the Inscriptions which were in the Windows, according to *Mr. Dodsworth*, prove it to have been rebuilt in 1535, and to have been ten Years in building. The Altar-Piece, composed of four Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, with the Entablature, Arms of *England*, &c. all of Oak, was set up in 1714, at the Charge of the Parish; at the same Time was a thorough Regulation of all the Pews in the Church, and it was also wainscotted about. The Organ, the only one belonging to any Parish Church in *York*, came from the Popish Chapel in the Manor, but was first had from the Church of *Durham*, as the Arms upon it do show. In the Organ-Loft, Seats are erected for the Charity-Boys, who occasionally come to hear Divine Service in this Church on *Sundays*. Under the Windows, on the North Side of the Church, outwardly, betwixt the Buttresses, are the

Arms of *St. William*, Archbishop *Zouch*, *St. Peter*, the Sees of *York* and *London*, four several Times over in Stone.

Mr. *Dodsworth* takes Notice only of one Chantry which was formerly in it, called the Chantry of *Sir Rauffe Bullmer*, Knight, founded in 1472, to pray, &c. at the Altar of our Lady in the said Church, whose yearly Value was 40*s*.

Stonegate, antiently *Staynegate*, fronts the great South Minister-Gates. It had this Name given, as is said, from the vast Quantity of Stone led through this Street for the Building the Cathedral. The old Houses here being of Wood, and most of them held by Lease from the Church, is the Reason that this Street, though one of the most public in the City, was but meanly built, tho' it has been much improved of late Years. *Mulberry*, or *Mulbrai-Hall* (Part of the Prebend of *North-Newbold*) antiently stood on the East Side of this Street, towards *Grape-Lane*.

At the Bottom of this Street stands the Parish Church of *St. Helen*, or *Eleme*, the fourth of that Name which once stood in the City or Suburbs. It was at first a Rectory belonging to the Nunnery of *Mosby*, whereunto it was appropriated; and in the Time of *Henry V.* a Vicarage was therein ordained.

First-Fruits 4*l*. 5*s*. 5*d*. Tenth 8*s*. 6*d*.

When the Statute was made for uniting of Churches within the City, 1 *Edward VI.* this Church of *St. Eleme* was suppressed and defaced, because it seemed much to deform the City, being a great Hindrance to some Streets meeting and turning at the South-West Point of the Church-Yard, then called *Cuckold's Corner*. However the Parishioners procured an Act the first of *Mary*, to make it lawful for them to re-edify both the Church and Church-Yard, which was done accordingly: But after the Assembly-Rooms in *Blake-street* were erected, the Design was revived of laying the Church-Yard to the Street, which was, with some Difficulty, effected, the Mayor and Commonalty giving the Parishioners in Lieu thereof a Piece of Burial-Ground in *Davygate*, being Part of the Scite of *Davy-Hall*. Since this Improvement the old Church-Yard and the Buildings

Buildings round it have acquired the Name of *St. Helen's Square*, tho' nearly triangular. On the South Side of this, fronting *Blake-street*, stands the *York Tavern*, a large and elegant Building erected in the Year 1770.

There were three Chuntries antiently in this Church; the first founded in 1371 by *William de Gramham*, Merchant*, who settled four Messuages of 100l. yearly Value, to find one Priest to celebrate, &c. at the Altar of *St. Mary the Virgin*, situated on the South Side of the said Church; in which Place the Body of the said *William de Gramham* lies buried. Confirmed by *John Archbishop of York*, who further ordained, that they should distribute 6s. 8d. on the 16th of May, being the Day of the Obit of the said *William de Gramham*, yearly for the good of his Soul.—Yearly Value at the Suppression 1l. 19s. 1d.

Hornby's Chantry, May 8, 1373. *Joan*, Widow of *Ralph de Hornby*, Merchant of York, and *Tho. de Garton*, Cap. Executors to his Will, having obtained the King's Licence to amortize, did settle and grant according to his Will, to a certain Chaplain celebrating in this Church at the Altar of *St. Michael the Archangel*, &c. and to his Successors for ever, certain Rents in York, to the Amount of 6l. 12s. 8d. yearly.

Confirmed, Aug. 12, 1379, by *Alexander Archbishop of York*, who further ordained an Obit for the said *Hornby* and *Joan* his Wife, annually on *St. Luke's Day*, and Half a Mark to be given for Celebration of it. At the Suppression this Chantry was rated at 2l. 6s. 8d.

The third was a Chantry at the Altar of *St. Mary the Virgin*, founded by *John de Nassington*. Value, &c. unknown.

Little Stonegate, lately called *Swinegate*, goes off from about the Middle of *Stonegate*. In it is a Place called *Bennet's Rents*, where a Church formerly stood dedicated to *St. Benedict*.

From *Patrick-Pool*, or *Swinegate*, now so called, at the West End, goes a Thorough-fare into *Stonegate*, called *Coffee-Yard*. This Name can be of no very old Date, it being little more than a Century since that

Berry

● Ex MS. Torre.

Berry was first known in *England*. We may therefore suppose the first Coffee-House in *York* stood here.

Grapelane goes from the same Corner into *Petergate*, whose Name tending not a little to Obscenity, as it is wrote very plain in some antient Writings, we shall not pretend to etymologize, well knowing our Ancestors used to call a *Spade a Spade*; but Custom has prevailed upon their Descendants to be more modest in Expression, whatever they are in Action.

It is very probable that this Place was of old a licensed Brothel, though so near the Cathedral Church and exactly opposite to the great Gates of the Deanry. Many such Places have been formerly so licensed in other Cities, &c. of *England*, particularly the Bishop of *Winchester's* Stews in *Southwark*, which were kept open till *Henry VIII.* abhorring such Lewdness, got them put down: But that there were such open Practices allowed formerly in this City, is evident from several Orders about common Whores in the City's Registers, some of which are given in this Work.

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